LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MAY 21, 1880.

THE vacancy created in the Senate by the death of Hon. Geo. Brown has been filled by the appointment of Mr. Joseph Northwood, of Chatham, to the position. The new Senator is said to be a gentleman of character and standing, and the selection of a person from the West makes the representation in the Upper House more even.

HANLAN scored another victory at the oar on Wednesday afternoon, in his encounter with Courtney on the Potomac. The race was pretty much a one sided affair from the start Hanlan having left Courtney in the rear before 150 yards were passed over, and by the time the three quarter post was reached by Hanlan, his opponent, who was then several hundred yards in the rear, gave up the race, and Hanlan rowed over the balance of the course until within a short distance of the wining post at a leisurely stroke of 27 and 28 to the minute. As he neared the flags he increased his stroke to about 40, coming in in grand style amid the defeaning cheers of the thousands of spectators. Hanlan's time was 36 minutes and 45 seconds. The Hop Bitters' man, who was present, expressed himself as being perfectly satisfied with the race, and will immediately hand over the $6,000 which Hanlan has now won the second time. Courtney's friends naturally feel much chagrined at their champion's ignominious defeat. This latest victory confirms Hanlan's title of champion oarsman of America. It is quite probable that Hanlan and Trickett will meet in November, when the world's championship will be settled. That Hanlan will vanquish the Australian as he has done all other competitors is not at all unlikely.

STREET WATERING.—The contract for watering the streets for the current season has been awarded to Hess Brothers, at $11 per week. This includes supplying the water. The limits, we understand, are to be the same as last year, viz: from the post office to Collison's hotel on Main street; as far as Dr. Nichol's residence on Wallace street, and on Mill street to the railway sidings The question of street watering was warmly "debated" at the Council Board on Monday evening. It will no doubt be slightly perplexing to the ratepayers to understand the position assumed by some of the members of the Council in the matter. It certainly has not the appearance of consistency to witness the mover of a resolution recording his vote against said resolution; neither does it look very consistent, nor yet very honorable for a member of the Board to be found voting against a resolution which he is in favor of simply with a view to strengthening his chances at the next elections. Our worthy (?) Reeve especially has placed himself in an unenviable position by his attempt to hoodwink the electors, and the "cheap popularity" which he thought to gain by it cannot but materially *cheapen* him in the estimation of every intelligent ratepayer in the town. It is not the first occasion upon which Reeve Hay has endeavored to play "fox and geese" with his constituents, and it is but justice that he should be held up for public censure. Regarding his attempt to shirk the responsibility in the question of watering the streets, we are sure that the ratepayers who honestly and consistently and with much reason oppose the taxing of the whole town for a benefit which is not at all proportionate, will not thank him for his simulated support; while those whom he betrays should have no confidence in him in future.

GERMAN EMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP.

Open Letter from Mr. S. R. Hesson, M. P., to the Minister of Emigration.

Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Emigration:

MY DEAR SIR,—I had purposed, ere leaving the Capital, to have had an interview with you *in re* German Immigration, and had so arranged, with some three or four other members of the House, but was prevented from sudden illness from doing so before the close of the Session. You will, therefore, excuse my troubling you in a letter with what I would have to say verbally. Knowing as I do the deep interest you have ever taken in this matter, and the great success you have achieved in the management of your Department, I make the more bold to offer you a few thoughts and suggestions on the subject, feeling sure they will be accepted in the same spirit in which they are given. Living, as I have done for now nearly 37 years, in a county largely populated with Germans and their descendants, I may fairly be supposed to speak with some considerable knowledge of them as a class of citizens, and I do not hesitate in saying that I know of no people, as a nationality, more desirable to secure as settlers than the Germans. Equally, if not more thrifty than the "canny Scot," they will thrive where others will sit down and starve; proverbial for their honest, quiet, inoffensive and law-abiding habits, I think there is no other nationality comes so very little into competition with our own ordinary laboring class, and this arises, no doubt, from their prudent desire to settle down and own homes and cultivate lands of their own, very seldom taking to the cities, towns or villages like most of our newly arrived Immigrants from other countries. Indeed, I may say, 99 out of every 100 are soon owners of land. As to their success in Canada, I would point you to the counties of Waterloo, Perth and Huron, in my own vicinity, where they settled in large numbers many years ago, and where they have made the country what it now is known to be, the Garden of Canada, causing the wilderness it once was to blossom like the rose. Speaking from memory, I can new recall to mind but one German pauper who ever asked me for relief—would that you and I could say as much of all others.

Much as the German government are and have ever been opposed to their people emigrating, yet, I see by the German press, they are on the eve of a very large exodus from that over-populated country, and during the present year it is estimated that over a quarter of a million are preparing to leave their homes. We may fairly presume from former experience that our share from that source will be about two per cent., whilst the wide-awake Americans will not get less than 75 per cent. Is it not high time to stop and enquire why this is so, and how much longer shall this continue? We certainly offer as fair a country and free homes, on as good, if not better, terms of settlement, and shall I not say, as good laws? Yes, to the Canadian and the British born—but to the foreigner, no! Here we have an objection, and a decided one; shall I not say a dark blot upon our legislation, or rather our want of International legislation, in this matter. Let me try and explain to you what I mean, for to my mind its continuance has caused Canada the loss of hundreds of thousands of good foreign born immigrants, who, very naturally, enquire if they may become citizens in fact as well as in name? Can you blame them for not settling in such a country, leaving as they do in the fatherland a country where citizenship is well understood and very dear and sacred to them? Let me give you a case in point. A few days ago a German wrote me from my county to this effect: "He had resided in Canada for now over seven years, had prospered fairly; owned landed property; had, as he said, taken the oath of allegiance to the Queen, and in fact had as he supposed, become a Canadian citizen. He wished to visit for a short time his old friends and home in fatherland and then return; when some one held out to him that he was liable to arrest or conscription upon his going there, not having served his military term in the army before leaving. But, he said, I am a Canadian now; I have sworn allegiance to the Queen, and shall claim the protection of the Canadian Government." I was ashamed of my country for once when I had to answer him, "It is too true; our laws will not protect you!" Imagine his honest and intense indignation to learn for the first time that he was only a British subject while in British territory, and that our laws would give him no protection for any offence, imaginary or real, outside our country; and yet had he taken up his residence in the United States instead of Canada their laws would have given him ample protection as an American subject in every part of the world, and would have called for the last man and last gun in his defence if need be. Can we blame a high-spirited and chivalrous people if they should prefer to become real, actual citizens in the U. S., or any other country giving those full rights, than to be, as they very justly term it, bastard citizens in even so fair a country as Canada? I know this to be a real cause of grievance, and so join in an earnest desire for its immediate removal, and the men or Ministers who set their minds and hearts to the accomplishment of this will deserve well of their country. The time is propitious. The son-in-law of our Queen as Governor-General of Canada, a Royal daughter of England presiding at Government House, a High Commissioner at the Court of St. James, all these are in our favor now, and should make the task less difficult. What Americans have done we can do in that direction; let us make Canadian citizens Canadian subjects all the world over; we are old enough to protect them now. I have written the Prime Minister and the Minister of Justice on this matter, and I have no doubt you will gladly render them all your assistance in so noble a cause.

And now, sir, it may be well worth while to stop and enquire what we in Canada have ever done to promote emigration from Germany into Canada? Of the many hundreds of thousands of dollars spent annually by the Department, but a few paltry hundred dollars are spent in that great country, teeming with a busy industrious population of nearly 40,000,000 people, tens of thousands of whom are annually emigrating to the U. S., taught to think and believe, no doubt, by the cords of attractive and captivating pamphlets and maps the American agents know so well how to get up and distribute with so liberal a hand (*vide* our own country,) that all this boundless continent is the property of the same enterprising Americans—save a few cold, frozen acres represented by a long white line on their maps as the Dominion of Canada, the fit abode of bears and wolves. Now, no information has so far been furnished by our Government to the people of that country in their own native language. This state of things should be boldly met and grappled with. A counter circulation of maps and pamphlets, containing a full and fair statement of the resources of this Dominion, and more especially of our little known boundless prairies in the west, the future home of a score of millions of contented and happy Canadian subjects; and in this connection I am glad to congratulate you on your proposed publication of German pamphlets for distribution. It is one important step forward in the right direction. Occasional articles on the same subject in the interests of Canada should be published in the leading German journals of that country. Invitations should be liberally extended to them, as was so happily and successfully done in the case of the British Farmers' Delegates, to send out representative men in whom they have confidence to report the land as they find it. Then, too, correspondence should at once be entered into with the owners or agents of the Hamburg Line of Steamships, proposing, at least, as favorable terms as the Allan or Dominion Lines now have. I am aware the question of return cargo has to be considered, but I think it is fair to assume the same sort of exports would be available at Halifax or Quebec, as from New York or Boston, seeing the products of the two countries are similar. This would increase ocean competition at our Canadian ports, no small advantage to this country. Much has been said, and I venture to say foolishly said, about objection being made by the German government against any active emigration operations being permitted in that country. Shall we tail where the Americans have succeeded so well? If so, it will be from the indiscretion of our own agents. There is no reason to think the German government would be adverse to their people coming to Canada if they must emigrate; on the contrary, I have reason to believe they would prefer them to come here. We cannot, and they do not, overlook our close and friendly connection with the people of that land through the Royal Family of England. Its influence should be felt in our favor.

And now, a few words as to expenditure. We have, I believe, at present one agent (Dr. Hahn) in Wurtemburg at a salary of some $800 per year. I would suggest the necessity of at least three agents in Germany for the present, whose duty would be to see to the distribution of pamphlets, &c., as furnished by the department; to secure the insertion of articles giving reliable information about Canada in the best journals in the prominent parts of the country; advise with and direct those desirous of emigrating, and arrange for their departure in families or groups. No bonus or assisted passage should be proposed—we have done too much in that direction. The agents should be resident natives of that country, and yet well acquainted personally with Canada and its resources as the most likely to have influence and inspire confidence. The whole expenditure in Germany for the year need not exceed $10,000, and may fairly be deducted from the total expenditure in Great Britain. One office alone (Annand's) costing last year over $17,000, and that too in a country where Canada ought to be known, if ever she is known, after an expenditure of hundreds of thousands (shall I not say millions?) of dollars in emigration works. The total emigration expenditure is still very heavy, and I would by no means be considered desirous of increasing it, but for a time to redistribute the expenditure in the direction I have indicated, and I have no fear but that the result will be entirely successful.

Pardon this long letter, but I trust you will let the importance of the subject be my ample apology.

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your ob't. servant,
S. R. HESSON.

Ottawa, May 5, 1880.

FREE MASONRY.—Preparations are in progress for the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter A. F. & A. M., which meets at Guelph in July. The session of the Grand Lodge opens the second Wednesday in July in the City Hall, and will continue about three days. At the conclusion of the session the Grand Chapter meets. On recommendation of Mr. Daniel Spry G. Z. G. Chapter of Canada, Rev. Dr. Caulfield has been appointed by Joseph M. Hayes, G. H. T. of State of Maine, Grand Representative of that State, to Canada Grand Chapter, on account of his personal exertions in advancing the true interests of Free Masonry in Western Canada.

For Ladies only.—There is scarcely a household in the country where economy is not studied, and in all such there are odd ends of silks, woollens or cottons that may be utilized and made to do duty season after season by re-dying. The process is simplicity itself, needing only a dish of boiling water and a package of dye of the desired colour. They are put up in 15 cent packages in all colors. For sale by Druggists and dealers. Take only Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes.

FROM LISTOWEL TO DAYTON, NEVADA.

Editor STANDARD—Sir—Thinking a short sketch of our trip to Nevada would be interesting, and of benefit to any of your readers who might be coming west, I have concluded to let you know how we got along on our journey. I left Listowel on March 30th, accompanied by my brother, S. B. Stevenson, and W. J. Hazelton, by the Great Western Railway fast express train. We arrived in quick time in London; had dinner, and went off on our way to Detroit, which place we reached at 6 p. m. It is well worth a trip to Detroit to see how nicely the train is taken over the river from Windsor. We left Detroit at 8.10 p. m., and reached Chicago a 8.30 next morning. We had a good sleep on the way from Detroit to this place, and enjoyed our drive through the city from the Michigan Central depot to the Chicago and North Western Ry. station. Here we had a good rest, and viewed some of the places of interest. At 10.30 we again started on our way for Omaha. We buzzed away over the plains till we landed in Dunlop, the first place of importance from Chicago; had breakfast and stopped 30 minutes. The next place of any interest is Council Bluffs. The country around this place is the finest I ever saw. The principal crops sown are corn and oats. We saw fields of fall wheat, but it looked very poor. We saw some splendid cattle here. Horses are of a poor class, not nearly so good as in Canada. Pigs are good, and appear to be very plentiful. The buildings are good, that is the dwelling houses; good barns are scarce. The land from Chicago to the Mississippi River is all flat, and from the Mississippi River to Omaha is rolling. We landed in Omaha at 6.30 p. m. This is one of the most progressive cities in the west; situated on the banks of the Missouri River, and contains 29,000 inhabitants. It is said the first post-master sojourned on the plains, and some anxious individual would chase him for miles till he overtook the travelling post-office and received his letters. In 1875 the Government completed a large Court House, at a cost of $350,000. We had five hours in Omaha, and then left for Ogden, a distance of 1,032 miles. The next place of importance was Cheyennse. This is the capital of Wyoming. Passenger trains from the east and west stop here 30 minutes for dinner. The population of this place is 6,000. The next place worthy of notice is Evanstown; this is a regular eating station, where trains from all points stop for breakfast; the waiters are Chinese, and the meals are first-class. Next we reach Ogden, the place long looked for by many on the train. This is a handsome city; population about 6,500. Ogden is the county seat of Weber County. The Mormons have a tabernacle here. Several other churches are here for worship. We lay off two hours here for dinner, and had a square meal for 25 cts.; in fact we could buy our meals all along this line from Listowel as cheap as we could at home. There is a thousand mile tree, bearing on its trunk a sign that tells the traveller he has passed over 1,000 miles of railway from Omaha. People say this living milestone of nature's planting has long marked this place. We jumped aboard once more on Monday the 5th; left Ogden at 2 p. m., and rolled off for Reno, a distance of 690 miles. The first place we reached was Tacoma. Quite an excitement was got up here by the miners discovering in 1874 a silver mine, but it did not amount to much. Stock raising is the principal business here. Some stock raisers are said to have from 50,000 to 90,000 head. As we were leaving here news came by telegraph that the Shoshone and Piute Indians had made a raid on Mountain City and had burnt the town; it was 140 miles from Tacoma. Trouble was expected. The next place that drew our attention was a small town called Rye Patch, so called after a species of wild rye that grows luxuriantly on the waste ground near the station. To the left of the road is a hot spring, where the water can be seen bubbling up, and over head a cloud of vapour is always floating. The next and most important place is Reno, that we have been looking for for the last 4 days. Reno is a nice little town: population 2,000. It was named in honor of Gen. Reno, who was killed at the Battle of South Mountain. This city has improved rapidly within the last six years; it has many fine buildings, such as churches, banks, business blocks, and a fine Court house. Two daily papers are published here, the *Journal* and *Gazette*. We left Reno at 9 a. m., and landed in Gold Hill at 10, where we met in with a number of our friends. We had a splendid trip, and were none the worse for our long ride. We enjoyed ourselves all the way, but no better than we were told we would, by Mr. John Livingstone, jr., agent for the Great Western Railway Company, from whom we bought our tickets. I must say that Mr. Livingstone did the square thing with us, and I would recommend any one who is coming out here to go by the Great Western Ry. line. We did not have to change cars once in the night all the way through, and we had a first class car all the way to Omaha, and more than that, we made fast time. We made about a day and a half quicker time than some that went by the G. T. R. Thanking you for giving this room in your valuable paper; I could have given you more but have only touched on the leading points, and only part of them.

W. W. STEVENSON.

WALLACE.

Mr. Samuel Elliott had a horse considerably injured by being caught on the hook of the harness.

Mr. A. McFall has the contract for building the fence around the playground, S. S. No. 6. The amount of the Contract is $45, which is considered very reasonable.

The Cedar Grove Cheese Factory commenced operations on Wednesday. Mr. Briley is sanguine of doing a fair business this season. As he is a young man in whom the public may place implicit confidence, it is to be hoped he will meet with a liberal support. The cheese business is one which is hard to foster in this township, having met with so many reverses; but we think there will be fair sailing as regards Cedar Grove factory, if the public only patronize it to the extent they should.

Quite a number of buildings are being erected on the 6th con. this year. Mr. Rapple is building a commodious bank barn; Mr. Wenzel a magnificent stone house; Mr. Greer, a very fine frame edifice; Mr. Stricker a brick house, and Mr. Burlett a very commodious brick. Mr. Newart, of Listowel, is the contractor for four of the buildings.—Cor.

Louis Seebach has been appointed postmaster at Gowanstown.

Mr. Geo. Ausman and family left this week for Sault St Marie, where they purposes settling. Considerable attention is being directed to that region as a desirable field for emigration, and it is not improbable that others from this neighborhood may make a prospecting tour in that direction during the ensuing summer.

PALMERSTON.

RAILWAY MATTERS.—Monday was pretty lively here. At an early hour the streets presented quite a lively appearance with men, horses and carts collecting from different points to commence work again on the S. & H. R. R., which is welcome news to a number of men who have been here for some time doing nothing but waiting for work to be resumed on the road. I believe it is the intention to push the work through from here to Listowel at once.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $300 per year, total, $1,800—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife since has done her own housework for a year, who without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know of it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler N. Y."

MARYBOROUGH.

COUNCIL.—Pursuant to adjournment Council met in the Queen's Hotel, Moorefield, on the 10th inst., all the members present; minutes of last meeting were read and approved. By-law No. 218, to divide the township into road divisions, or pathmasters' beats, received the third reading and passed. On motion, Council went into Committee of the whole on By-law for the appointment of Pathmasters, Poundkeepers and Fenceviewers. On report of Committee, By-law received its third reading, with blanks filled in as follows:—*Pathmasters*—1st concession, John O'Grady, Wm. Armstrong, John O'Grady, John McLaughlin, Isaac Bailey, Robert Hill. 2nd and 3rd concessions, John Marks, Noah Blough, Joseph Snelling, Geo. Tunstead, James Armstrong, Stephen Veilie. 4th and 5th concessions, James Dezell, Wm. Leslie, Thos. Mannell, Elisha Turner, Thomas Cowling, David Edmonds. 6th and 7th concessions, Henry Cadwell, Edward Hammond, James Owens, James S. Ross, John Hamilton, Thomas Cross. 8th and 9th concessions, Thomas Carroll, John Tait, John Welsh, James Thompson, Abraham C. Scarr, Louis J. Braun. 10th and 11th concessions, John Johnson, James McConnell, John W. Meyers, Jas. Bready, David Hodge. 12th and 13th concessions, D. Malcomson, John King, C. Duckering, Parker Lowry, Richard Walker, Ira Burrows. 14th and 15th concessions, Wm. Rennie, sr., Thos. Anderson, Wm. Well, Wm. Woods, R. Mitchell, Henry Walker. 16th and 17th concessions, James Cole, E. Hamilton. Village of Hollin, Archibald Park. Side-road beats—1st and 2nd concessions, Jacob Bolander, Martin Linsoman; 3rd and 4th concessions, Thomas Forster, Noah Cober, William Overend, Silas Willis; 5th and 6th concessions, James E. Lewis, James McCarty, John Frevethick, Hector Lamont; 7th and 8th concessions, James Campbell, Samuel Hill, Edward Jack; 9th and 10th concessions, Geo. Newman, Geo. Welsh, John Walker, Wm. Cowan; 11th and 12th concessions, Wm. Sullichison, John Sleeman, Wm. Wilson, Joseph Freeling, Henry Hillborn; 13th and 14th concessions, John Davenport, Wm. Falconer, John Hellyar, George Green, A. Delmage, Wm. Oxby, Flood McLaughlin. 15th and 16th concessions, Thomas Art, R. Fair, Thomas Mitchell, James Mitchell; 16th and 17th concessions, Jos. Green, Robert Smith. Town-line beats—Maryborough and Wallace, Isaac Cressman, Alex. Allan, Wm. Wilson, Thos. Callaway, Joseph Pattison, A. McDougal; Maryborough and Arthur, John Griffith, A. Workman; Peel and Maryborough, W. J. Black, Geo. Edmonds, John Laing, A. Kirkland, F. Wooddisse, S. Samis, Isaac Hillborn, jr., Robert Gilree, D. Wilson; Village of Moorefield, Simon Armstrong, John Holt. *Poundkeepers*—1st con., Michael Ryan; 2nd and 3rd concessions, Noah Cober; 4th and 5th concessions, Wm. Greenwood; 6th and 7th concessions, James Campbell; 8th and 9th concessions, George Rolls, Moorefield; 10th and 11th concessions, Joel Kitely; 12th and 13th concessions, Wm. McKay; 14th and 15th concessions, Francis Dyce; 16th and 17th concessions, James Noble; *Fenceviewers*:—Michael Dougherty, R. Hay, James S. Ross, John Walker, F. Morgan, Wm. Wilson, Richard Fair. On motion, Council adjourned to meet as a Court of Revision in the Commercial Hotel, Moorefield, at the hour of 10 o'clock, a. m., on Monday 31st instant.

EDWARD DYNES, Clerk.

DRAYTON.

CHANGED HANDS.—The Commercial Hotel, owned by D. & W. Shaw, has changed hands. Mr. Mannell, the new proprietor, has refitted the hotel in first class style.

On Sunday last Rev. Mr. Racey, of Gorrie, officiated in the church of England here, and notwithstanding that the church has been closed for some two months, there was quite a large number present.

The Dominion Telegraph Company are opening an office in this place.

The fall wheat in this neighborhood in general is very poor, in some localities it is good, while in others it is entirely destroyed.

There is very little talk of a celebration here on the 24th, and in all probability the day will pass off quietly.

FRESH garden seeds of all kinds at S Bricker & Co's.—7.

Misses' and Children's Genuine French kid button boots, very best quality, at JOHN RIGGS, successor to Roy & Riggs.

A petition is being largely signed in Howick, asking the Council to grant $20,000 to the Toronto, Grey & Bruce Railway.

SEEDS.—Clover seed very low now at Hacking's Drug and Seed store. Buy while it is cheap. Also full lines of garden and field seeds.—7

HOSIERY. — Women's, Misses' and Pretty Children's Hosiery. A nice lot of new goods in this line. Come and see them, at JOHN RIGGS, successor to Roy & Riggs.—11.

GLASS.—S. Bricker & Co. have a very large stock of window glass—big reductions to parties purchasing in quantities.—7.

Coal oil, 20 cts.; 5 gallons 75 cts.; medium size crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cents; at Hacking's drug store.

IN justice to your wife and babies, purchase your tickets over the Canada Southern.

S. E. SMITH, Agent,
14. Montreal Telegraph Office

Ladies Black and Colored Kids at 50c. per pair at Bean & Gee's.

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

PAINTS, OILS AND COLORS.—For the largest stock, best material and lowest prices, go to HACKING's Drug Store.—21.

New Dress Goods in all the leading spring shades at 12½c. per yard and upwards, at Bean & Gee's.

Steel imported for use in the manufacture of skates has been placed on the free list.

When the Little Ones are suffering from worms there will usually be one of more symptoms:—Bad breath, pale, sallow, or leaden complexion, with occasional flushing, swollen upper lip, enlarged nostrils, a livid circle under the eye, with dilation or contraction of the pupils and vacant expression, disturbed sleep, grinding of the teeth, picking the nose, a dry cough, slow fever or convulsions. It requires no coaxing to induce the sufferer to eat Abernethy's Worm Candy. Price 25 cents.

Since General Stewart's arrival at Candahar he has succeeded in quieting matters in that city, and the prospect of an early settlement of the Afghan troubles has a in consequence materially improved

TICKETS to all points east and west via Canada Southern Railway lines. Information in regard to routes, rates, time of trains, connections, etc., furnished on application to

S. E. SMITH, Agent,
14. Montreal Telegraph Office.

It is proposed to construct a railway from Port Dover to Port Rowan, which is to be called the Port Rowan and Lake Shore Railway. Nearly $50,000 of the capital stock has been subscribed and a charter was granted at the last session of the Ontario Parliament. All preliminary arrangements have been made, and the Provincial Board are now ready to appoint permanent Directors for the ensuing year. The exact route will probably be determined by the favour received from municipalities in the way of bonuses, which will soon be asked for.

On the Verge of the Grave.

Such was the Condition of Moses A. Walker, of Derry N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and Chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and, to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all druggists.

FARMERS! recollect there is only one paper in the Dominion published entirely in your interest. It should be well supported to make it a power in the land. Read the advertisement of the CANADIAN FARMER in another column, and send for free sample copy.

Beaverton, 18th Feb., 1880.

Messrs. T. Milburn & Co.

Gentlemen:—The facts as to the instant effects of Yellow Oil in a case of Croup are as follows:—My little grand-daughter growing rapidly worse with Croup, and was giving the ominous croak so dreadful to hear. None of the ordinary remedies seemed to help her; but on my son asking if I had tried Yellow Oil, I did so at once, administering a few drops on sugar, and rubbing it plentifully upon her chest and throat. The effect was wonderful. In a few minutes she threw off the mucous, breathed freely, and in half an hour was playing and laughing.

I am, gratefully yours,
SARAH CHURCHILL.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much money on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures flways at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., May 17.—Sales to-day, 4,200 boxes factory cheese at 11 to 12½c; 420 boxes farm dairy at 9 to 11½ c; 75 packages of butter at 14 to 22c. Market declined one-quarter.

Utica, N. Y., May 17.—4,446 boxes sold; 1,300 boxes on commission; range of prices, 10 to 12½c; average price, 12c., leading price 12½c. Market active.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

May 20, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 12 to	1 15
Spring Wheat, "	1 10	1 12
Barley, "	0 40	0 50
Peas, "	0 58	0 60
Oats, "	0 32	0 33
Flour, per brrl.,	6 00	
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 14	0 15
Eggs, per dozen,	0 8	0 10
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 35
Hay, per ton,	6 00	7 00
Wood, long,	1 75	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	7 00
Wool, per lb.,	0 29	0 30

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

May 20, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 20 to	1 22
Wheat, spring, "	1 28	1 26
Barley, "	0 64	0 70
Peas, "	0 67	0 70
Oats, "	0 40	0 41
Rye, "	0 78	0 80
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	7 00	7 25
Beef, hind " "	5 00	6 00
Mutton, by carcase "	9 00	10 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 14	0 15
Butter, large rolls,	0 00	0 00
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 15	0 17
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 11	0 12
Potatoes, per bag,	0 50	0 60
Hay, per ton,	8 00	14 00
Wool,	0 00	0 00

STRATFORD.

May 20, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	$1 18 to	1 23
Wheat, spring, "	1 25	1 26
Barley, "	0 48	0 55
Oats, "	0 33	0 35
Peas, "	0 60	0 62
Flour, per brl	5 75	6 00
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 40
Butter, lb. rolls,	0 13	0 14
Eggs, per dozen,	0 08	0 09
Hides, per cwt.,	8 00	8 00
Hay, per ton,	10 00	11 00
Wood, per cord.,	2 75	3 00

THE CANADIAN FARMER

THE
Only Weekly Agricultural Paper
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New and Improved Form. 16 Pages
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Printed and Published at the Welland Steam Printing House, established 1865, by
N. B. COLCOCK, Proprietor.
W. P. PAGE, Editor.
Address, CANADIAN FARMER,
Drawer H, Welland, Ont

Welland Canal.

Notice to Bridge-Builders.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned (secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Bridges, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on TUESDAY THE 15th DAY OF JUNE next, for the construction of swing and stationery bridges at various places on the line of the Welland Canal. Those for highways are to be combination of iron and wood, and those for railway purposes are to be of iron.

Plans, specifications and general conditions can be seen at this office on and after MONDAY THE 31st DAY OF MAY next, where Forms of Tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of the occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250 for each bridge, for which an offer is made, must accompany each Tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines entering into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract the party or parties whose tender it is proposed to accept will be notified that their tender is accepted subject to a deposit of *five per cent.* of the bulk sum of the contract—of which the sum sent in with the tender shall be considered a part—to be deposited to the credit of the Receiver General within *eight days* after the date of the notice.

Ninety per cent. only of the progress estimates will be paid until the completion of the work.

This department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

Dept. of Railways & Canals,
Ottawa, 29th March, 1880. } 11-4.

HOPE
FOR
CONSUMPTIVES.

See what Physicians and the People say about SCOTT'S EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPITES, as a remedy for Consumption, Scrofula, and Wasting Affections:

October 20, 1878.

Messrs, Scott & Bowne:

Gentlemen—I have prescribed Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil, etc., in my practice, and used it in my family. I am exceedingly pleased with it because of its palatableness and the good results that follow its use. I have found it very serviceable in scrofulous diseases and pulmonary affections.

Respectfully yours,
IRA M. LANG, M. D.,
279 East Broadway N. Y.

Louisville, Ky., January 3, 1878.

Gentlemen—For the last fifteen months I have used your Cod Liver Oil Emulsion, both in hospital and in private practice, and have been greatly pleased with its effects. It is better borne and can be taken for a longer time than any other preparation of Cod Liver Oil. In Consumption and children's diseases I have found it valuable.

JOHN A. OLDHAM, M. D.,
Vis. Physician,
Louisville City Hospital.

Messrs Scott & Bowne:

I have used Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil in various instances, and I have found it to be easily taken, readily assimilated, and rapidly improves the nutrition and flesh. I consider it the best Emulsion I have used.

R. E. HAUGHTON, M. D.,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Messrs. Scott & Bowne:

I have given your remedy of Cod Liver Oil &c. a fair trial, and am glad that I can say I think it is THE remedy for weak lungs and bad coughs. I can highly recommend it. When the doctors had given me up, I commenced using your medicine, and I am gaining health and strength very fast, and think I shall soon be well.

Yours truly,
G. A. BIEDERSTADT,
Galveston, Ind.

Scott & Bowne:

I felt it my duty to let you know the benefit I have derived from the use of your Emulsion. I had a very bad cough for years, and on consulting Dr. J. E. Gorsuch of this city, he informed me that my left lung was diseased, and prescribed Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. After taking two bottles, I began to improve very rapidly, and continued using it until I had taken ten bottles, and am now as healthy a man as there is in the city of Baltimore. When I began using it I weighed 145 pounds, and I now weigh 189 pounds.

Yours,
D. P. FARQUHAR,
Oct. 3, 1879. Baltimore, Md.

Canandaigua, September 15, 1877.

Scott & Bowne:

Gents—I thought I would write to you, as I saw a notice upon your bottles of late upon its long continued use. This has proved true in my case. I was given up to die last March with consumption; the best medical aid made no use of any treatment. My husband applied for your Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil; he has bought twenty-six bottles and it is restoring me to health beyond the expectations of hundreds expecting to hear of my death every day. I should like to take it for a year, when, I think, I will be perfectly cured.

Yours with respect,
Mrs. ELDRIDGE.

For sale by Druggists at $1.00 per bottle. 16y.

Bean & Gee's is the only place making shirts to order and guaranteeing perfect fit. Don't forget it.

ASK for tickets over the Canada Southern Railway, first-class coaches and quick time.

S. E. SMITH, Agent,
14. Montreal Telegraph Office.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Tenders for Rolling Stock.

TENDERS are invited for furnishing the Rolling Stock required to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway within the next four years, comprising the delivery in each year of about the following, viz:—

20 Locomotive Engines.
16 First-class Cars (a proportion being sleepers.
20 Second-class Cars, do.
3 Express and Baggage Cars.
3 Postal and Smoking Cars,
240 Box Freight Cars.
100 Flat Cars.
2 Wing Ploughs,
2 Snow Ploughs.
2 Flangers.
40 Hand Cars.

THE WHOLE TO BE MANUFACTURED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA and to be delivered on the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Fort William, or in the Province of Manitoba.

Drawings, specifications and other information may be had on application at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, at Ottawa, on and after the 15th day of MARCH next.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to noon on THURSDAY, the 1st of JULY next.

By Order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

DEPT. OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
Ottawa, 7th February 1880. } 4-19.

A RARE CHANCE!

Splendid Town Lots For Sale in Listowel.

PRICE ONLY $200.

A very fine square parcel of land containing three-fourths of an acre, and being composed of lots one and two on the west side of Albert st., in town of Listowel, is now offered for sale for $200. On the premises are a good well, and stone cellar with kitchen foundation; the whole being surrounded by a good picket fence. The soil is excellent for gardening purposes. For further particulars apply to

FENNELL & DINGMAN,
Barristers, &c., Listowel.

Dated 8th March, 1880. 7-c.

WELLAND CANAL.

Notice to Machinist Contractors.

Sealed Tenders, addressed to the undersigned (Secretary of Railways and Canals) and endorsed "Tender for Lock Gates, Welland Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Eastern and Western mails on THURSDAY the THIRD day of JUNE next, for the construction of gates, and the necessary machinery connected with them, for the new locks on the Welland Canal

Plans, Specifications and General Conditions can be seen at this office on and after THURSDAY the 20th day of MAY next, where forms of tender can also be obtained.

Parties tendering are expected to provide the special tools necessary for, and to have a practical knowledge of works of this class, and are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms, and—in the case of firms—except there are attached the actual signatures, the nature of occupation and residence of each member of the same; and further, an accepted bank cheque for a sum equal to $250, for the gates of each lock, must accompany each tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines enterlug into contract for the work at the rates and on the terms st