# LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1881.


THE Ontario Legislature was prorogued on Friday last. It is expected that the House of Commons will finish its business by the 18th inst.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD was duly inaugurated and installed in the White House on Friday, 4th inst. The Cabinet which he has selected seems to be generally received with favor. Some sweeping reforms in the civil service departments are promised, and an extra session of Congress to consider the new Funding Bill is talked of.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER has so far recovered from his late illness as to be able to undertake a trip to Europe for the benefit of his health. He left Ottawa on Wednesday, and will be absent for three months. Lady Tupper accompanies him. The loss of so able a statesman as Dr. Tupper would be a serious blow to Canada; we trust that the rest and change of air which his sojourn abroad will afford will fully restore him to health and wonted activity, and to the country his usefulness.

THE Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund was again brought before the notice of the House by the energetic member for North Perth on Monday last. In answer to an enquiry made by Mr. Hesson as to whether it was the intention of the Government to make provision this year for the payment of the sums found to be due the Province of Ontario under the name of this fund, Sir Leonard Tilley said it was hoped that immediately after the close of the session of the Local Legislatures of Ontario and Quebec the question of the accounts between the two provinces would be taken up and settled, and the matter referred to would then be dealt with.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### The Debate on the Question of Immigration.

While the House was in Committee of Supply, on the item Immigration $158,100, the following debate took place:

Mr. HESSON. It would not be wise to withhold our hand now, for the reason, which the hon. gentleman who has just taken his seat, (Mr. Anglin) will agree with me is a good one, that we are likely to have a large immigration from Ireland, on account of the trouble there. People will not choose to live longer in a country where they cannot have peace and quietness. We ought to extend our grant, because our revenue justifies a more liberal expenditure. We ought to be more liberal in connection with our expenditure on German immigration. That expenditure has been very limited indeed. A paltry sum has been voted to ask a German delegation to visit this country and report on its resources. I call on the hon. Minister to increase very largely the amount fixed for that purpose—induce the people of Germany to elect delegates to visit this country and report on its resources and capabilities, as was done in the case of Great Britain. Whilst the Americans are receiving such large accessions to their country from Germany, we have been receiving none, because this and previous Governments have neglected to disseminate in that country a reasonable amount of knowledge as to our capabilities and resources. This is a mistake on our part, for Germans are very successful as farmers, and a most desirable class of people to have. I know of no European nation that are more of a migratory character than the Germans. They have peopled nearly the whole of the Western States. I hope the Government will see the propriety of making greater efforts to bring to this country a large German immigration this year.

Mr. ANGLIN expressed his opinion that the grand promises as to a large Irish Immigration had passed away. He also stated that the farmers' delegates who came out in 1879 had not aided emigration to Canada.

Mr. SCHULTZ said the reports of the delegates had done a great deal of good. The good opinion which the delegates formed of the country was evidenced by the fact that one of them had come out to settle in Manitoba, while one sent a son to settle in Canada, and another sent a nephew. As to the emigration question, a good suggestion had been made by a writer in the *Nineteenth Century* who visited Canada last year. It was that the Imperial Government and the Canadian Government should combine in emigration work, the former advancing money at a low rate of interest to settlers, and the latter taking care that the emigrants should be well settled. In these suggestions he (Mr. Schultz) thought he saw the practical and economical mind of the Minister of Agriculture.

Mr. HUNTINGTON remarked that the conception was a magnificent one, but apparently it had collapsed.

Mr. MACDOUGALL deprecated the attempt to underrate the successful efforts made by the Minister of Agriculture in encouraging the immigration of the most valuable class, the tenant farmers of Great Britain, who could to their own great advantage buy improved farms from Canadians, who were adapted to a much superior degree for settlement in the North-West Territory. This was a wise policy, and it had been attended with most beneficial results, reflecting great credit on the Minister of Agriculture. His experience was not favourable to the gentleman farmer class, who, as a rule, do not do well in this country, and it would be well if few of this class came to the Dominion. We desired keen, clear-headed, practical men, who worked in the field, and in addition these men would become the best immigration agents that we could possibly possess. With regard to German immigration, Mr. Macdougall remarked: The hon. member for Perth (Mr. Hesson) who, I assume by his name, is of German origin—at all events he represents a constituency where a very large number of Germans reside.

Mr. HESSON. I have the honor to be an Irishman.

Mr. MACDOUGALL. If that be so, I think some German has been in Ireland at some particular period. At all events, I think the Germans make the best class of settlers; and it would be of great advantage to us to have in the North-West, and in the uncultivated parts of the older Provinces, a large German immigration. It should be encouraged, but there are large difficulties in its way. The Government of Germany seems anxious to maintain an armed neutrality in Europe, and does not like to see its young men, whom it is designed to train to the use of arms, perhaps for future service, leave the country. In fact, every obstacle that the Government can throw in the way of emigration, short of the imprisonment of their own people, is resorted to. No emigration agent from Canada or the United States would be allowed to encourage the poorer or emigrating classes to leave their country. He would be arrested or put under police surveillance all the time, and the Government would find it easy to invent excuses for putting him in prison. The result is that the means of German immigration suggested by my hon. friend, would not be tolerated by the Government of Germany. But there are other means of reaching the people. The newspapers of Scandinavia and Germany would be very glad to publish information with regard to Canada or the United States if paid for it; if the law has not been changed within the last year or two, there is no means of preventing the diffusion of that kind of information. If information with regard to the advantages of Canada, especially the Northwest, were disseminated throughout those countries, I believe the result would be a very good kind of emigration, so far as it might extend, to this country; because the immigrants would be useful laborers and settlers wherever they could take up lands. My hon. friend is aware of the fact also; he knows that I was present at an interview between an agent of the new line of steamers that is established between the Scandinavian ports and New York. That line is under the management of a gentleman who was a prominent agent of the Allan Line in Copenhagen, and he believes a good continuous stream of emigrants from the North of Europe may be attracted towards the Western States and Western Canada. Of course his desire will be to secure the advantages the Government of Canada may offer, and the class of persons who may be desirous of going into our country and taking up land there in company with some of his relatives are exceedingly anxious to make a preliminary settlement. The truth is that in all these settlements of people speaking a foreign language you must begin by planting a colony. You must get a small number of families at some particular point, and if they succeed and write home to their friends and relatives that this country was all that it was represented to be, and that they have every reason to be satisfied with their condition and prospects, you have then the best emigration agents you can possibly establish. But some little expense must be incurred, and some trouble taken by the Government in assisting these early settlements or *nucleii* if you are to have a large settlement of that class. I know not to what extent the Minister of Agriculture may have contemplated or engaged in such a system of settlement, but I am convinced that with our great North-West country we should endeavor by that means to have it settled by people from the different nations of the world—by Germans, by Scandinavians, by Highlanders, and people of Irish and English blood. We want to mix these various nationalities, so that in the course of one, or two, or three generations we may develope, as I believe we will, a new and distinct type of humanity in this northern half of the continent. We especially want the northern races—those who come from northern climes, those who are accustomed to a cold climate, and who will not be frightened when the thermometer goes down to 30 or 40 degrees below zero for a few days—men who will be capable of resisting these climate influences, men who will be satisfied with the good soil, free institutions, and cheap, honest and patroitic Government. I believe they will find all these conditions in Canada under our constitution, whether hon. gentlemen opposite or those on this side of the House may govern the country for the time. So far as my observation goes, none of the emigrating classes from the old world are dissatisfied with the institutions of Canada. On the contrary, they are well affected towards these institutions. They are satisfied with the freedom they enjoy—freedom from the enormous taxation to which they are subjected in their own countries, freedom from the grinding military service which is too commonly the lot of the poorer classes in the older countries. Free from those disagreeable and discouraging circumstances under which they live in their own country—those influences which impel them to emigrate. When they settle in our country and are able to report to their friends and relatives a happier condition in which they find themselves here, they become the means of forming streams of emigration which flow into our country and occupy our unsettled lands. It seems to be that the expenditure this year, as compared with last, is an adequate expenditure, because we hope that under the arrangements made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Syndicate, who must of necessity undertake measures to promote immigration on a large scale, that it will be found to the advantage of the country—and the Government, I have no doubt, will act upon that view—that the operations of the Government and of the Syndicate in that respect should be combined, or at all events that they should run in parallel lines, and that they should agree upon some common system. Under these circumstances I am not surprised that no very large expenditure should be asked for immigration purposes, and I trust that the efforts of the Government will be assisted and supplemented to a large extent by the operations of the Company.

Mr. HESSON. I quite agree with the views which have been expressed with regard to the importance of the results which we may expect to flow from the reports of the delegates who were here last year. I am satisfied that the favorable and unbiassed report of an agent who is chosen because the people have confidence in him will do more good than the efforts of several salaried local agents who are supposed to put the best face upon matters, and who may not always represent things in exactly a true light. The representations of these delegates to the people in their own localities will be found to be far stronger inducements to immigration than the offering of assisted passages or the payment of premiums a certain time after arrival in this country. I think also that this system of delegates which has been found so successful with regard to England, Ireland and Scotland, might be efficiently carried out with regard to Germany, without at all interfering with the close system to which the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Macdougall) has referred. I know that the German Government will not allow anything like propagandism for the purpose of inducing their people to leave; but I am certain that if that active and energetic people of 40,000,000 are put in possession of proper and reliable information with regard to this country, we may look for a certain amount of immigration from that country. With regard to the system of establishing small colonies as a means of promoting larger immigration, I am quite in accord with what has been said by the hon. member for Halton (Mr. Macdougall). In my own county, as well as in Waterloo, Huron, Bruce and other counties, there are large and flourishing German settlements which show what may be accomplished by that people in a country like this, and if the Ministry were to hold out some inducements for the extension of that mode of inducing settlement, I am certain it would result in the propagation of views in Germany with regard to Canada which could not fail to bring many more Germans to our shores.

CENSUS TAKING.—Monday, April fourth, has been appointed census day for the Dominion, and residents may as well prepare to answer the questions asked civily and truthfully, as by so doing they will assist in the completion and accuracy of the returns. The Province of Ontario is under the supervision of four staff officers, who are now drilling their subordinates in the manner of procedure. Information will be required as to the number of living persons, their age, sex, nationality, religion and occupation, the number of deaths that have occurred during the preceding twelve months, and the cause or complaint, the real estate, public institutions and industrial institutions of each municipality which the lands occupied, field products, plants, fruits and other products, live stock, animal products, manufactures, shipping, fisheries, and mineral products. The compilation of the work will probably occupy the next two years, which, considering the vast extent of the country and the magnitude of the work, is not so great a period as may at first seem.


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## SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Sir John Macdonald is a type of politician which has never failed to delight the English people—the man who, like Palmerston, can work hard, do strong things, hold his purpose, never lose sight for a moment of the honor and welfare of his country, and yet crack his joke and have his laugh, full of courage and good spirits and kindly fun. I am not going to talk politics here. The place forbids it, if my own quasi judicial position had not been before-hand with a veto. But I apprehend there is nothing to prevent me criticising our public men; praising their admirable qualities clearly distinguishable from opinions, and from prejudices in the nature of opinions, and animadverting on their defects in mental endowments, their faults of method, or their errors in tactics, not as politicians or party leaders, but as orators. To return. Sir John Macdonald in the English House of Commons would have been equal in my opinion, to Mr. Disraeli in finesse, in the art of forming combinations and managing men. He never could have equalled him in invective, or in epigram, or in force as an orator. Sir John Macdonald brings up his artillery with more ease. He is always human, even in his attacks. Lord Beaconsfield, as Mr. Disraeli, in the House of Commons, approached his opponent like some serpentine monster, coiled himself ruthlessly round him, fascinated with his gaze, and struck out with venomed fang. But Sir John is probably the better debater of the two. His delivery is lively, natural, mercurial; Lord Beaconsfield's is laboured. The power of making a statement is not the forte of the author of 'Endymion.' Sir John Macdonald makes a luminous statement, and his reasoning faculty is at least as high as Lord Beaconsfield's. He has very little comparatively, of the latter's *curiosa felicitas* in coining phrases, but his humor is more spontaneous. Lord Beaconsfield has the charm which is inseparable from genius, but it may well be doubted if his power of conciliating men and fixing their affections surpasses that of the Prime Minister of the Dominion. I am sure that in sober, strong sense the balance is in favor of the Canadian statesman. There is nothing view about Sir John Macdonald. Though a man of imagination, reason is lord every time.

Sir John Macdonald is perhaps the only man in the House whose speaking combines all the qualities necessary to complete effectiveness as a debater, and whose speeches could be pointed to with justice as useful models. They combine clearness and fullness of statement, vigorous reasoning, ample information, the play of fancy, the light of wit; and they have what no other speeches heard in that House since Thomas D'Arcy McGee and Joseph Howe were there, the flavour of literary culture. In the old world gentlemen are accustomed to put their whiskey in a wine cask to improve the flavour. Everything flowery is offensive in oratory. Literary culture is not necessary to make great a orator. Nevertheless the ideal oratory will always come, as it were, from a vessel which has often been filled from Pierian founts—will be saturated with the thought and language of the great teachers of the world. We remember, says an able writer in the *Edinburgh Review*, speaking of Lord Beaconsfield, to have heard him say in one of his after-dinner speeches, that the Hebrews and the Greeks were by far the most powerful races in history is, that they had a literature. "The same might apply to statesmen: no oratory, no diplomacy, no legislative ingenuity, confers so great and lasting an influence on a ruler of men as that which he derives from a combination of literary excellence with political power.—*From "Great Speeches," by N. F. Davin, in the Canadian Monthly for March.*

## WALLACE.

*To the Editor of the* STANDARD—*Sir*: I notice an editorial in the last issue of the *Banner*, in which the editor tries to explain away and justify the action of the township Council of Wallace for giving away the ratepayers' money to the Listowel High School Board. Now, I think when I point out the true position of the editor of the *Banner*, and how he is interested, it will be sufficient to prove to the ratepayers of this township that his article should be taken with a great deal of caution, and perhaps with a grain of salt. This editor is one of the High School Trustees, and as such voted that the assessment of $718.30 be levied on the township of Wallace; and also voted that the corporation of the township of Wallace should be compelled by law to pay the said amount. But on finding that the chances of success as against the township of Wallace was a little doubtful, he agreed to take a little over one half of his first demand. Now, when we consider how the editor of the *Banner* is interested as one of the High School trustees, and as a ratepayer of the town of Listowel, it explains why he attempts to apologize for the Council which voted away the people's money in an illegal manner. In my opinion the object of saving the "mighty dollar" has a great deal to do with the editor of the *Banner's* apology, and his ideas of right.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Mr. Wm. Dalley, of the 18th con. of Wallace, had his house and a portion of its contents destroyed by fire. The origin of the fire is rather obscure, as Mr. Dalley says there was scarcely any fire in the kitchen during the day, where the fire originated. Fortunately it was insured in the Howick Mutual for $400.

Mr. Jas. Robinson nearly lost his life through a grievous mistake in taking a dose of aconite instead of laudanum. By the prompt use of emetics he was restored, though not without receiving a good scare, which will doubtless cause him to take better care in future.—COM.

CHEESE INDUSTRY.—The cheese industry is commanding an important share of attention among the farmers of this township at present. In the northern part of the township a "syndicate" has been formed to go into dairying on an extensive scale. The farmers in the south of the township have also taken action in the same direction, having formed a joint stock company, to be known as the Wallace Cheese & Butter Manufacturing Co., limited. Already over eighty names have been placed on the stock books; a charter has been applied for; the directorate and officers appointed; plans for the factory have been prepared, and tenders are invited for its erection. The factory will be located on the farm of Mr. Edward Stewart, jr., lot 15, in the 3rd concession, and will be after the pattern of the Dominion factory in Elma. The following are the officers which have been appointed: President, Wm. Long; Vice-president, David Paterson; Directors, Geo. C. Gordon, Abraham Weber, Joseph Cumberland, John Stewart; Sec.-treas., John Stewart; auditors, Geo. V. Poole and Wm. Lochhead. It is the intention of the company to engage a first-class cheese maker. The buildings are to be completed in time to commence operations by the first of May.

The municipal Council of the township of Wallace met, pursuant to adjournment, at the Queen's hotel, Gowanstown, 26th Feb. 1881; all the members present. The minutes of last two meetings were read and confirmed. Communications—S. H. McKittrick, Orangeville; R. Vindall, clerk of Bowmanville; E. Dynes, clerk of Maryborough; Registrar General's Office, certificate of Births, Deaths, etc.; tender for printing, Palmerston *Telegraph*; do. Listowel *Banner*; do. Listowel STANDARD; M. Scherer, bill for printing 200 German ballots, $3; A. St. Geo. Hawkins, printing, stationery, binding, etc., $27. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the bill of M. Scherer, for printing 200 German ballots, be paid, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that John Brown be paid $6 for culvert on concession 10, having been let by J. McDermott in 1880, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by Wm. Ferguson, that articles of agreement between the township of Wallace and the High School Board be filed in the treasurer's office—carried. W. King moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that J. Willoughby be paid $10 for labor employed shovelling snow on the gravel road, and the Reeve issue his order; John English, J. Simpson, and N. English each one day, W. Willoughby two days, J. Ruppel, C. Fielsinger and C. Doad each one day, and J. Willoughby two days—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. King, that H. Leppard be paid twelve dollars for care and attendance on R. Fullarton, deceased—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the tender of A. St. George Hawkins for printing for the municipality for 1881, at $34.75 be accepted—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the bill of A. St. Geo. Hawkins for printing detailed statement and minutes of Council, as prepared by J. Robinson and R. G. Roberts, printing 650 ballots and 800 assessment schedules, amounting to $27, be paid—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that Davis Bros. be paid $6.50 for advertising Court of Revision in 1879, and printing 800 collector's receipts for 1880 and binding—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the Rev. John Howe Spell, B. A., be exempt from tax for the year 1880, being assessed for church property—carried. W. Ferguson moved, seconded by W. King, that the collector's roll be returned at next meeting of this Council—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the members of this Council be paid $2 each for services in Committee settling with the High School Board, Listowel—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the Reeve be paid one dollar, advanced by him as fee to T. G. Fennell, Esq., for release, and agreement in the matter of the High School Board and the township of Wallace—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the treasurer lay on the table at next meeting of this Council a statement showing the amounts paid by him on Road Commission, other than published by order of Council 27th Dec. 1880, and to show what commissioners issued the orders—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the treasurer be paid $2 for livery and settling with the High School Board—carried. W. King moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the treasurer is authorized to borrow one thousand dollars from W. Ferguson, Esq., to run expenses over which this Council had no control—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the clerk be paid $2 for one day setting with the High School Board—carried. W. Ferguson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the treasurer is instructed to collect forth with all notes and arrears of taxes for 1879—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the Council authorize the clerk to write to the Stratford & Huron Railway Co., calling their immediate attention to the railway crossing on the gravel road—carried. Council adjourned to meet at Gowanstown on Saturday the 26th of March, to appoint pathmasters, pound-keepers and fenceviewers, and transact general business.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

## MARYBOROUGH.

Pursuant to adjournment, Council met in the Commercial hotel, Moorefield, on Monday, Feb. 28th; all the members present. J. W. Scott Esq., of Listowel, appeared before the Council and requested explanations in regard to arrears of taxes charged against the west half of the west half of lot number three in the ninth concession for the years 1877 and 1879. The Clerk having produced the non-resident roll and auditor's report for the year 1877, also copy of defaulters roll for the year 1879, and given the necessary explanations, Mr. Scott agreed to pay said taxes on condition that the collector give a receipt in full to date. A motion was passed to that effect. W. H. Lowes and David Callaway, auditors, presented their report for the year 1880, which was referred back for some minor corrections. The Clerk read a petition signed by John G. Scott and twenty-two others, praying that the taxes on the west half of lot number one in the 9th con., assessed to Samuel Dixon, be reduced as the petitioners consider the said lot assessed too high. John Robinson moved, seconded by John Corbett, that an order be drawn in favor of Samuel Dixon for the amount of $3, as overcharged taxes, on account of over assessment on west half of lot 1, in the 9th con., and the Reeve grant his order for the same—carried. John Corbett moved, seconded by Wm. Long, that this Council allow Mr. Jno. Hyland to take any timber, not fit for culverts, off side-road between lots 12 and 13 in the 13th con—carried. Wm. Long moved, seconded by John Robinson, that an order be drawn in favor of the Reeve for sixty cents, that amount having been paid by him for railway fare for removing Annie Thompson to poor house—carried. The Clerk read a petition signed by Parker Lowry and 20 others, praying that Robert Arts' taxes for the year 1880 be remitted; also a petition signed by James Arbuckle and twenty-two others, asking that $10 be granted to Margaret Arbuckle as charity. W. Long moved, seconded by John Paterson, that in reference to all petitions asking aid, this Council cannot grant the prayer of such—carried. In amendment, it was moved by John Robinson, seconded by John Corbett, that Robert Arts' taxes, amounting to one dollar and eighty cents, be remitted, and that the Reeve grant his order for the same—lost. James Hamilton and Michael Ryan applied personally, and Peter Wilson and Patrick C. Skelly by letter, to have an extension of time for payment of taxes charged against their lands in the year 1880. J. Paterson moved, seconded by Wm. Long, that the requests of Messrs. Wilson, Skelly, Hamilton and Ryan for extension of time for payment of taxes be left with the collectors—carried. John Robinson moved, seconded by John Corbett, that an order be drawn in favor of Thomas Rolls for $2 for repairing bridge on the 4th con. in the year 1879—carried. In reference to a communication from the Clerk of Mornington, stating that the Council of said township had, by a resolution passed on the 7th day of February last, and as a preliminary step to the introduction of a by-law for that purpose, detached the north quarter of lot 18, con. 12, from School Section No. 15, and added it to Union School Section No. 20, composed of parts of the townships of Mornington, Maryborough, Peel and Wellesley. J. Paterson moved, seconded by Wm. Long, that the Clerk inform the Council of the township of Mornington that this Council has no objections to the township of Mornington adding to the territory of Union School Section No. 20, provided the ratepayers in that part of the School Section lying within the township of Maryborough consent to the change—carried. Wm. Long moved, seconded by John Robinson, that Noah Cober be requested to deliver 2,400 feet of rock elm plank at sixth line bridge, the said plank to be sixteen feet long and three inches thick, and not more than eight inches wide, and to be subject to the inspection of Mr. John Paterson; the said plank to be delivered by the tenth day of March, 1881—carried. Tenders for building new bridges at McKay's hill, 12th con., and between lots 15 and 16 in the 4th concession, having been opened and publicly read, the tender of Richard Boyle to build McKay's bridge for the sum of $188, and the tender of Thomas Rolls to build bridge between lots 15 and 16 in the 4th con., for the sum of $140, were accepted and bonds given to the Council by each of the said contractors, for the performance of the work according to plans and specifications. J. Paterson moved, seconded by Wm. Long, that the Clerk be paid the sum of $17.70 for registration of 83 births, 23 marriages and 51 deaths in the year 1880; and the further sum of $4.50 for registration of affidavit, $2.50, search in Registry office, $1.00, and expenses to Arthur $1.00—carried. Wm. Long moved, seconded by John Robinson, that the report of the auditors, now read, be received and adopted, and the auditors receive $15 each for their services, and that the Clerk be requested to get 300 copies printed for distribution—carried. The Clerk laid before the Council the circular regarding market fees signed by Wm. Parker, President, and E. Morden, Secretary of the township of Stamford Farmer's Association; also circular signed by R. Windett, enclosing form of petition to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, praying that the Assessment Act shall be so amended that the dividends upon the shares of incorporated companies shall be assessed and payable in the municipality in which the holders or owners of such shares resides—no action. John Robinson moved, seconded by John Corbett, that the bill of John McKay, amounting to $2, for leather bag for Assessor, be paid and the Reeve grant his order for the same—carried. On motion, Council adjourned to meet in the British hotel, Moorefield, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, on the last Monday in April, for the appointment of pathmasters, fenceviewers and poundkeepers.

EDWARD DYNES, Clerk.

## DORKING.

The following is a report of the marks obtained for perfect recitations by three classes of the Dorking Public School during the month of February: *Fourth Class.*—Lorenzo Calder 637, Milly McKenzie 602. *Senior Third Class.*—Robert Starr 706, Maria T. McDonald 585, Archibald Calder 574, Emma Guise 515, Priscilla A. Hill 427, Samuel J. Hill 425, Elizabeth Yates 298, Mary Ann Nihill 227, Eugene McDonald 162. *Junior Third Class.*—Katie Wagatha 865, Alexander Wagatha 654, Margaret J. Hill 618, William J. McLean 495, Anna M. Linahan 366, James J. Connolley 263, William Tabbert 249, James J. Rafferty 241, Philip Yates 221, William Lytle 189, Valentine Wells 156, Robert John Lytle 142, Albert McLoughlan 111.—COM.

## ELMA.

The township Council meets to-morrow at Elma Centre, for the purpose of appointing pathmasters, poundkeepers, and fenceviewers.

Rev. Mr. Renwick, pastor of the Elma Presbyterian church for 25 years, has resigned.

Application has been made for a charter to form a joint stock cheese and butter manufacturing company to operate the Gotham factory.

BURRTON.—The soiree held on the evening of the 1st inst. was a gratifying success. The people of the neighborhood turned out in goodly numbers, and everything passed off pleasantly. Able addresses were delivered by Rev'ds. Kay of Milverton, Huggins and Baker of Listowel, and Berry of Wallace, and by the worthy chairman, Mr. R. L. Alexander. The musical part of the programme was well sustained by the choir of Trinity church, Elma. An election cake, donated by Mrs. John Alexander, realized $8.25. The total proceeds were $43, which are to be devoted to the purchase of a library for the Britton Union Sabbath School.

Over twenty arrests were made on Thursday under the Protection Act, and a fresh batch of warrants were issued for Wednesday. The first man arrested was Joseph Walsh, President of the Castlebar branch Land League, and cousin of Walsh, one of the traversers. Boyton and O'Halloran, prominent Leaguers, the former one of the traversers, were also arrested, and a warrant issued for Nally. The charges include "boycotting," incitement to murder and conspiracy, etc. The prisoners were lodged in Kilmainham prison, which is strongly guarded.


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DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for consumption, Coughs and colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, etc., is given away in trial bottles *free of cost* to the afflicted. If you have a severe cough, cold, difficulty of breathing, hoarseness or any affection of the throat or lungs by all means give this wonderful remedy a trial. As you value your existence you cannot afford to let this opportunity pass. We could not afford, and would not give this remedy away unless we knew it would accomplish what we claim for it. Thousands of hopeless cases have already been completely cured by it. There is no medicine in the world that will cure one-half the cases that Dr. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY *will cure.* For sale by J. H. Michener, Listowel.

**"They all do it."**—To beautify the teeth and give fragrance to the breath use TEABERRY, the new toilet gem; try a 5 cent sample.

"All seems infected that the infected spy,
And all looks yellow to the jaundiced eye."

If you are low spirited and blue, do not lay it to your luck but rather to your liver; cleanse the system of bad bile and sluggish blood, arouse the torpid secretions and the eye will resume its wonted brightness, the step its buoyancy, and the mind its cheerful vigor. Burdock Blood Bitters cure all nervous diseases, purify the system and strengthen the weak.

**The Greatest Blessing.**

A simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver healthy, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it. See other column.

**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.

Manufacturers of reapers, mowers and threshing machines prefer "Castorine" Machine Oil to any other. It will outwear lard, seal or elephant, and is warranted not to gum.

**A Long Time to Suffer.**

Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flanders, of Manchester, N. H. after going through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering, and almost the grave." This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

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

Consumption has well been compared to a worm in the bud, that sap vitality from the fairest flower. It steals the rose bloom from the cheek and robs the vital spark from the stalwart and the strong. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam "nips the worm in the bud." It is the best cough cure and most effectual lung healer known to medical science. Price 25 cents per bottle.

**Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!**

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so go at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.—4y.

If Edison perfects his electric light, his fame and fortune will exceed that of the lucky man who first "struck oil," but the man who first struck Yellow Oil as a remedy, for external and internal use, was a more fortunate individual than either. Yellow Oil is *par excellence* the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints, and all flesh wounds. Any medicine dealers can furnish it

True nobility is the most unpretentious. The most humble means will often accomplish the greatest ends; the most modest and unpretending of flowers are the sweetest; the most simple and abundant herbs are the most potent to heal; Burdock, which grows almost uncared for by our waysides is one of the most cleansing and healing medicinal roots. It is one of the many ingredients of that marvellous medicine Burdock Blood Bitters, the best purifying tonic in the world. Sample Bottle 10 cents. Regular size $1.00.

Ask your dealer for "Castorine" Machine Oil and see that the barrel is brande "Castorine" as none other is genuine

*Holloway's Pills.*—The chiefest wonder of the times.—This incomparable Medicine increases the appetite, strengthens the stomach, cleanses the liver, corrects biliousness, and prevents flatulency, purifies the system, invigorates the nerves, and re-instates sound health. The enormous demand for these Pills throughout the globe astonishes everybody, and a single trial convinces the most sceptical that no medicine equals Holloway's Pills in its ability to remove all complaints incidental to the human race. They are a blessing to the afflicted, and a boon to all who labour under internal or external disease. The purification of the blood, removal of all restrictions in the secretive organs, and gentle aperient action, are the public source of the extensive curative range of Holloway's Pills.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. Hallett & Co. Portland, Maine. 10

Use "Castorine" Machine Oil for all kinds of machinery, it is also excellent for harness and leather. Makes it water and weather proof. For sale by dealers.

Many a man has been crippled for life by an accident met with in toil, who might have been spared from the surgical knife had he promptly applied Yellow Oil. This valuable remedy should ever be kept at hand in case of accidents of emergencies; it is for internal and external use; a specific for all painful inflammatory diseases and flesh wounds. Price 25 cts.

**ZOPESA.**—I have secured the agency for this new compound for Dyspepsia and Liver Troubles. It comes to me under most favorable auspices being very highly endorsed and recommended. Its wonderful affinity to the Digestive Organs and the Liver, increasing the dissolving juices, correcting the acids and carrying off impurities of the stomach and regulating the Liver, can be tested by securing a sample bottle, 75 cents. John Livingstone, Listowel.

**Bocklen's Arnica Slave.**

The BEST SAVE in the world for cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions. The Save is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction in every case or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by J. H. Michener.

A racking cough, oh why endure?
When there is found a perfect cure,
That from weak lungs relieves the strain,
And gives the sufferer ease again.

Such a remedy is found in a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best throat and lung healer in the world. For sale by all dealers.

**Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.**

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back or Bowels, Sore throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, as its acting power is wonderful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted," as it really is the best remedy in the world for cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.


### LISTOWEL MARKETS.

March 11, 1881.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, fall, per bush., | 1 02 to | 1 04 |
| Spring Wheat, " | 1 00 | 1 06 |
| Barley, " | 0 60 | 0 70 |
| Peas, " | 0 60 | 0 62 |
| Oats, " | 0 30 | 0 32 |
| Flour, per brrl., | 4 50 | 5 00 |
| Oatmeal, " | 2 50 | 2 75 |
| Cornmeal, " | 1 75 | 2 00 |
| Butter, per lb., | 0 00 | 0 18 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Potatoes, per bag, | 0 30 | 0 35 |
| Turkeys, per lb, | 0 00 | 0 07 |
| Geese, " " | 0 05 | 0 06 |
| Chickens, per pair, | 0 25 | 0 30 |
| Pork, cwt., | 7 00 | 7 25 |
| Hay, per ton, | 8 00 | 0 00 |
| Wood, long, | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Wood, short, | 0 00 | 1 25 |
| Hides, per cwt., | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Wool, per lb, | 0 27 | 0 28 |

### TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

| | March 11 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, fall, per bush., | 1 06 to | 1 10 |
| Wheat, spring, " | 1 10 | 1 16 |
| Barley, " | 0 75 | 0 95 |
| Peas, " | 0 62 | 0 70 |
| Oats, " | 0 38 | 0 40 |
| Rye, " | 0 80 | 0 85 |
| Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., | 7 50 | 8 75 |
| Beef, hind " " | 6 00 | 7 50 |
| Mutton, by carcase " | 8 00 | 9 00 |
| Butter, per lb., | 0 21 | 0 23 |
| Butter, large rolls, | 0 00 | 0 00 |
| Butter, tub, dairy, | 0 20 | 0 21 |
| Eggs, fresh, per dozen, | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Eggs, packed, per dozen, | 0 35 | 0 40 |
| Hay, per ton, | 11 00 | 16 50 |
| Wool, | 0 29 | 0 30 |

### STRATFORD.

| | March 11, 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, fall, per bush., | $1 05 to | 1 06 |
| Wheat, spring, " | 1 08 | 1 10 |
| Barley, " | 0 65 | 0 75 |
| Oats, " | 0 33 | 0 36 |
| Peas, " | 0 65 | 0 67 |
| Flour, per brl | 4 75 | 5 25 |
| Potatoes, per bag, | 0 40 | 0 50 |
| Butter, lb. rolls, | 0 18 | 0 21 |
| Eggs, per dozen, | 0 14 | 0 15 |
| Hides, per cwt., | 8 00 | 8 00 |
| Hay, per ton, | 9 00 | 9 50 |
| Wood, per cord., | 2 75 | 3 00 |
| Wool per lb., | 0 00 | 0 00 |

### PALMERSTON.

| | March 11, 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| Fall Wheat, per bush., | $1 00 | 1 02 |
| Spring Wheat, " | 1 00 | 1 05 |
| Flour, per cwt, | 2 40 | 2 40 |
| Barley, per bush. | 0 60 | 0 75 |
| Peas, " | 0 60 | 0 65 |
| Oats, " | 0 27 | 0 28 |
| Hay, per ton, | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Potatoes, per bag, | 0 30 | 0 45 |
| Butter, per lb. | 0 20 | 0 22 |
| Eggs, per doz. | 0 18 | 0 20 |
| Pork, per cwt. | 7 00 | 7 50 |
| Cordwood, per cord, | 2 00 | 2 25 |
| Wool, per lb., | 0 20 | 0 26 |

### GUELPH.

| | March 11, 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| White wheat | $ 1 04 to | 1 06 |
| Treadwell | 1 04 to | 1 06 |
|