applause.] I have no fear of the result if you will work. Do not sleep; do not be too confident. I have said again and again that the two most uncertain things in the world are an election and a horse-race. Don't let the Opposition horse beat the good old N.P. nag by a nose. [applause.] You must show your tail to the hindermost horse. [Hear, hear.] Indeed you must win the race. [Continued cheering.] You must remember though that you are fighting the purists and with them there is such a thing as money used. [Hear, hear.] "Oh, purists never use money!" you say; but you surely cannot forget that one of the best supporters of the Grit party, H. H. Cook— a very good fellow—confessed to having spent in his own election as much as $28,000.

A Voice—I bet you.

Another Voice—And there was Walker.

Sir John Macdonald—Yes; the gentleman who wrote "Come along, John; let's put down bribery and corruption; I've lots of money.'

Another Voice—And Paddy Hughes!

Sir John Macdonald—Paddy Hughes is a counthryman of moine—(laughter)—so we'll say nothing about him. He's a pretty good fellow, to be sure; he tried to get a plum, and the plum had a stone in it, and he was sorry for it. (Loud laughter.) But, gentlemen, let me in all seriousness warn my friends not to rest on their oars, or to fancy that the goodness of their cause, or the fact that the majority of the people are in favor of the National Policy, will prevent the occurrence of a mistake. Why, a factious minority will beat the largest majority in the world if the majority is inactive. (Hear, hear.) I tell you this, that the hesitation I have in my mind about telling you that I am sure we will have an overwhelming majority is caused by the fear lest my friends, knowing that, and conscious of the justness of our cause, will rest on their oars, and stay at home. Gentlemen, those who do that take upon themselves an awful responsibility, and they will, should we lose, carry to their dying day the reproach in their consciences that they, by their neglect, have been instrumental in bringing about the ruin of their country. (Hear, hear.)

THE REDISTRIBUTION BILL.

A Voice—What about the Redistribution bill?

Sir John Macdonald—I am asked what about the Redistribution bill.

Mr. Plumb—I think I was redistributed as badly as anybody. [Hear, hear.]

Sir John Macdonald—Well, the Grits complain that they are hived altogether. It seems they do not like the association. [Laughter.] I told my constituents the other day—well, I hope, indeed, I know, they will be my constituents—[cheers]—a story. When the Reform Club was built in London it was the finest Club-house there, and the Club room was really a magnificent chamber. Theodore Hook, who was a great wit, and the editor of a Tory paper, was taken into the Reform Club by a friend who desired to show him the place. When he was in the club-room the friend said, "Well, how do you like our room?" Said Hook: "I would rather have your room than your company." [Loud laughter.] So it is with the Grits. They do not like each others company. They like to associate with Conservative gentlemen such as you. Your being with them rather gives tone to their society. Gentlemen, I will tell you what we did. In the first place, to show you that we were impartial, I may say that Niagara and Cornwall being under the average population we wiped them all out, notwithstanding that Niagara, represented so ably by Mr. Plumb, would return a Conservative again. These boroughs were sure to return Conservatives, but in order to equalize the population we wiped them out, and deprived our party of two certain votes.

A Voice—You gerrymandered yourself.

Sir John Macdonald—But, say the opposition, you have not equalized the population all around. Some constituencies still have small populations and some large. But, gentlemen, we had only four members to give—six altogether, with Cornwall and Niagara—and we could not divide up every county out of the 92 in Ontario according to population; but whatever we did, we did it in that direction. We had only six constituencies to add, and we so arranged the matter that if you look at the population, you will find that wherever a change was made it was in the direction of representation by population. A Government is not bound to see that certain counties are Grit and others Conservative, and arrange them according to their supposed political proclivities. In 1873, when there was a sweep made of the Conservative party in consequence of the Pacific slander, when we had not a corporal's guard the majority of the constituencies in Ontario were Grit. In 1878, when the people had come to their senses and restored us to power the majority was Conservative. Who, then, is to decide as to the political proclivities of any constituency? The only principle is representation by population, and that we carried out. To give a striking illustration of the absurdity of trying to lay out constituencies with regard to supposed political leaning, look at the North-West. Twenty, twenty-five, or even fifty-thousand Ontario people may go there this summer. When settled we have to divide the territory up into townships and counties. Have they to be laid out according to the political views of the population? If there happens to be a lot of Grits in one corner, must we consider that; and so with the Conservatives? The only true principle, I repeat, is representation by population, and that we have carried out. You know I am what they call a perennial flower; I am always in the Government, or nearly always—[laughter]—and I happened to be in the Government in 1872 when, according to our constitution, we had to readjust the representation. The census takes place every ten years, 1871, 1881, and 1891, and so on, and by our constitution we are obliged to readjust the parliamentary representation after the census has been taken. In 1872 I was Prime Minister, as I am now, and the duty was thrown on me, not to give four new constituencies to Ontaaio, but to give eight new constituencies. I came down with my plan, as a gerrymanderer, as one who was "hiving" the Grits, as a corruptionist, and indeed just as I was last session. When I brought down my scheme last session, Mr. Blake, Mr. Mills, Mr. Mackenzie, and others rose in the House and stated that the plan in 1872 was an honest and good one, and they wished me to stick to it. I said that if they would look back at their speeches they would find, if such were the case with respect to the scheme, that their comments were neither, just nor honest that their attacks in 1882 were just as dishonest; and I said I would be in the Government of 1882, and in that year you will do exactly as you have done now, you will blame me for not adhering to the settlement of 1882. (Laughter and cheers, and a voice, "What about Mr. Mowat's gerrymandering ?") I can not say anything about Mr. Mowat's gerrymandering; he is too small potatoes for me. (Laughter and cheers.) Gentlemen, I feel great pride in occupying the position that has been awarded me by the people of this country. I can, at my age, have no other wish than to live well in the minds of my fellow countrymen, and when I die to live well in their recollection. (Cheers.) I have had a long life of politics, a long life of official duties. I have committed many mistakes. Looking back with the light of experience, there are many things I have done wrongly, and many things I have neglected that I should have done. These rise to me; I know them, I recognize them; but I would be more than human if I had not committed errors; I say this to you, and I believe the majority of the country will believe me when I state that what ever I have done, in every act of legislation and administration I have tried, according to the best of my judgment, to do what I could for the well being of good government and the future prosperity of this, my beloved country.

The right hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheering.

LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 1882.

NORTH PERTH.

The situation in North Perth has been somewhat altered since our last issue. Mr. Monteith, who had announced himself as a candidate, has retired from the field. Whether he has yielded to sober second-thought and repented of the rash step while he had taken, or whether it was the indignation which he encountered upon coming out among his old and faithful friends that opened his eyes to the fact that the Tories of North Perth were determined to stand by their party and would countenance no dissentients, even at the sacrifice of old friendships, is a mttter that need not be dwelt upon. We are glad that Mr. Monteith has retired, and hope that he will in the future he found the same staunch upholder of the Conservative came as he has hitherto been. Mr. Monteith's retirement leaves Mr. Hesson without an oppenent. We are aware that great efforts have been and ars being made by the Grits to get a man to oppose the Conservative candidate, but so far without success. Neither the twice-defeated Mr. Fisher, the irrepressible Mr. Hay nor an of the score of other members of the "pairty" who have been invited, solicited, yea, even begged to lead the forlorn hope, can be induced to accept the honor of being slaughtered, and the probabilities are that Mr. Hesson will have a clear walk-over. The hopelessness of an Oppositionist's chances in North Peath are made all the more hopeless by the enthusiastic reception which Mr. Hesson is receiving everywhere in his canvass of the Riding. During the week Mr. Hesson has been holding two meetings each day in the townships of Elma and Mornington, and all along the line he is meeting with such a hearty and unanimous expression of satisfaction and approval of his course, and of the entire policy of Sir John Macdonald's Government, as to hold out not a shadow of hope for an opponent. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that any one will be found to face the music, and nomination day will in all probability decide the question as to who shall represent this Riding in the Dominion Parliament for the next five years.

CENTRE WELLINGTON.

The candidates in this Riding are each "running their own show." We understand that Dr. Orton was the first to announce his meetings, and naturally expected that his opponent, the redoubtable knight, would meet him upon the same platform. This arrangement, however, did not suit Sir Richard—was not sufficient protection to allow him the monopoly which he desired. Sir Richard is neither a believer in reciprocity nor free trade in the matter of discussion, however much he may rail against the "iniquitous tariff" when housed among his friends. His meeting at Moorefield on Wednesday night was a fair sample of the manner in which he is carrying on his political warfare. In the matter of an audience, Sir Richard, prefering to follow after—at a distance—Dr. Orton, of course secures the presence of a majority of his friends. From the number, one of the right stamp *is selected for chairman*. Sir Richard, then, like the strong man armed, sets out and entertains his hearers for an hour or upwards in a comparatively mild fashion, at the end of which time he very *generously* allow any of Dr. Orton's friends who may be present one hour to reply. Should the privilege be taken advantage of, the speaker is forced to confine himself to the time limit. The gallant knight then again takes the platform, and proceeds to exercise his stentorian lungs as long as he pleases, making assertions which he is not afraid of having contradicted from the simple fact that no one is given permission to contradict them, the "show" being declared over as soon as the deficit manufacturer has resumed his seat. At Moorefield, notwithstanding his "chinese wall," Sir Richard found in our able townsman, Dr. Philp, one who had the courage to "beard the lion in his den," and champion the policy of national prosperity against the starvation policy of Sir Richard. Straws show which way the wind blows, and Sir Richard has evidently made the discovery, notwithstanding his efforts to keep himself "hived" among those of his own kidney at this early stage of his canvass in, Centre Wellington, that that Riding is not at all safe for him; hence the advisability of seeking a "reserve" in the Northwest.

NORTH WELLINGTON.

We learn, just before going to press, that Mr. Prain has retired from the contest in this Riding. Steps will be taken immediately to place another candidate in the field. There are plenty of good men available, and the Grits may rest assured that the fort will be held.

THE N. P. IN LISTOWEL.

What the National Policy has done for the Furniture Trade.

MESSRS. HESS BROS. TESTIMONY.

We have been handed the following letter for publication. Messrs. Hess Bros. are to-day one of the leading Furniture manufacturing firms in the Dominion. The immense increase in their business during the past four years, furnishing employment to 78 additional hands, they honestly attribute to the National Policy. Their statement speaks for itself and we commend it to the careful consideration of every elector.

Listowel, June 8th, 1882.

In turning up our time book in 1878 there are 53 men recorded employed by us, and in the present year, 1882, there are 131. Workingmen who received $1 per day in 1878, are now paid from $1.37½ to $1.50 per day, and are all well satisfied, as they get their pay four or five times a month, whereas they only got paid once a month in 1878. In 1878, the last year of the Mackenzie Government, our warehouse was so overcrowded with furniture that we were obliged to lease barns and other necessary buildings to store same, and to-day with 78 more men, and with double the amount of machinery, we are always behind in filling our orders; our warehouse is never more than half stocked at any time of the season. Prior to 1878 we worked 10 hours per day, and since 1879 our full staff of mechanics frequently worked 12 hours, and some even as long as 14 and 15 in order to keep up with the demand. Instead of sending out men to push the sale of furniture, as was done in 1878, parties from all parts of the Dominion visit us daily and purchase goods from us. In 1878, at the end of the Deficit Government, there were as many as 5 of our customers declared themselves insolvent within one week, and during the last three years not one has assigned. In 1878 our farmers were paid 60 cents a thousand for their elm logs, and to-day they receive $1.25, and every other kind of logs in proportion. The cry all through the county made by the Reform party is that furniture is more expensive now than in 1878, These are statements without foundation. You can furnish an ordinary house now at about $50 less cost than in 1878, and receive superior goods. We hereby certify that the above statements are facts, and we as a firm believe that the National Policy is a great benefit to manufacturers as well as to farmers and mechanics. Yous respectfully,

HESS BROS.

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Some Things Which that Policy has Accomplished--Cheaper Prices for Goods--Wages Better, Profits Better, and Bankruptcy at an End.

VOTE FOR THE NATIONAL POLICY.

Rate of wages in 277 factories increased from 5 to 35 per cent.

Grey and white cottons and brown sheetings 10 per cent less than in 1878.

Sugar cheaper than under the tariff of 1878.

Tweeds and fabrics made from Canada wools as low as at any time during ten years previous to 1878.

Medium and fine wool fabrics made from imported goods at lower prices than at any time since these goods were made in Canada.

Flannels as low in price as at any time during the past fourteen years.

Blankets as low as at any time during the ten years previous to 1878.

Hats and caps lower than in 1878.

Wagons, carriages, buggies cheaper than in 1878

Ploughs cheaper by 15 per cent. than in 1878.

All agricultural implements from 5 to 20 per cent. less than in 1878.

Sewing machines ten dollars cheaper than in 1878.

Boots and shoes factory made from 10 to 25 per cent. less than in 1878.

Common furniture lower in most cases than in 1878.

Cut nails are 5 per cent. lower and finishing nails 9 per cent lower than in 1878. Pressed spikes are 12 per cent lower than in 1878, and Railway spikes $2 per ton lower than in 1878.

Tea and coffee, free.

Lamp shades and glassware cheaper than in 1878.

Ninety-five new factories employing 7,025 hands. Cotton factories in course of construction to employ 3,000 hands in addition to those already employed.

Increase of consumption of Nova Scotia coal since 1878, about 400,000 tons,

Increased output of Nova Scotia coal since 1878, 417,246 tons.

Number of men employed in sugar refineries 1,200.

A home market to the extent of 5,000,000 bushels of wheat has been provided for the farmers.

In the cotton trade, 400,000 spindles will be working in twelve months.

Taxation has been reduced to the extent $1,500,00.

Our public securities have increased from 90 to a 104, and are now 2 per cent higher than those of New South Wales.

Bankruptcies are fewer than at any time in the past seven years.

In three years the revenue shows a probable $12,000,000 of surplus.

The average *per capita* tax during Mr. Mackenzie's Government was $4.88; the average *per capita* tax during the present *regime* is $4.65.

The above is by no means an exhaustive statement; it indicates only what may be done by those who have sufficient interest in public affairs to attempt the easy and grateful task.

A GOOD RECORD.

That the National Policy has done good to Canada, and that the Administration of Sir John Macdonald is receiving the support of all intelligent and thinking people may be gleaned from the fact that the following manufacturers and others, who in 1878 were opposed to the N. P., are now among its most earnest and ardent advocates:

Mr. CHAS. RAYMOND, Guelph.
Mr. G. B. BANNATYNE, Winnipeg.
Mr. THOMPSON, Stratford.
Mr. SPEIGHT, Markham.
Mr. JOHN HAGGART, Brampton.
Mr. MACKENZIE, Westmoreland.
Mr. MILLS, Westmoreland.
Mr. HUMPHREY, Westmoreland.
Mr. BARBER, Peel.
Mr. GEO. TUCKETT, Hamilton.
Mr. R. M. WANZER, Hamilton.
Mr. C. E. SNOW, Hamilton.
Mr. ROBT. CAMPBELL, Hamilton.
Mr. CHAS. GURNEY, Hamilton.
Mr. A. J. GRANT, ex-M. P. P., Glengarry.
M. B. WILLIAMS, Glenwilliam.
Mr. J. W. FAIRMAIN, Vice-President of Reform Association, Hamilton.
Mr. SAMUEL WOODLEY, Hamilton.
Mr. G. F. BURROWS, Dundas.
Mr. M. FISHER, Dundas.
Messrs. MORGAN BROS., Hamilton.
Mr. G. B. BARNARD, Hamilton.
Mr. JOSEPH WOOD, Westmorelaud.
Mr. NEELON, M. P. P., St. Catharines.
Mr. MAURICE O'CONNOR, Guelph.
Mr. N. CORNELL, East York.
Mr. G. S. TICKELL, Belleville.
Mr. THOMAS WILSON, Ex-President Reform Association, Dundas.
Mr. JAS BAILLIE, late Secretary, Reform Association, Dundas.
Mr. GEORGE M. BARTON, Solicitor Dundas.
Mr. JOHN FISHER, Dundas.
Mr. PATRICK CAIN, Dundas.
Mr. PATRICK CASS, Dundas.
Mr. JAS. CROSSEN, Coburg.
Mr. HENRY LYMAN, Montrel.
Mr. E. K. GREENE, Montreal.
Mr. PLEWS, Brantford.
Mr. J. L. MURPHY, Guelph.
Mr. N. SCOTT, Wingham.
Mr. SHAND, Berlin.
Mr. SNOWBALL, St. George.
Mr. ADAMS, Paris.
Mr. E. PERRYMAN, Toronto.
Mr. ROBT THOMPSON, Toronto.
Mr. W. MIOLICHAMP, Toronto.

And there are hundreds of others who by their votes on June 20th will give the present Government a renewal of their confidence.

A FRANK CONFESSION.

A Prominent Member of Dundas "Speaks out in Meetin."

Mr. Wilson, of Dundas, says that he—

"Never yet voted for any but Reform candidates, but now he felt compelled to sever his former political associations, and vote for the candidates and policy calculated to secure his interests and the well-being of the country. In Mr. Mackenzie's time, he and other manufactures had found their business in such a state that they did not know whether their shops were open or shut. They could get but few orders, and when they did take one they never knew whether they would get their money or not. He paid miserable wages—wages he was ashamed to offer a competent workman but even that little was more than he could really afford to pay. He charged high prices for the work he turned out, but so little of it was done that the profit did not meet interest on the money invested in the foundry, and pay running expenses. In fact things were in a very bad way. Workmen were idle; some mechanics were glad to get labourers' work, and some would go into the country at harvest time and earn a few dollars that way. Many, very many, were compelled to go to the States to seek the work they could not find at home. Not a few of these men owned houses for which they had paid six or eight hundred dollars, and some of them a thousand or twelve hundred, and these they sold for a mere song—sometimes a hundred and fifty or two hundred dollars. There were a hundred vacant houses in the small town of Dundas, besides idle shops and stores.

"In this state of affairs he and other manufacturers went to Ottawa to interview Mr. Mackenzie, and see if something could not be done to make things better, but that gentleman had told them they did not know how to manage their own business. If they would go home, and put brains and more energy into it, they would get along well enough. Well, a good many of them went home and put brains and energy into their business by voting for the National Policy. He had not had the courage then to break with his party friends, largely because he had doubts whether a proper measure of protection would be given manufacturers. He had seen, however, that Sir John Macdonald had kept his word. The protection had been given, and the inevitable consequences had followed. Where he had formerly employed sixteen or seventeen hands he now had seventy, and the same men to whom he then paid a dollar and a quarter a day, he was now paying two dollars and two and a quarter. And he was turning away more orders than he was taking, simply because he could not get men to do the work that offered."

THE ELECTION LAW.

How the Nominations for the Dominion Commons are to be Conducted.

16. The place fixed for the nomination of canidates shall be at the court house, City or Town hall, or other public or private building in the most central or most convenient place for the great body of the electors of each electoral district.

17. The time appointed for the nomination of candidates shall be from the hour of twelve at noon until the hour of two in the afternoon of the day fixed for that purpose.

18. Any twenty-five electors may nominate a candidate, or as many candidates as may be required to be elected for the electoral district for which the election is held, by producing to the returning officer at the time and place indicated in the proclamation a writing in the form of schedule F,* under their hands, giving the names, residence, and addition or description of each person proposed, in such manner as sufficiently shall be nominated by a separate nomination paper, but the same electors, or any of them, may subscribe as many nomination papers as there are members to be elected;

Such nomination paper may also be filed with the returning officer at any other place and at any time between the date of proclamation and the day of nomination with the same effect as if produced at the time and place fixed for the nomination; and at the close of the time for nominating the candidates the returning officer shall deliver to every candidate or agent of a candidate applying for the same a duly certified list of the names of the several candidates who shall have been nominated. And any vote given at the election for any other candidate than those so nominated shall be null and void.

19. No nomination paper shall be valid and acted upon by the returning officer unless it be accompanied by the consent in writing of the person therein nominated, except in case such person be almott from the province in which the election is to be held, when such absense shall be stated in the nomination paper;

Nor unless a sum of two hundred dollars be deposited with the returning officer at the time the nomination paper shall be filed with him; and the receipt of the returning officer shall, in every case, be sufficient evidence of the production of the nomination paper, of the consent of the candidate, and of the payment herein mentioned.

The sum so deposited by any candidate shall be returned in the event of his being elected, or of his obtaining a number of votes at least equal to half the number of votes polled in favor of the candidate elected, otherwise it shall belong to her Majesty for the public uses of Canada; and the sums so paid and not returned as herein provided shall be applied by the returning officer towards the payment of the election expenses, and an account thereof shall be rendered by him to the auditor-general of Canada.

*Schedule E, referred to in the above, reads as follows:—

Nomination Paper.

We the undersigned electors of the electoral district of hereby nominate (*names, residence, and additions or descriptions of person or persons nominated*) as a canidate at the election now about to be held, of a member to represent the said electoral district in the House of Commons of Canada.

Witness our hands at in the said electoral district this day of 18

Signed by the said electors in presence of of (*additions*) | *Signatures with residences and addresses.*

THE NEW GREAT NORTH-WEST LAND COMPANY.

Objects of the Organization and Selection of its Lands.

Montreal, June 5.—The Duke of Manchester has arrived here from Winnipeg, and submitted very patiently the greater part of to-day to an army of reporters who were anxious to get information about his Grace's connection with the big land scheme. He said he wished it to be understood that there was no attempt whatever on his part to use aristocratic influence or assume territorial rights in the North-West, notwithstanding the statements to the contrary by a Toronto paper. The object of taking up five millions of acres in the North-West for which negotiations are in progress, is simply to sell the land at a profit to settlers; the company to build houses when necessary, and assist those who require it to commence farming. "Our offer," his Grace remarked "is to take six out of the sixteen sections which compose each township, and the sections are so arranged that one does not touch another, each being isolated." That, he further said, did not look like forming a large territory. The plan proposed by the Duke and his friends, he said, is to form a London syndicate with a capital of three million pounds sterling with two resident commissioners in the North-West to manage the property. The two proposed commissioners are to be Messrs. Osler and Scarth. Of the whole capital one-half has been applied for in Toronto, and some will be allotted to Montreal. The Duke had a cable to-day that the shares of his North-West land company were selling there at 50 per cent. premium. His Grace said in regard to the soil of the North-West, that it was of a quality rarely found; it was to be met with in parts of Australia and near Naples, around Mount Vesuvius. It was a volcanic soil, and its fertility resting on its mineral components would last much longer than that of vegetable loam. It is understood that the Duke, Lord Mandeville, Mr. Scarth, and other gentlemen interested in this great scheme, will shortly start for London.

A French company has acquired a large tract of the Pacific Syndicate's North-West lands for colonization purposes.

It is understood that Sir Richard Cartwright, Dr. Orton, Mr. McMullen and Mr. J. Prain, candidates for Centre and North Wellington, also the Hon. Oliver Mowat, Hon. Alex. Mckenzie, Hon. Mr. Costigan and possibly the Right Hon. Sir John A Macdonald as well as other distinguished gentlemen will attend the picnic in aid of the funds of St. John's R. C. church Arthur, on the 14th inst., when they will deliver addresses on the great issues of the day.

NORTHWEST LETTER.

Flat Creek, May 29th.

Editor Standard.—We left Winnipeg on the 9th inst., by rail to Brandon, arriving at that town about eight o'clock the same evening, having had on our way a cursory view of Stoney Mountain, where the Provincial Penitentiary is situated, and Stonewall, Poplar Point and Portage la Prairie. The business part of the latter is quite a distance from the station, and as we had only a short time for dinner we did not have time to see the town; but what we have heard from people who are well informed as to the enterprise and prospects, we have no hesitation in saying that the Portage will make its mark, and that very soon. Brandon is a canvas town, and composed principally of hotels, stores, and boarding houses. Here me met with old acquaintences, Col. Campbell, who is in the real estate business, Messrs. Geo. Adam and J. H. Smith, who are keeping the Rossin House; Messrs. D. L. Chapman, S. Barber and R. Riley, who are all looking hearty and doing well. "Tangle leg" is strictly prohibited, and any person detected in dealing in it is called on to pay a fine of from one hundred to one hundred and forty dollars; several parries had been fined a few days before we arrived, yet the number of drunks visible indicated that the invisible traffic was carried on on no small scale. On the 11th the steamer *Manitoba* arrived from Winnipeg and a poor fellow who had invested his little all, so 'tis said, in Brandon lots, which on coming to see he found under from two to four feet of water, took advantage of the bustle attending the arrival of the steamer to attempt suicide by drowning. He refused to grasp either rope or pole, which were thrown to him, and would undoubtedly have been drowned had not Mr. Thos. Smith, of Belleville, who is with Mr. Hermon's party, gallantly gone to his rescue and landed him safely on the steamer, where he was taken in charge, to be forwarded next morning to Winnipeg. We left Brandon on Thursday evening on the steamer *Alpha*, and were not more than three miles from the town when the old hulk began to sink, and things began to have such a serious aspect that we though we should all have to sail across in the Protestant boat, when the captain gave orders to run her ashore, which was done, and the signal of distress blown. The *Manitoba*, which lay at the wharf at Brandon, answered, and came to our assistance at once. Luggage, freight and passengers were transferred to her in the darkness, and a worse mixed up crowd and cargo would be hard to find. It took both crews all night to transfer the cargo, and early in the morning we put back to the wharf. On Friday morning the *Manitoba* started up the river, and the scenery through which we passed during the day was beautiful, the banks being high and well covered with poplar and scrub oak. The Assiniboine river is probably about as crooked as the ways of Brandon dealers in "tangle leg." As a proof of this, we travelled about sixty miles in sixteen hours to reach a point which by land is not more than thirty miles, and might perhaps take four hours. We arrived at our landing place, known as Whitford's Landing, about two o'clock in the morning, and were unceremoniously bundled out of our berths and unshipped with all our belonging in the darkness, and had to stand round a fire half roasted and half frozen until daylight. The camp to which we were bound was about three miles from the landing, and after securing horses and carts we moved over and put up our tents alongside of three other parties, so that altogether we made quite a little village, and there we remained for a week waiting for our supply of horses. The country in the neighborhood of the Landing has only one drawback, viz: the water, which is strongly impregnated with alkali, making it very unpleasant for use in any form whatever. The view along the river is exquisite, the hillsides being covered with poplar and scrub oak, all just breaking out it. their spring dress, and the rich green of the prairie grass, dotted all over with thousands of flowers, forming a bright framework for the river and its banks. We camped on the prairie, which at the present is very pretty with its bright green carpet, and recalls to mind the words:

"These are the gardens of the west,
These the unshorn fields,
Boundless and beautiful,
For which the speech of England hath no name."

On the 21st our horses were allotted to us; and we moved over to Flat Creek station, on the C. P. R., where we were to get our carts, and here we have been since, and are likely to be for a few days more, as only part of our carts have arrived. The Queen's birthday was observed with true loyalty. There are about thirty camps of surveyors, so that we had no trouble in getting up quite a celebration, consisting of horse and foot races, shooting matches and foot-ball. There is hardly an hour in the day, from early morn till late in the evening, in which our ears are not greeted with the distant creaking of the Red river carts. There is a constant stream of emigrants going west, most of whom are bound for the Qu' Appelle district. The main line of the C. P. R. is so that construction trains can be run about fifty miles from here, or about eighty miles from Brandon: We have been treated to several prairie illuminations, which look grand in the night. The rainy season will soon commence, and if it comes up to the expectations of the inhabitants, we shall have a wet time of it for about a month. Mosquitoes are allowed to go at large here, and they attack any one who may happen to pass their way—and very few miss them—with great vigor and in great numbers. There is one great drawback to a continued residence in this country, which time no doubt will to a certain extent remove, and that is the scarcity of the gentler sex. The overplus among the young ladies in Ontario might do worse than accept Horace Greeley's advice and come west. All the party are enjoying good health. We expect to post a by-mail at Qu' Appelle, where we expect to arrive in about two weeks.

Minion.

STRATFORD.

At the first meeting of the cheese market this season in Stratford, Mr. James Picard, of the Blanshard South Boundary Cheese Factory, was re-elected President and Mr. John Brown, Secretary. It was decided to hold the fairs fortnightly the next fair to be held on Thursday, June 8, on account of the backward season.

CARTHAGE.

Soiree.—A soiree will be held on Friday evening, 9th inst., under the auspices of L. O. L. No. 544. Tea will be served in the Orange hall; addresses and music in the C.M. Church. Among the speakers expected are Revds. Croley of Millbank, Kay of Milverton, Taylor of Listowel, Husband of Wallace, Dr. Burgess of Listowel, R. L. Alexander, Esq. of Palmerston, and others. A very pleasant and profitable time may be anticipated.

Mr. Hesson's appearance among his host of admiring friends in this neighborhood has been looked forward to with great pleasure. The Conservatives of Mornington are loyal to their party, and if called upon will give a rousing vote for the man who has so ably represented North Perth in the late Parliament.

ELMA.

School Report.—The following are the names of the three pupils in each class who obtained the greatest number of credit marks during the month of May, in Union School No. 2, Elma and Wallace:—5th class—1st Elizabeth Henderson, 2nd Ada Weber, 3rd Lydia Mann. 4th class—1st Agnes Henderson, 2nd Arthur Hewitt, 3rd Ernest Mann. Sr. third—1st Rebecca Allenby, 2nd Emma Chapman, 3rd Wm. Jas. Ritchie. Jr. third—1st Jonathan T. Mann, 2nd Elizabeth Nesbitt, 3rd Mary J. Washburn. Sr. 2nd—1st Martha Nesbitt, 2nd Geo. Klapp, 3rd Jas. Henderson. Jr. 2nd—1st Louiza Tompkins, 2nd John Allenby, 3rd Webster Raveille. Sr. 1st—1st Geo. Twamley, 2nd Sarah Twamley, 3rd Moses Twamley.

School Report.—The following are the names of the pupils, who took the highest standing, in U. S. S. No. 1 Elma and Wallace for the month of May; three names being given in each class: Fifth class, 1st Henry Landerkin, 2nd Laura Merrick, 3rd Addie Landerkin. Fourth Class, 1st Annie Birthman, 2nd Eliza Gordon, 3rd Clara Stevenson. Sr. Third class, 1st Bella Henderson, 2nd Sarah Brown, 3rd Henry Follis. Jr. Third class, 1st Edith Landerkin, 2nd William Bartley, 3rd Annie Bartley.

Court of Revision.—The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of Elma was held at Newry on Saturday, 27th May, at which the following changes were made in the roll: C. McMane, reduced $50; W. Forrest, $200; S. Boyd struck off roll; W. S. Buchanan assessed as occupant for part lot 30, con. 9; P. Ducklow, as owner for s. ½ lot 33, con. 13; J. Terry as owner of lot 10, con. 18; A. Thompson as occupant of lot 3, con. ; H. Clegg struck off roll; W. Scott changed from owner to occupant; A. Stewart struck off roll; J. Mitchell and T. Fennell struck off; R. Clark assessed for E. ½ lot 2, con. 8; Mrs. Shannon for E. ½ lot 3, con 7; P. Watson, for lot 26, con. 16; T. Matheson for lot 3, con. 14; J. Klump for lot 6, Atwood. Court then adjourned to meet on the 17th June, and Council met for general business. Members all present; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. Moved by W. Dunn, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the contract of building bridge at Donegal by W. Mason, $117, be paid—carried. Moved by G. Richmond, seconded by J. Mann, that the sum of $4 be granted to M. Robinson—carried. Moved by W. Lochhead, seconded by G. Richmond, that the following accounts be paid: Dr. McFadden, $5, for attendance on J. Montgomery; Hart & Co., 31 cts.; J. Bennett, $1.51, flour to W. Nichol, 1881; E. Hasenpflug, $3.25, repairing scrapers; T. Fullarton, $6, serving notices to appellants, and postage to date, $3.10; W. Dunn, $3.69, lumber for bridge; M. Harvey, $3.50, expenses to Stratford *re* Improvement Fund; T. J. Knox, $2.50, expenses to Stratford *re* Improvement Fund, and to effect a loan with the county; G. Danbrook, 75 cts., repairing bridge; J. Featherstone, $12, plan and specifications of bridge—carried. Moved by W. Dunn, seconded by J. Mann, that the Clerk be instructed to ask for tenders for a new bridge on the Maitland opposite lot 16, con 13, also for tenders for putting on 850 yds gravel on gravel road, tenders to be received up to 1 o'clock on 17th June—carried. Moved by J. Mann, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the Reeve be instructed to have bridge on blind line, 13th con. repaired, or a new one if necessary—carried. Moved by W. Lochhead, seconded by W. Dunn, that the following appropriation be made, namely: $75 and non-resident statute labor to be expended in each ward—carried. Moved by J. Mann, seconded by G. Richmond, that the Clerk be instructed to have road work done on lots 1 and 2, boundary Elma and Grey. The committee appointed to examine boundary Elma and Grey, as to the advisability of opening it up, reported that in their opinion it would take a large sum of money to open it, consequently it was left over in the meantime. The Treasurer reported that he had received $10,435.40, Improvement Fund money, and deposited it in the Bank of Commerce. Council then adjourned to meet as above on Saturday, June 17th.

Thos. Fullarton, Clerk.

MORNINGTON.

Council.—The Council met according to adjournment; members all present; the minutes of last meeting were read, when Arthur Holmes name was entered in place of John McCloy as pathmaster, and the minutes signed. Moved by J. Johnson, seconded by W. B. Freeborn, that D. Langford be appointed by this council to take charge of council gravel pit on his farm, at a salary of $5 for the season—carried. A motion was passed granting John Dunbar, Mrs. Forsyth and Mrs. Langley $3 each per month, and James Grattan and Mrs. Grattan $5 per month for the balance of the year as indigent relief. The Council took the necessary declaration and opened the Court of Revision with Mr. Gibson in the chair, when the following alterations was made in the Roll: John Langford's assessment reduced $200, Jas. Roe reduced $200, John Marks reduced $40. The following were added to the Roll: R. Roe as F. S., R. G. Williams as tenant for part lot 9, con. 3, and assessment raised $90. J. McCloy as F. S. Wm. Scott as owner for Poole property, M. Dowd as F. S. Wm. H. Watson as tenant for part lot 9, con. 11, J. Adams as owner for part lot 3, con. 12, Wm. Mawhiney as owner for part lot 15, con. 14, G. Raycraft as F. S., T. Holmes as F. S., J. E. Coulter as F. S., H. Freeborn as owner for east half lot 11, con. 10, J. Strachan in place of J. W. Laird, J. R. Jones as owner and W. Manser as joint tenant with M. Manser, R. Barrett with J. McKinley, D. Ross in place of J. Penman, M. H. Reid & R. Reid with J. Reid, J. Dunbar as joint owner with Jno. Dunbar, Albert Crawford entered with Andrew Crawford, G. Crawford as owner for east half lot 17, con. 8, R. Smith as owner with Wm. Smith, S. Ferguson and J. Ferguson as part owners west half lot 16, con. 9, H. Armstrong as owner part lot 15, con. 7, in place of R. Corbett, J. Harron as F. S., John T. Leitch as tenant with Mrs. Leitch, J. Albrecht as F. S., A. Henderson, Jr. as F. S., T. Hawthorn as F. S., J. A. Rutherford part owner with Wm. Rutherford, S. Miller as owner part lot 18, con. 8, G. Vogan owner part lot 18, con. 8, G. Denyer in place of T. Tanner for north east quarter lot 2, con. 2, G. Strangway as owner for west half lot 13 con. 13, J. Moore as owner mill property, Carthage, D. Henry as owner part lot 6, con. 12, and Thos. Moody as owner part lot 2 con. 7. The Court having got through with all the appeals the Reeve took the chair, when it was moved by T. Magwood, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that the assessment Roll as revised be now accepted—carried. The council again opened for general business, when the Reeve was authorized to issue the following orders: A Henderson, $12 culvert on 3rd line, E. Ferguson, $50 part gravel contract on Mack's sideline, H Kelly $3.77 in place of an order issued on the 22nd October 1881, which he had lost, H Kelly $1 for three loads of stone to pathmaster, J Watson, $70 part salary, J A Kerr 20cts for spikes, T Connelly, $4 25 repairing scrapers, N Ure & Co., $1.21 for blank voters lists, J Robb, $10 printing auditors reports for 1880, J Kollman $24 for four scrapers, C Glenn, $60 salary as assessor, J. Pierson clerk of Ellice, $30 Mornington share of costs of arbitration on Ellice drain By-Law. Moved by W. Johnston, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that the Reeve and Treasurer be authorized to borrow the amount necessary to meet the interest on Debentures and current expenses—carried. Moved by J. Gibson seconded by T. Magwood that the petition from Edgecomb Beat be laid over to next meeting of council—carried. Moved by T. Magwood, seconded by W. B. Freeborn that this council do now adjourn till the first Monday in July—carried.

John Watson, Clerk.

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Druggists sell it. Sold by J. A. Hacking.

The crop prospects in Ireland, in the counties of Langford, Westmeath, Roscommon, and King's are good, and everywhere the rents are being paid.

Take no nauseous purgatives. Burdock Blood Bitters act mildly, pleasantly and thoroughly upon the Bowels, and occasion no inconvenience, while it regulates the Liver and Kidneys and tones the enfeebled system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Are you a martyr to headache? Suffer no longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irritation and restores health and vigor. Sample bottle 10 cents.

General Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, is dead.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, June 5.—Cheese market brisk, though prices rnied ¼c. lower; 5,100 boxes of factory cheese sold at 9⅞ to 10⅛c.; 700 boxes of farm dairy. at 9 to 10⅛c., and 175 pkgs. of butter at 22 to 25c.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

June 8, 1882.	
Wheat, fall, Treadwell. per bush.,	1 20 to 1 23
Wheat, " Clawson.	1 22 1 23