LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1881.

THE GOVERNAR-GENERAL ON THE NORTH-WEST.

At the banquet given to His Excellency the Governor-General by the Manitoba Club, at Winnipeg on Tuesday evening of last week, in reply to the toast of the evening, His Excellency made a capital speech, in the course of which he reviewed his trip of some twelve hundred miles over the prairies of the Northwest, giving a graphic account of his impressions of that "land of promise." We reproduce in full those portions of His Excellency's speech which will be of chief interest to our readers, and we are sure that his glowing words will be perused with a great deal of pleasure. No Canadian will read His Excellency's trustworthy narrative without feeling grateful to him for the trouble he has taken to inform himself, by means of a fatiguing journey, of the wonderful richness of this vast territory. His Excellency's testimony will reach beyond the confines of the Dominion, and will no doubt bear much fruit in the way of attracting the attention of the people of the Old World to the unequalled advantages which our Northwest offers to the settler.

You will expect me to mention a few of the impressions made upon us by what we have seen during the last few weeks. Beautiful as are the numberless lakes and illimitable forests of Keewatin,

"THE LAND OF THE NORTH WIND,"

to the east of you, yet it was pleasant to get behind the north wind (laughter) and to reach your open plains. The contrast is great between the utterly silent and shadowy solitudes of the pine and fir forests and the sun-lit and breezy ocean of meadowland, voiceful with the music of birds, which stretches onward from the neighborhood of your city. In Keewatin the lumber industry and mining enterprises can alone be looked for—and here it is impossible to imagine any kind of work which shall not produce results equal to those attained in any of the great cities of the world, (Great cheering.) Unknown a few years ago, except for some difference which had arisen amongst its people, we see Winnipeg now with a population unanimously joining in happy concord, and rapidly lifting it to the front rank amongst the commercial centres of the world. We may look elsewhere for a situation so favorable and so commanding, many as are the fair regions of which we can boast. (Loud cheering.) There may be some among you before whose eyes the whole

WONDERFUL PANORAMA OF OUR PRAIRIES

has passed, the ocean garden island of Prince Edward, the magnificent valleys of the St John, and the marvellous country, the home of "Evangeline," where Blomedon looks down on the tides of the Fundy, and over traces of red soil, richer than the wealds of Kent. You may have seen the fortified paradise of Quebec and Montreal, whose prosperity and beauty is worthy of her great St Lawrence, and you may have admired the well-wrought and splendid province of Ontario, and rejoiced at the growth of her capital, Toronto; and yet nowhere will you find a sight whose natural advantages promise so great a future as that which seems ensured to Manitoba and to Winnipeg, the heart city of our Dominion. (Tremendous cheering.) Measureless meadows, which commence here, stretch, without interruption of their good soil, westward to your boundary. The province is a green sea, over which the summer winds pass on with rich grasses and flowers, and over this vast extent it is only as yet here and there that a yellow patch shows some gigantic wheat field. (Loud cheering.) Like a great net cast over the whole area, the bands and clumps of poplar, which are everywhere to be met with, and which no doubt, when the prairie fires are more carefully guarded against, will, wherever they are wanted, still adorn the landscape. (Cheers.) The meshes of this wood netting are never further than 20 or 30 miles apart. Little hay swamps and sparkling lakelets, teeming with wild fowl, are always close at hand; and if the surface water on some of these has akali, excellent water can always be had in others, and by the simple process of digging for it a short distance beneath the sod with a spade (the soil being so devoid of stones that it is not even necessary to use a pick.) No wonder that under these circumstances we hear no croaking. Croakers are very rare animals throughout Canada. It was remarked with surprise by an Englishman, accustomed to British grumbling that even the frogs sing instead of croak in Canada—(great laughter) and the few letters that have appeared speaking of disappointment will be amongst the autographs which the next generation will cherish in their museums. But with even the best troops of the best army in the world you find a few maligners, a few skulkers, however well an action has been fought. You will hear officers who have been engaged say that there were some men whose idea seemed to be that it was easier to conduct themselves as became them in the rear rather than in the front. (Laughter and applause.) So there have been a few lonely and lazy voices raised in the stranger press, bellowing upon your difficulties and ignorant of your triumphs. These have appeared from the pens of men who have failed in their own countries and have failed here—who were born failures, and will fail till life fails them. (Laughter and applause.) They are like the soldiers who run away from the best armies, seeking to spread discomfiture, which exists only in those things they call their minds—(laughter)—and who, returning to the cities, say their comrades were defeated, or if they are not beaten they should in their opinion be so. We have found, as we expected, that their tales are not worthy the credence even of the timid. (Applause.) There was not one person who had manfully faced the first difficulties (always far less than those to be encountered in the older provinces), but said that he was getting on very well, and he was glad he had come, and he generally added that "he believed his bit of the country must be the best," and that he only wished his friends could have the same good fortune, for his expectations were more than realized. (Cheers and laughter.) It is well to remember that

THE MEN WHO WILL SUCCEED HERE,

as in every growing community, are assuredly the able-bodied, and that their entry on their new field of labour should be when the year is young. Men advanced in life and coming from the Old Country will find their comfort best consulted by the ready provided accommodation to be obtained by the purchase of a farm in the older provinces. All that the settler in Manitoba would seem to require is that he should look out for a locality where there is good natural drainage—and ninety-nine hundreds of the country has this—and that he should be able readily to procure in Winnipeg or elsewhere some light pumps, like those used in Abyssinia, for the easy supply of water from a depth of a few feet below the surface. Alkali in the water will never hurt his cattle, and dykes of turf and the planting of trees would everywhere insure him and them the shelter that may be required. Five hundred dollars should be his own, to spend upon his arrival, unless as an artisan he comes here, and finds that, like the happy man, he is now to be found in Winnipeg, he can get the wages of a British army colonel by putting up houses as fast as brick, wood and mortar can be got together. Favourable testimony as to the climate was everywhere given. The heavy night dews throughout the North-West kept the country green when everything is burned to the south; and the steady winter cold, although it sounds formidable when registered by the thermometer, is universally said to be far less trying than the cold to be encountered at the old English Puritan city of Boston in Massachusetts. It is the moisture in the atmosphere which makes the cold tell; and the Englishman who, with the thermometer at zero in his moist atmosphere, would be shivering, would here find one flannel shirt sufficient clothing while working. I never like to make comparisons, and I am always unwillingly driven to do so; although it seems to be the natural vice of the well-travelled English man. Over and over again in Canada have I been asked if such and such a bay was not wonderfully like the bay of Naples, for the inhabitants have often been told so. I always professed to be unable to see the resemblance, of course entirely out of deference to the susceptibilities of the Italian nation. So one of our party, a Scotchman, whenever on the Rocky mountains he saw some grand pyramid or gigantic rock, 10 or 1,000 feet in height, would exclaim that the one was the very image of Arthur's seat, and the other of Edinborough castle. With the fear of Ontario before my eyes, I would, therefore, never venture to compare a winter here to those of our greatest province; but I am bound to mention that when a friend of mine put a question to a party of 16 Ontario men, who had settled in the western portion of Manitoba, as to the merits of the cold season in the two provinces, fourteen of them voted for the Manitoba climate, and only two elderly men said they preferred that of Ontario. You will see how (what is sometimes called the very unequal criticism of right and justice) a large majority determines this question. Now, although we are at present in Manitoba, and Manitoba interests may demand our thoughts, we may not object to listen for a few minutes to

OUR EXPERIENCE OF THE COUNTRY WHICH LIES FURTHER TO THE WEST.

To the present company the assertion may be a bold one, but they will be sufficiently tolerant to allow me to make it if it goes no further. The future fortunes of the country beyond this province bear directly upon its prosperity. Although you may not be able to dig for four feet through the same character of black loam that you have here, when you get to the country beyond Fort Ellis, yet in its main features it is the same right up to the forks of the Saskatchewan. I deeply regret that I was not able to visit Edmonton, which bids fair to rival any place in the North-West. Settlement is rapidly increasing there, and I met at Battleford one man who had a commission from ten farmers to buy for them at that place.

THE SASKATCHEWAN DISTRICT.

Nothing can exceed the fertility and excellence of the land along almost the whole course of that great river, and to the north of it in the wide strip belting its banks, extending up to the Peace river, there will be room for a great population, whose opportunities for profitable cultivation of the soil will be most enviable. The belting of woods of which I have spoken as covering all the prairie between Winnipeg and Battleford is beyond that point down upon the shores of the prairie sea, and lies in masses of fine forest on the gigantic half circle formed by the Saskatchewan and the Rockies. It is only in the secluded valleys on the banks of large lakes and in the river bottoms that much wood is found in the far west; probably owing to the prevalence of fires. These are easily preventible, and there is no reason why plantations should not flourish there in good situations as well as elsewhere. Before I leave the Saskatchewan let me advert to the ease with which the steam navigation of the river can be vastly improved. At present there is only one boat at all worthy of the name of a river steamer upon it; and this steamer lies up during the night. A new company is, I am informed, now being organized; and there is no reason why some of the new vessels, properly equipped, and furnished with electric lights—which may now be cheaply provided—should not keep a night and day service; so that the

SETTLERS AT PRINCE ALBERT, EDMONTON,

and elsewhere, may not have during another season to suffer the great privations incident to the want of transportation, which has loaded the banks of the Grand Rapids during the present year with freight awaiting steam transportation. The great cretaceous coal seams at the head waters of the rivers rising in the Rocky Mountains, or in their neighborhood, and flowing towards your doors, should not be forgotten. Although you have some coal in districts nearer to you, we should remember that on the head waters of the streams there is plenty of the same, which can be floated down to you before you have a complete railway system. Want of time as well as a wish to see the less visited part of the country took me southward from Battleford overland, which in many of the maps is variously marked as consisting of arid plains or as a continuation of the American desert. Recent maps, especially those containing the explorations of Professor Macoun, have corrected this wholly erroneous idea. For two days' march, that is to say for sixty or seventy miles, south of Battleford, we passed over land whose excellence could not be excelled for agricultural purposes; thence to the neighborhood of the Red Deer valley the soil is lighter, but still in my opinion, in most places good for grain, and, in any case, most admirable for summer pasturage. It will certainly be good also for stock in winter, as soon as it shall pay to have some hay stored in the alleys. The whole of it has been

THE FAVORITE FEEDING OF THE BUFFALO,

and their tracks from watering place to watering-place (never too far apart from each other) were everywhere to be seen, while in very many tracks their dung lay so thickly that the appearance of the ground was only comparable to that of an English farm yard. Let us hope that the time will not be long before the disappearance of the buffalo from these scenes is followed by the appearance of domestic herds. The Red River Valley, especially remarkable as traversing a country where, according to the testimony of Indian chiefs travelling with us, snow never lies for more than three months; and the heavy growth of poplar in the bottoms, the quantity of the "bull" or high cranberry bushes, and the rich bunches that hang from the choke cherries, led into the part of the Dominion which among the plainsmen is designated as "God's country;" from this onward to the Bow River, and thence to the frontier line, the trail led through what will be one of the most valuable of our provinces. Subject to those warm winds called

"THE CHINOOKS,"

the settler will hardly ever use anything but wheeled vehicles during winter; and throughout a great portion of the land early sowing, or fall sowing, will be all that will be necessary to insure against early frost. At Calgary, a place interesting at the present time as likely to be on that Pacific railway line which will connect you with the Pacific, and give access to that vast shore beyond the furthest sea, a good many small herds of cattle have been introduced within the last few years. During this year a magnificent herd of between six and seven hundred has been brought in; and the men who attended them, and who come from Montana, Oregon, and Texas, all averred that their opinion of their new ranche was higher than that of any with which they had been acquainted in the South.

EXCELLENT CROPS HAVE BEEN RAISED

by men who had sown, not only in the river bottoms, but upon the so-called benchlands or plateaux above. This testimony was also given by others on the way to Fort McLeod, thus closing most satisfactorily the song of praise we had heard from the practical men throughout our whole journey of 1,200 miles. Let me advert for a moment to some of the causes which have enabled settlers to enjoy in such peace the fruits of their industry. Chiefly amongst these must be reckoned the policy of kindness and justice which was inaugurated by the Hudson Bay Company in their treatment of the Indians. Theirs is one of the cases in which a traders' association has upheld the maxim that "Honesty is the best policy" even when you are dealing with savages. The wisdom and righteousness of their dealings on enlightened principles (which are fully followed by their servants to-day) gave the cue to the Canadian Government. The Dominion to-day, through her Indian officers and mounted constabulary, is showing herself the inheritress of these traditions. She has been fortunate in organizing the mounted police force (a corps of whose services it would be impossible to speak too highly.) A mere handful in that vast wilderness, they have at all times shown themselves ready to go anywhere and do anything. They have often had to act on occasions demanding the combined individual pluck and prudence rarely to be found amongst any soldiery, and there has not been a single case in which any member of the force has lost his temper under trying circumstances, or has not fulfilled his mission as guardian of the peace. Severe journeys in winter and difficult arrests have had to be effected in the centre of savage tribes, and not once has the moral prestige, which was in reality their only weapon, been found insufficient to cope with difficulties which in America have often baffled the efforts of whole columns of armed men. I am glad of this opportunity to name these men as well worthy of Canada's regard, as sons who have well maintained her name and fame; and now that you have had the patience to listen to me, and we have crossed the continent together, let me advise you as soon as possible to get up a branch house, situated amongst our Rocky Mountains, where, during the summer, your members may form themselves into an Alpine Club, and thoroughly enjoy the beautiful peaks and abysses of our Alps. In the railway you will have a

BEAUTIFUL APPROACH TO THE PACIFIC.

The line, after traversing for days the plains, will come upon the rivers, whose sheltering valleys have all much the same character. The river beds are all like great moats in a modern fortress. You do not see them till close upon them. As in the glacis and ramparts of a fortress, the shot can search across the smooth surfaces above the ditch, so any winds that may arise may sweep across the levels above the river fosses. The streams run coursing along the sunken levels in these vast ditches (which are sometimes miles in width). Sheltered by the banks, knolls, or cliffs which form the margin of their excavated bounds, are woods, generally of poplar, except in the northern and western fir fringe. On approaching the mountains, their snow caps look like huge tents encamped along the rolling prairie. Up to this great camp, of which a length of two hundred miles is sometimes visible, the rivers wind in trenches, looking like the covered ways by which siege works zigzag up to the besieged city. On a nearer view the camp line changes to ruined marble palaces; and through their tremendous walls and giant woods you will soon be dashed on the train for winter, basking on the warm Pacific.

YOU HAVE A COUNTRY WHOSE VALUE IT WOULD BE INSANITY TO QUESTION,

and which to judge from the emigration taking place from the other provinces will be linked with them. It must support a vast population. If I may calculate from the progress we have already made, in a comparison with our neighbors, we shall have no reason to fear them, on the areas now open to us. We have now four million four hundred thousand people; and these, with the exception of the comparatively small numbers as yet in this province, are restricted to the old area; yet for the last ten years our increase has been over eighteen per cent., whereas during the same period all the New England States taken together have shown an increase only of 15 per cent. In the last 30 years in Ohio the increase has been 61 per cent. Ontario has seen during that space of time 101 per cent. of an increase; while Quebec has increased 52 per cent. Manitoba in 20 years has increased 289 per cent. (a greater rate than any hitherto attained), and to judge from this year's experience, is likely to increase to an even more wonderful degree during the following decade. Statistics are at all times wearisome, but are not these full of hope? are they not facts giving just ground for that pride in our progress which is conspicuous among our people, and ample reason for our belief that the future may be allowed to take care of itself?

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I have touched in speaking to you on certain vaticinations and certain advices given by a few good strangers to Canada on

THE SUBJECT OF THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

Gentlemen, I believe that Canadians are well able to take care themselves of their future, and the outside world had better listen to them instead of promulgating weak and mild theories of its own. (Loud applause.) However uncertain these theories may be, there is one thing of which we may be sure, and that is, the country you call Canada, and which your sons and your children's children will be proud to know by that name, is a land which will be a land of power among the nations. (Cheers.) Mistress of a zone of territory favourable for the maintenance of a numerous homogenous white population, Canada must judge from the increase in her strength during the past, and from the many and vast opportunities for the growth of that strength, how she will in the future become great and worthy. Her position on the earth affords the best and safest highway between Asia and Europe. She will secure traffic from both directed to her coasts. With a hand upon either ocean, she will gather from each, for the benefit of her hardy millions, a large share of the commerce of the world to the east and to the west. She will pour forth of her abundance her treasures of food, and the riches of her mines and of her forests, demanded of her by the less fortunate of mankind. I esteem those men, favoured indeed, who, in however slight a degree, have had the honor, or may be yet called upon, to take part in the councils of the statesmen who in this early era of her history are moulding this nation's laws in forms approved by its representatives. For me, I feel that I can be ambitious of no higher title than to be known as one who administered its government in thorough sympathy with the hopes and aspirations of its first founders, and in perfect concordance with the will of its free Parliament. (Cheers.) I ask for no better lot than to be numbered by its people as rejoicing in the gladness born of their independence and of their loyalty. I desire no other reputation than that which may belong to him who sees his own dearest wishes in process of fulfilment, in their certain progress, in their undisturbed place, and in their ripening grandeur. (Prolonged cheers.)

Answer to Many Correspondents.

In reply to numerous inquiries from our readers, concerning the wonderful qualities of the Great German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil,—mentioned in our last issue we would inform them that the article may be obtained from our retail druggists or by their aid. Ask for St. Jacobs Oil, and if the dealer does not keep it in stock he will be able to procure it in a few days from the wholesale houses. We understand there is existing an immense demand for the remedy, which is not so very surprising when it is considered what it is daily accomplishing in the way of relief and cures, bordering, in some instances, on the miraculous.

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

WALLACE.

COUNCIL.—We are requested by Mr. Roberts, Township Clerk, to announce that a special meeting of the municipal Council of Wallace will be held at Gowanstown on Monday next, 24th inst., at 5 o'clock p. m.

To the Editor of the STANDARD: I take this opportunity of asking the privilege of replying to a hypocritical and abusive letter in the last issue of your paper, signed by James Robinson. He sets out in the first part of his letter with a lamentable wail because "Trustee" took the liberty of pointing out the falsehood and deception of J. Robinson's motion, granting $40 to S. S. No. 12, and Mr. Robinson says in a sort of deceitful way: "One would suppose that a man living in a municipality sorrounded with christian and educational privileges would at lest make an effort to cast in his mite in establishing on a permanent basis a poor school." The above is only one of Jimmie Robinson's many endeavors to attract the attention of the reader from his deception in publicly stating that No. 12 was the highest rated School Section in the township of Wallace, and in order to shield himself he sets out with a torrent of abuse on all of your correspondents, and not content with abusing your correspondents, he abuses all and every person, and one "John" in particular, who he says bribed the electors. Now, was ever there such a gross insult offered to the electors of Wallace as to insinuate that they could be bribed by money. But abusing and insulting the electors of Wallace is in keeping with Jas. Robinson's record. Is it not fresh in the memory of many of the electors how James Robinson insulted and abused them on the public platform at Gowanstown, when he said that he would have been elected Reeve of the township of Wallace, only that electors were bought by whiskey? Has Jas. Robinson forgot the scene that followed? Does he forget that his legs were the best preservers of his body, and does he forget how he got out of a back door? I would just say to Jas. Robinson, to quit insulting the electors of the township of Wallace by insinuating that "John" bribed them, for I can say, and will say, that I believe that there is not an elector in the township of Wallace that could be bought or bribed—except Jas. Robinson. Evidently Jas. Robinson still holds a spite against the electors of Wallace for rejecting him, and not placing him in the position that he was aspiring for, hence his abuse when opportunity offers. I will just say in conclusion to James Robinson, that allowing his bad temper to get the better of his judgement and abusing your correspondents and insulting every elector, will not better his position. Now I shall leave Jas. Robinson in the hands and at the mercy of "Trustee," who I think, judging from his letter in your paper, is quite able to handle him without gloves. "JOHN."

To the Editor of the STANDARD: I see in your issue of the 10th a letter from James Robinson, in reply to mine of the 30th. Although his letter is a long one, there is not much to reply to, as he does not deny his own resolution; and he now admits that there are other sections pay a higher rate than No. 12, which proves my assertion. But he now tries to do away with the effect of that resolution by making explanations. I think "a discerning public" will discern that these explanations come too late to be of any effect. I also think that if they could have been made he would have made them when he got that resolution passed; but they are now only an afterthought. He says that the S. S. "erected a school house, receiving assistance from this municipality and from the Government from time to time. This assistance has not been available of late, owing to the fact that if a section fails to receive a grant from the municipality it cannot receive it from the Educational Department." Now, a "discerning public" will see that the latter part of his explanation kills the first part, for No. 12 never got a grant from this municipality. Once it got $50 to help to pay the debt on its school house; but I think they could not, nor did not claim an equivalent from the Government; for if so, where is now the assistance they got from time to time? I think I have proved out of his own mouth that his explanation is worthless, and that he is still trying to deceive the public. As to his other charges and insinuations I have nothing to do with them, as I am not the person he takes me for, and he must be anything but a gentleman to assail me as he did. It had nothing to do, nor was no answer to my charge; and I think if there is any manliness about him he will now apologize. His was not the language of one strong in the confidence of the people, but the angry reply of one who knows he has abused the confidence of the people, and who is about to get his reward. "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." I will just ask Councillor Robinson one question. Did you, or did you not deceive the ratepayers on last nomination day by telling them that there was a sufficient rate levied to pay all indebtedness till that date? TRUSTEE.

ELMA.

George McGill, of the 9th con. Elma, has sold his farm of 100 acres to John Petrie, for $4,000.

The municipal council of the township of Elma met at Newry on Saturday the 8th of October; members all present; minutes of last meeting read and adopted. A communication was read from J. E. Terhune, Barrister, relating to a ditch which Mr. McIntyre wants opened along gravel road—left over for further consideration. R. Dunn moved, seconded by W. Lochhead, that Mr. Keith be authorized to inspect the new bridge on sideroad 25 and 26, con. 10; when completed according to contract to issue his order for the amount, viz., $78.75—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by Jno. Mann, that Mr. Dunn be authorized to get sideroad between lots 10 and 11, con. 17, repaired fit to travel, amount not to exceed $18—carried. W. Keith moved, seconded by R. Dunn, that Mr. Knox be authorized to get the ditch in 16th con. extended to the dry land on lot 23—carried. W. Keith moved, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the Clerk be requested to correspond with Mr. Alexander, Inspector, regarding the formation of a U. School Section between Elma and Grey, near Henfryn—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by R. Dunn, that J. J. Harvey, be authorized to supply Mrs. Montgomery with goods to the amount of 50c. per week—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by R. Dunn, that the offer of W. Buchanan to make covered ditch across con. line 7 and 8, opposite lot 25, for the sum of $1 per rod according to Fenceviewers' award, be accepted—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by R. Dunn, that W. Nichol be allowed the sum of $8 per month, same to be supplied thus: Mr. Bennett to supply 125 lbs flour per month, and the balance to be supplied by Mr. Mader in store goods—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by R. Dunn, that J. McCarty be allowed the sum of $2 for work on road time of fire—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by Jno. Mann, that the piping laid down as a drain on gravel road in 17 con. having become stopped up, and an obstruction instead of a benefit, that Mr. Dunn be authorized to have the same removed—carried. R. Dunn moved, seconded by J. Mann, that the following accounts be paid, viz: A. Mitchell, $2 repairing bridge 4 con., and $1.50 for culvert; N. Oliver $1, repairing bridge in 1880; J. L. Mader $29.56, for 19 weeks' allowance to Mrs. Nichol, and nails for drain; W. Taylor $11, ditching on 15th con., and $100, part of contract ditching on 16th con.; J. Fenton $11, gravel; Mr. Scherer $5.56, printing; J. Francomb $5.95, gravel; J. Keith $7.75, gravel; H. Smith $6.40, gravel; N. Bechler $4, culvert on side line 30 and 31, con. 17; J. Genhelder $8, ditching and culvert con. 16; J. Corry $2.57, lumber; J. Keith $1.75, lumber; Thos. Melrose $1.27, lumber; H. Beachler $18, ditching; C. Gowing $1, repairing culvert on townline; C. McGeorge $21, bridge on boundary Elma and Wallace; A. Tughan 50c., repairing bridge; J. Mann $4.40, gravel; A. Tenant $3,60, gravel; F. Beachler $1, lumber; W. McKeever $14, acct. loss of steer on townline Elma and Wallace; W. Dunn $43.04, lumber; H. Featherstone $20, gravel boundary Elma and Logan; J. Near 50c., overseering work on boundary; R. L. Halfpenny $6.30, gravel; W. Kellington $2, cedar supplied for culvert 1880; W. McCormick $13.30, gravel for gravel road; D. Gordon $3.75, clearing timber off gravel road; J. Boyd $8, four months' rent of house occupied by W. Nichol; H. Featherstone $1.40, gravel; A. Johnston $5, four days' work on road 12th con. time of fire; T. Fullarton $20, making up Voters' lists, and $5 advanced to bring W. Nichol from Toronto—carried. The Council then adjourned to meet on the 29th inst. THOS. FULLARTON, Clerk.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.

A Winghamite in Jail at Fargo for Killing a Lucknow Man.

The Wingham *Times* says that Michael Hadwin, a former resident of Wingham, whose father carried on business as a druggist in that town for many years, was arrested a few days ago and lodged in the Fargo jail on the charge of murder. His alleged victim is James McAdams, formerly of Lucknow. The crime was committed on the 28th of September last in a saloon at a place called Wheatland, twenty-seven miles west of Fargo, in Dakota. Mich. Hadwin will be tried for the crime on to-day (Saturday) The murdered man was about 25 years of age, both strong and powerful. He entertained an insane aversion against Roman Catholics, which he could not hide when under the influence of liquor. Mich Hadwin knowing this, and entertaining towards him a deep hatred for some maltreatment he had received at his hands when both were residents of this neighborhood, entrapped him into a saloon frequented by Roman Catholics, where he knew from his outspoken remarks, being then in liquor, that he would soon get into difficulties. Hadwin's calculations were correct. Two brothers of the name of McDonough attacked him. He had them both down on the ground. At this juncture "Mich," it is alleged, pulled from his pocket a pair of heavy steel knuckles and used them four or five times on the back part of the head of McAdams whilst on the floor pummeling the McDonoughs, who were beneath him. He was instantly killed, and in the presence of many witnesses who have sworn that the saloon keeper with two drawn revolvers prevented any interference until the slaughter was effected. He, also, is in prison and will be tried at the same time that Hadwin undergoes his trial.

THE AGITATORS IN LIMBO.

Parnell, Dillon and other Land Leaguers Arrested.

Parnell was arrested early Friday morning at his hotel in Dublin on two warrants, charging him with inciting the people to intimidate others from paying just rent and intimidating others from taking advantage of the Land Act. The arrest was carried out without any disturbance or confusion, as nothing was known about it outside of those immediately concerned, and Mr. Parnell, who took the matter coolly and pleasantly, was quietly conveyed in a cab to Kilmainham gaol, where he was assigned to a cell. When the news became known intense excitement prevailed all over Ireland. At Dublin every precaution had been taken against a disturbance, and the police and the military were kept in their barracks in readiness to turn out at a moment's notice.

The arrest of Parnell has been followed by the imprisonment of Dillon, Sexton, O'Kelly, and lesser lights of the Land League, and even these are thought to be only a beginning of the Government's crusade against the League. In many places, Dublin and Limerick especially the fury of the mob is only restained by the overwhelming strength of the troops and police, and despite this serious rioting has occurred, accompanied by bloodshed. Most moderate men of all parties agree that the government is pursuing the best policy under the circumstances.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

During the past year over two millions of dollars have been expended in permanent improvements at Winnipeg, $1,700,000 of the amount being in building operations.

Petitions to Parliament should be written in a bold, round, open hand, for which purpose Esterbrook's blunt and broad pointed pens are the best. Address the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co., 26 John St., New York, for samples.

William and Robert Donnelly and the two Cartys, father and son, were examined before magistrates at Lucan on Thursday on the charge of setting fire to Stanley, Dwight, & Co.'s mill. The only evidence offered was that of Frank West, who swore that the plot was formed by the Donnellys for the burning of the mill. The two Donnellys were fully committed for trial and the other two prisoners released.

Worthy of Praise.

As a rule we do not recommend Patent Medicines, but when we know of one that really is a public benefactor, and does positively cure, then we consider it our duty to impart that information to all. Electric Bitters are truly a most valuable medicine, and will surely cure Biliousness, Fever and Ague, Stomach, Liver, and Kidney Complaints, even where all other remedies fail. We know whereof we speak, and can freely recommend them to all.—*Ecch.*—Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by J. H. Michener.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Coughs, Influenza.—The soothing properties of these medicaments render them well worthy of trial in all diseases of the respiratory organs. In common colds and influenza the Pills, taken internally, and the Ointment rubbed over the chest and throat, are exceedingly efficacious. When influenza is epidemic, this treatment is the easiest, safest and surest. Holloway's Pills purify the blood, remove all obstacles to its free circulation through the lungs, relieve the ever-gorged air tubes, and render respiration free, without reducing the strength, irritating the nerves, or depressing the spirits; such are the ready means of saving when anyone is afflicted with cold, coughs, bronchits, and other chest complaints, by which so many persons are seriously and permanently afflicted in most countries.

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

SMALL BEGINNINGS--GREAT DEVELOPMENTS.

In contemplating all the works of Nature, the most striking fact everywhere apparent is the small beginning of her grandest productions. The towering oak began as a small acorn, and the largest animal as a mere speck which a pin's head would cover. It is very frequently the same in the busy walks of life—great wealth or great distinction often emerges from the smallest, the humblest of beginnings. Among our merchant princes how many instances could we not recount in illustration of our theme? There is one, however, whose career, as reported to us, is one of the most remarkable in modern times. Some forty years ago the name of Thomas Holloway was unknown, unheard of. He was one of the multitude, each of which eclipses his neighbor, and is in his turn eclipsed. But now, owing to the eminently successful medical theory and medicines which he has invented and introduced, his name is known in every town of the United Kingdom, and in almost every town and city of the habitable globe. The late King of Siam not only constantly ordered Holloway's Medicine but even directed his ambassadors when over here to visit the Professor at his establishment. This they did in one of the Queen's carriages, and presented him with a large and magnificent jewelled ornament of great price in the name of the King. Rajahs of India have in like manner frequently visited Professor Holloway; so has the secretary of the famous Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, who was knighted by the Queen. Other foreign princes have thought proper to inspect the famous establishment, whence their subjects had obtained their most approved medicines, and one of them wrote an autograph letter in Persian and Hindustanee, that it might be shown and published throughout India as a mark of the appreciation in which the remedies were held by his Highness. This is the career of Thomas Holloway—one of the instances of a great development from small beginnings.—*The Man about Town.*

☞ D. W. Palmer & Co. are sole agents in town for Carling's (Milwaukee) Lager. Hotels supplied at manufacturer's prices.

Guiteau was brought into court at Washington on Friday, and formally arraigned on the charge of murdering President Garfield. A plea of not guilty was entered, and an application was made on his behalf by Scoville for delay, and also for an order of the court to provide the expenses of witnesses for the defence. The trial is set for November 7th.

Given Away.

We cannot help noticing the liberal offer made to all invalids and sufferers by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. You are requested to call at J. H. Michener's Drug Store, and get a Trial Bottle *free of cost*, if you are suffering with Consumption, Severe Coughs, Colds Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Loss of Voice, Hoarseness, or any affection of the Throat or Lungs. It will positively cure you.

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

☞ D. W. Palmer & Co. have secured a choice selection of the best brands of imported Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes.

The services in connection with the opening of the Albert College in St. Thomas, for the higher education of young ladies' took place on Thursday. Bishop Carman, D. D., of the M. E. Church, preached the dedication sermon, after which the building was formally dedicated according to the ritual of the M. E. Church. Music was furnished by Prof. Hyttenrauch, of London, assisted by members of the Choral Union. In the afternoon a platform meeting was held, and a number of addresses given by educationalists. In the evening a conversazione took place.

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.

Bochlen's Arnica Slave.

The BEST SALVE 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

"Must say it's the nicest thing I ever used for the teeth and breath," says everyone having tried "TEABERRY," the new toilet gem. Get a 5 ct. sample.

A few days ago it was announced that the town of Perth had agreed to grant to what is pratically the C. P. R. Syndicate a site for workshops and the right of way through the town, on condition of the workshops being established there. It seems that the intention of the magnates is to at once connect their line at Perth with the Kingston and Pembroke Railway at Sharbot Lake, thus establishing another through route from Kingston to Ottawa.

ARE YOU?

Are you a Dyspeptic? Have you Indigestion? Is your Liver sluggish? Does your food trouble you? Does sleep fail to refresh you? Is your appetite and energy gone? ZOPESA (from Brazil) will cure you, tone you up, and invigorate your whole system. It is a gentle purgative, acts as a wonder upon, and gives strength and energy to the Digestive apparatus. It is strongly anti-bilious, carries off all surplus bile, tones the Liver, gives sound Digestion and speedy health to the Dyspeptic and the Bilious. Try a 10 ct. sample at least of J. Livingstone, jr., Druggist.

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, is 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.

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 ready for use when wanted," as it realy 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.

AN OPEN LETTER.

To the Reader,—Dear Sir:—I would be very glad to get your measure for a suit of clothes. I do a large trade in this line. I have a first-class Cutter, and will guarantee a good fit to all who kindly favor me with their orders. My stocks of Scotch and Canadian Tweeds, Worsted goods, &c., were never better than now, and the prices will be found as reasonable as any in the County. Please give me a call when you require clothing, or anything else in General Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., and everything in our power will be done to make the deal pleasant and satisfactory. GIVE ME A CALL, *and in the meantime, I am,*

Yours respectfully,
JOHN RIGGS.

AUCTION SALES.

October 24—Sale of farm stock and implements for John Bell, lot 4, 7th concession Elma; T. E. Hay, Auctioneer.

October 29—Sale of farm stock, etc., for executors estate late Robert Pinkerton, lot 16, 4th con. Wallace. T. E. Hay auctioneer.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 17.—The market continues dull and depressed. There were sales of 8,000 boxes factory cheese at 12c to 12½c; bulk, 12½c; 900 boxes farm cheese sold at 12c to 12½c; 300 packages of butter at 26c to 30c.

Utica, N. Y., Oct 17.—5,650 boxes of cheese sold at 12c to 13½c; 1,500 consigned; leading price 13c.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

October 19, 1881.		
Wheat, fall, Treadwell per bush.,	1 25	to 1 30
Clawson	1 22	1 25
Spring Wheat, "	1 22	1 25
Barley, "	0 55	0 75
Peas, "	0 70	0 74
Oats, "	0 35	0 36
Flour, per brrl.,	6 50	7 00
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 20	0 22
Eggs, per dozen,	0 09	0 17
Potatoes, per bag,	0 60	0 60
Apples, per bag,	0 00	0 75
Wood, long,	2 00	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 25
Hides, per cwt.,	7 00	8 00
Sheepskins, "	0 00	1 00
Wool, per lb.,	0 00	0 24
Turkeys, per lb,	0 00	0 00
Geese, " "	0 00	0 00
Chickens, per pair,	0 00	0 00
Pork, cwt.,	4 00	4 00
Hay, per ton,	9 00	10 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS'