LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1881.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

On Monday night, at 10.45 o'clock, the hand of death terminated the sufferings caused by the assassin Guiteau's bullet, and the Republic mourns over its dead President. From the date of the shooting, President Garfield's recovery was exceedingly doubtful, the announcement of his death is therefore not unexpected. None the less deplorable, however, is his tragic end, and the most heartfelt sorrow is felt, not only throughout the nation which is called upon to mourn over its departed chief, but throughout the civilized world as well. Cut off while in the full maturity of his mental and physical powers, and just as he had attained the highest position within the gift of the nation, and while entering upon the faithful discharge of the duties of his high calling, the sympathy of every heart is appealed to by the death of the martyred President. The following sketch of the active life of the statesman who, it may well be said, has died for his country, will be read with peculiar interest at the present time.

James Abram Garfield was born in a log cabin on a new farm in Orange township, Cuyahoga county, O., November 19, 1831, his father being a poor farmer, and he the youngest of four children. His childhood was a period of much hardship. As soon as he was old enough to handle an axe or hoe he was put to work upon the farm, and his early education was picked up in a little district school, where he learned to read, write and cipher in the intervals of his labor. His first regular wages were earned by working in a potash factory owned by a neighbor; but a female member of the proprietor's family speaking of the lad as a "servant" led to his immediate departure, and he sought employment elsewhere. He (then at the age of eighteen years) obtained a job at wood-cutting in Newburg (now a portion of Cleveland), and while engaged at it, the sight of Lake Erie inspired him with a desire to become a sailor. His mother opposed his wish, and only consented to his leaving home on condition that he should procure some other respectable employment. He went to Cleveland and found work on a canal boat, where, notwithstanding the arduous nature of his tasks and the roughness of his surroundings, he found time and opportunity for study. In this occupation he remained about four months. One night when he was alone on deck, he fell overboard, and was saved in so remarkable a manner that he accepted it as an omen that his life was spared for greater things. "Against such odds," he said, "Providence only could have saved my life. Providence therefore thinks it worth saving, and, if that's so, I won't throw it away on a canal boat. I'll go home, get an education, and be a man." After recovering from a long and severe illness brought upon him by hardship and exposure on the canal, he pursued his intention of

OBTAINING AN EDUCATION,

and to make a start, went, for a time, to Geauga Academy, a Baptist institution in the village of Chester. His mother gave him $17, and with this money he got through the term of school. In summer he worked for day wages in the hay harvest fields, and helped build a farm house for his mother. Returning to the academy in the fall, he boarded himself at a cost of 31 cents per week, but finding the fare hardly good enough for his health, increased his expenses to 50 cents per week. He taught school in the winter and the next spring went back to the academy, and supported himself by working for a carpenter mornings and evenings and Saturday. From this academy he went to Hiram College, in the adjoining county of Portage, and there, too, he earned his way by teaching country schools winters and working in summer at the carpenter's bench until he was offered a tutorship in the institution. His ruling passion now was to get a regular college education. In 1854, when nearly 23 years old, he entered Williams College at Williamstown, Mass., and passed the examination for the junior class. In 1856 he was graduated, bearing off the metaphysical honor of his class. He was now 25, and, as the result of his constant, self-denying toil of nearly twenty years, he had a collegiate education, a few thread-bare clothes, a score or more of college text-books, his diploma, and a debt of $45.). He was at once elected teacher of Latin and Greek in the college at Hiram. The college was poor and in debt, but Garfield threw all his energies into the work of building it up. He soon became distinguished as a teacher, and students from far and near flocked to Hiram. In 1858, while teacher of Latin and Greek at Hiram, Garfield was married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, his former pupil at Hiram and schoolmate at Chester Academy; and she soon proved a most efficient helpmate.

ADVENT IN POLITICS.

Up to 1856 Mr. Garfield had taken but little interest in public affairs; but with the Kansas-Nebraska legislation his political pulse began to stir. He then became an active Republican, and entered into politics with the same ardor that characterized his efforts as an educator. His first political speech was made at Williamstown in 1856, just before he left college, in behalf of Fremont, the first Republican candidate for the Presidency. His first vote was cast at the Presidential election that fall. In 1859 he was elected by a large majority to the Senate of Ohio, from the counties of Portage and Summit, and though yet scarcely 28, at once took high rank as a man unusually well informed on the subjects of legislation, and effective and powerful in debate. His most intimate friend in the Senate, J. D. Cox, afterward became Major-General, Governor of the State, and Secretary of the Interior. The two young Senators roomed together, studied together, and helped each other in the work of legislation. Garfield pushed his law studies forward, and early in the winter of 1861, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court. When the secession of the Southern States took place, Garfield's course was manly and outspoken. He was serving in the State Senate when hostilities broke out, and when the President's call for 75,000 men was read in the chamber, amidst the tumultuous acclamations of the assemblage, he moved that 20,000 troops and $3,000,000 should at once be voted as the quota of the State. When the time came for appointing the officers for the Ohio troops, Governor Dennison offered him command of the 42nd infantry, but he modestly declined on account of his lack of military experience. But he was willing to serve in a less responsible capacity, and, resigning the Presidency of Hiram College, he accepted a position as Lieutenant-Colonel. A few weeks later when the 42nd was organized, he yielded to the universal desire of its officers, and accepted the Colonelcy.

MILITARY SERVICES.

The regiment took the field in Eastern Kentucky in December, 1861, and on the 20th of that month Col. Garfield was assigned to the command of the 18th Brigade, and was ordered by General Buell to drive Humphrey Marshall out of the Sandy Valley. By a forced march he reached Marshall's position, near Prestonburg, at daybreak, fell upon him with impetuosity, and after a sharp fight, forced him to burn his baggage and retreat into Virginia. Afterwards he was ordered to join Buell's army, which was then on its way to reinforce Grant at Pittsburg Landing. Thenceforward, for a time, the military career of General Garfield was merged in that of the army of the Cumberland. He held no separate command, and hence the traces of his great military abilities are lost in the general operations of the army, or only now and then seen in the complimentary allusions to his services, which were so often made by his superior officers. In August, 1862, General Garfield's health failed, and he was sent north on sick leave. As he was about leaving for home, he was assigned, by order of the War Department, to the command of the forces at Cumberland Gap, but he was too ill to accept the appointment. Upon his recovery he was ordered to Washington, and detailed as a member of the Fitz John Porter court-martial, which occupied 45 days, and in which his great abilities as a lawyer and soldier were called forth and freely recognized. When the court adjourned in January, 1863, General Garfield was ordered to report to Major-General Rosecrans, commanding the army of the Cumberland, then at Murfreesboro, Tenn., who made him chief of staff. He remained with General Rosecrans until after the battle of Chickamauga, which was the last event of prominence in his military life. For his "gallant conduct and important services" in this battalion (where he wrote every order but one, submitting each to General Rosecrans, only to have them forwarded without alteration), he was made a Major-General.

IN CONGRESS.

In the summer of 1861, when everybody supposed the war was going to end in a few months, a number of officers who had gained distinction in the field were taken up at home and elected to Congress. Among them was General Garfield, who was nominated by the Republicans of Joshua R. Giddings' old district, the Nineteenth Ohio, while with his brigade in Kentucky. He had no knowledge of any such movement in his behalf, and when he accepted the nomination he did so in the belief that the rebellion would be subdued before he would be called upon to take his seat in the House, December, 1863. He was elected by a majority of over 10,000. After his promotion to Major-General, General Thomas offered him the command of a corps; but President Lincoln, who had a high regard for him, urged him to resign his commission and take his seat in Congress, and urged so tremulously that his advice prevailed. On December 5th, 1863, therefore, General Garfield having served in the army more than a year after his election, resigned, and took his place in the national house. Here he served until January 13, 1880, when he was elected United States Senator from Ohio by the unanimous vote of his party in the Legislature. General Garfield's work in Congress has been far too extensive to be adequately reviewed in the compass of a short sketch like this. Nearly all the great measures of the past eighteen years for reconstruction, for conferring citizenship and suffrage upon the former slaves, for maintaining the credit of the country, for restoring its currency to a specie basis, for protecting American industry, and for securing the purity of elections, received in their inception the stamp of his broad, statesmanlike mind, and had in their adoption the help of his great ability as a parliamentary orator.

IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

At the Republican National Convention in Chicago, in June, 1880, General Garfield was chosen as the candidate for President on the 36th ballot, after the Convention had been sitting ten days. At the national election in November last he received 214 electoral votes, while General Hancock had 155. The President elect passed the time between the election and his inauguration in retirement at his home in Mentor, Ohio. On Friday, the 4th of March, he took the oath of office, the ceremonies upon that occasion being of unusual magnificence, and on March 5th announced his cabinet. Immediately upon assuming the office of Chief Magistrate, he called a special session of the Senate, and that body continued to sit for transaction of executive business until May 20, when it adjourned *sine die*. The President remained in Washington until the latter part of June, when he went to Long Branch with Mrs. Garfield, who had been in feeble health. He had returned to Washington, and, when he was shot, was about starting for Irvington-on-the Hudson, from which point he was to make a brief tour of New England, proposing to attend the commencement exercises at Williams College, to visit several cities which had extended municipal hospitalities, and subsequently to pass some time with Senator Hoar at Concord, Massachusetts.

THE PREMIER'S RETURN.

Sir John Macdonald arrived home from Europe on Friday last. He was accompanied in his return by Hon. Mr. Chapleau, Lieut. Governor of Quebec. Upon landing at the ancient capital the two Premiers were met by a great many friends, including several Dominion Ministers, and were presented with addresses of welcome. In acknowledging these warm and friendly expressions, Sir John made a few remarks, which will be of interest to Canadians generally, as they contain some allusions to topics which are occupying the attention of both Canada and the mother country just now:

He thanked the people of Quebec and his friends from Montreal for the warm greeting they had extended to him on his return to his beloved country. When he left, in May last, his health was not sufficiently strong to enable him to perform his duties, but he was thankful to say that, with the blessing of Providence his health was now restored, and he was able to do mischief or to do good, just as his actions were judged by his enemies and friends. He was pleased to have the opportunity of publicly thanking the Opposition press for the kindly manner in which they had spoken of him, and also for their very kind wishes for the restoration of his health. When he left here he thought he would have been able to have rest and leisure to attend to his health, but he found, when in England on private business, that he was continually called on to act in the interests of Canada. He assured them they could have no idea how great the interest was which Canada and Canadian affairs occupied in the minds of the people of England. The fact is that they were only beginning to realize the wealth and resources of this Dominion of ours, and he was proud to state that he was able to answer the questions put to him in a most satisfactory manner, and that he did so he felt was in consequence of the cordial support and assistance he and his Ministry had received from the people of Canada. He could vouch also for the labours of Mr. Chapleau in France. The people of France were looking to Canada as a safe and sure field for investment, and they are so well satisfied with what they have learned from Mr. Chapleau, especially in regard to the Province of Quebec, that it had been decided to send immense sums of money here for investment and for the development of our mines; and not only had they resolved to send their money, but they also were taking steps to send their people here to add to the population of Canada. In England he (Sir John) had received visits from a great number of people, capitalists, merchants, farmers, and labourers, all of whom asked him how they could best get to Canada, how to invest their money in Canadian industries, how to show their interest in Canada; and to all of them he had been proud to tell how prosperous the country had become, and how flourishing were all our industries. He was happy indeed on returning to Canada, after regaining health and strength, at finding everything booming, and a bountiful harvest gathered and good prices reigning, and everything more developed and prosperous than when he left. The treasury of the country was overflowing; no more deficits to chronicle, but a handsome surplus. Able to meet all our obligations, our credit stands high and our investments are sought far and wide. He felt that his Government had a right to claim some credit for the present happy condition of affairs, and he believed he was not unreasonable in stating that Providence was on their side. He then dwelt on the result of the National Policy and prophesied that the Old Country would take a leaf from Canada's book, and would with the "fair trade" policy, which was rapidly increasing in favour, bring back their old prosperity as the National Policy had done. He was happy to find that the Canada Pacific railway was becoming more and more a fact. They would remember the opposition which had been offered to the Government's action in that regard, but now that was rapidly disappearing, and all were joining in the belief of its benefit to the country. A large emigration was pouring into the great North-West in consequence of the railway, and as the work advanced the numbers would increase until all the money the Government promised to spend on the railway will be returned by the sale of lands, and so help to pay off the obligations incurred in the building of the road. Thanks to Providence they had enjoyed three years of prosperity; but they must not slack in their efforts, they must still keep going, and as they helped themselves so would they prosper. His Government has endeavored to do their duty by the country, and if they had made any mistakes they have been those of judgement and not of intention. He could point with pride to the result of their labours. Peace, order and prosperity reigned throughout the Dominion, and he trusted that under those circumstances, when they came back to the country, they would receive an overwhelming vote of approbation. In conclusion, he again thanked them for their warm greetings which he had received, expressed the joy with which he had seen so many familiar faces and had received so many shakes of the hand, and he decalred that from no portion of the Dominion had he received such constant and unswerving support as from the Province of Quebec.

A GRATIFYING EXHIBIT.

The Dominion Finance Minister Shows a Surplus of $4,132,895.60.

Ottawa, Sept. 17.—The financial statement of the Finance Minister, published in to day's *Gazette*, shows that the surplus for the year 1880-81 is $4,132,895.50. The returns, which have just been completed, show the following totals:—

Customs revenue	$18,406,058 18
Excise revenue	2,344,361 14
Other sources	5,961,644 65
Total revenue	$29,712,063 97
Total expenditure	25,573,168 37

Compared with previous year the account stands:—

Customs	$14,151,565 61
Excise	4,282,296 88
Other sources	5,034,732.87
Total	$23,468,595 19
Expenditure	25,161,712 66

London, Sept. 19.—4,400 boxes offered at the cheese market on Saturday. Market dull; only one sale, 300 boxes at 12¼. Cheese held higher than buyers' ideas.

A TRIP TO MUSKOKA.

BY ONE WHO WAS THERE.

III.

Port Sydney is a small village at the foot of Mary Lake; and here begins the second reach of navigation furnished by the Muskoka river. The village is named after the two most prominent men in the section, Messrs. Sydney Roper and Albert Sydney Smith. The latter gentleman, who is well known in Listowel, has erected a saw mill at the out let of the lake, and supplies the surrounding district with sawn lumber. The village is in two parts, the mill end containing the town hall, two neat churches—Episcopal and Presbyterian—a store, hotel, telegraph office, etc., while at the other end is an establishment consisting of the post office, a store, and summer boarding house. There are a number of private residences at each end. The small but neat and staunch steamer Northern, owned and managed by Capt. Denton, of Huntsville, connects here with the stage and leaves daily about one o'clock for Huntsville, reaching there about three. In navigating Mary Lake several islands are passed, and upon one of these, a small one, near the shores, is a house, erected about twelve years ago by Capt. Cock, an old sea captain, who lived in this hermitage a year or two, but eventually took to himself a young wife and settled on the mainland opposite, where he now has an excellent farmhouse with a rising family to occupy it. Passing out of the lake the steamer enters the narrow deep and tortuous channel that connects with Fairy Lake. This stream has a length of several miles, and much resembles the lower Muskoka river, only that its banks generally rise more abruptly, sometimes forming wooded bluffs of considerable height. A lock has been built at one point to overcome a fall of some five or six feet, and here also a saw mill utilizes a portion of the water power. Near the mouth of this channel another titled settler has built a hut. His name is Col. Burford, and that is about all that is known of him, as he lives a life of almost total seclusion. Fairy Lake is a pretty sheet of water some two miles in diameter with several well tilled farms upon its shores. It contains a few rocky islets, and on the western shores a degree of grandeur is added to the scenery by two or three bold bluffs, one of which rises almost sheer from the water's edge 160 feet. Another short channel, curving like a letter S, communicates with Vernon Lake, the most picturesque of the three, and near the mouth of this channel is placed the village of Huntsville, a thriving burg of some 500 inhabitants. Although not at the head of navigation, Huntsville occupies the most important position on the line of communication north, east, and west, and in winter especially is a very busy place. The surrounding country has a much better appearance than that previously passed over, the arable land being more abundant and of better quality. The village has four or five very good general stores, besides others devoted to specialties, such as hardware, stationery, drugs, etc., three hotels, one of them kept by our friend Mr. Burtch, formerly of St. Mary's, a grist and woolen mill, two sawmills, planing mill, the usual complement of blacksmiths, shoemakers, tailors, and boat builders, the last an important class in this section; a doctor, a lawyer, land and commission agents, a brass band, and last, but not least, a well conducted weekly newspaper, the "Huntsville Forester." The population is between five and six hundred, composed principally of settlers from Ontario, with a few English people direct from the old country. I found the people of all classes sociable and hospitable, and spent a couple of weeks among them quite pleasantly. Three times a week the Northern takes a trip to the head of Lake Vernon, where the Muskoka river again appears as a small turbulent stream, rushing over a rocky bed to throw itself into the lake. A water-power saw mill, a store, and a few dwellings clustered near a bridge, and with scarcely a sign of life when I visited the place, are known as Port Vernon, or Woodstown, the latter name after the owner of the mill, a sort of "crank" who runs his mill or shuts it down to suit his own capricious whim, without reference to the question of supply and demand. Lake Vernon is full of beauty. Its deep bays, enclosed by heavily wooded shores, with occasional clearings, showing cultivated fields, its numerous large islands, some covered with timber and others bare cones of rock, its long vistas of smooth water and the wonderful reflection of shore and island below its surface, render a sail over it a source of infinite delight to a lover of nature. And this is but one out of many scores of lakes of a similar kind with which the country abounds. Probably no country is better supplied with good water, for besides the numerous lakes and rivers, springs of sparkling water gush from every hillside. There is literally "water water everywhere," and all of it fit to drink. The waters of many of the larger lakes and rivers are tinged reddish brown, being impregnated with iron, others again are clear as crystal, and in none of them is there any trace of lime. North of Huntsville the country continues to improve, and, if it contained a more enterprising class of settlers, and railway communication with the south, would become prosperous and perhaps wealthy. There are several classes of settlers in Muskoka, from the unsuccessful Ontario farmer, who failed on a cleared farm and went back to begin life over again on a free grant, to the Englishman with a little money or a small income who came out here because here he could live cheaply—the latter still betrays his origin by calling the country "Muskoker" and by ex-aspiratingly dropping his h's. But they are nearly all gifted with the same quality of inertia, born probably of despondency. Year after year they have looked for the railway, until they have become victims of that "hope deferred" that "makes the heart sick." On the part of the Ontario settlers there seems to have seldom been any real determination to settle down and make the best of it. With some it was an experiment, with others a *dernier resort*. To them the rest of Ontario has always been the "Front" and the thought of going "back" seemed to crush out whatever of life and energy they had. In the history of western settlement, the man who had penetrated furthest into the wilderness was considered to be in the front, and having put his hand to the plow he did not look back. The Muskokian, however, turns himself round in the plow handles and gazing longingly at the "front," loses the advantages a concentration of energy to the work in hand might afford. When he tires gazing he becomes listless, discontented, lazy, and asks only to be let alone. As an illustration of this want of backbone infecting a community of settlers, I might mention that the township of Chaffey, with a very considerable population, including the village of Huntsville, is set without incorporation. This, I have no doubt, will be changed with the advent of the railway which cannot be long delayed. More energy will be diffused among the people by the opening of ready markets, and the various stimulating effects that follow in the wake of the railway. At present the district bears a hard name, which is only partially deserved. There is no doubt that Muskoka rock is a hard and undeniable fact, but large quantities of arable land overlie it in all directions, capable of producing excellent crops of grain, grass or roots. Root crops of all kinds grow luxuriantly. Corn does well. I had magnificent corn for dinner almost every day. Oats give a heavy crop, and both fall and spring wheat yield well. The ordinary field pea grows too rank, running to vine six feet or more in length without filling, an evidence of the fertility of the soil and of favorable conditions of growth. The variety known as the crown pea, however, gives a very good return, and is the kind now generally cultivated. But the best of all crops is the grass. This never runs out, never becomes dry or withered, even during such a trying time as that passed through this summer. This, with the abundance of water before mentioned, points out at once the adaptability of the country for stock raising. More particularly is it suited for sheep raising, as it has been found that sheep brought in from the front have nearly doubled their yield of wool, while at the same time they are easily fattened and the mutton produced is of the best quality. I see no reason why this should not become a prosperous district. With unlimited water power, building material in abundance, and large quantities of valuable timber, both hard and soft, it is reasonable to suppose that manufactories will follow the railway and furnish a home market for the farmer. One of the worst drawbacks to farming is the occurrence of occasional severe summer frosts, but these are very much tempered by the lakes and rivers, and will also probably become less troublesome as the country is cleared. This, however, would not interfere with the stock raising. The Government has constructed main roads through the districts and built substantial bridges, and the waterways furnish additional and convenient communication. Every one here can paddle his own canoe, or row his own boat, and then women and children are almost as much at home on the water as on land. The farmer takes his grist to mill in his boat, and his wife or his daughters row to the village with their butter and eggs, and return with the family groceries, while they would be hitching up a team. The merchant's wife takes her family out for an airing in a boat, and on great days at the village the shores are lined with rigs that require no stable room, and instead of horse races, with their accompanying dust and discomfort, they enjoy regattas, in which the ladies are often successful contestants. As a resort for tourists Muskoka will always hold its own, as it can never lose its picturesque character, and its fish and game run no risk of exhaustion for many years to come. To sum up the whole matter, it would appear that the railway is the one thing needful to galvanize the district and rescue it from the reproach in which it has been hitherto held.

ECHOES FROM MICHIGAN.

The Number of the Destitute Now Placed at 15,000—Some of the Canadian Victims.

In his appeal for aid for the bush fire sufferers the Governor of Michigan estimates the number of people who are without shelter at fifteen thousand.

A DUMFRIES VICTIM.

Galt, Sept. 16.—John Gillespie, who has just returned from Michigan, states that Wm. Ronald, well known in South Dumfries, lost his life in the fires near Marlette, in Michigan. It would appear that he had gone over to his son's, Jas. Ronald, and had undertaken to fire a log heap there, leaving his son cutting peas some distance off. While engaged at the log heap the smoke and flames from the immense bush fires which were raging suddenly surrounded him, and as no aid could reach him he was not again seen until his body was found after the flames had subsided. His body was badly burned.

A WATERLOO FAMILY WIPED OUT.

Waterloo, Sept. 15.—News from Michigan indicates that several former residents of this section are sufferers by the devastating fires which passed over that state. Three daughters of Mr. J. G. Stauffer, of Breslau, have arrived at home. Two had been visiting the third in Michigan. They escaped with their lives and unhurt, but lost everything in the way of property. Rev. Mr. Bowman, of Freeport, and some of his family were also visiting there and got safely away, but were as near the fire as was comfortable. John Freiburger, son of Sigmund Freiburger, living two miles west of Waterloo, with all his family, numbering seven persons, was burnt to death. One daughter, aged about 14, who was visiting her friends here, was the only survivor. Nicholas Freiburger, a brother of John, lost his barn and all its contents, and most of his property except the dwelling. Martin, another brother, has lost part of his crop, but his house and barn are safe.

FORMER LONDONERS AMONG THE DEAD.

London, Sept. 17.—Mrs. W. J. Freeland, of this city, loses a sister and four members of her faimily by the Michigan fires. Mr. and Mrs. Palmer resided in London at one time and only recently removed to Sanilac County. One daughter escaped by getting into a well with twelve other persons. Everything the family possessed has been burnt.

THE SADDEST CASE OF ALL.

St. Mary's, Sept. 17.—In the list of casualties caused by the fearful bush fires in the State of Michigan there are none more heartrending than the account of the burning to death of the whole family of Mr. Morris Clifford, which consisted of himself and wife, his father and mother and five children. Mr. Clifford formerly resided near the G. T. R. station in this town, and only removed to Michigan about three years ago.

WALLACE.

To the Editor of the STANDARD: I notice that George Follis, in answer to my former communication asking if there had been a sufficient amount levied and collected by the council of 1881 to meet the current liabilities or that year, refers me to the Auditor's report published on the 2nd of March last, which is realy no answer. Then again the Reeve says I will find that a sufficient amount had not been levied to meet the liabilities of last year. Now in looking over the Auditor's report as referred to by the Reeve, I find that on the 1st day of January 1881, there was a balance in the treasurer's hands of $951.94, which would prove conclusively that the Reeve is not correct in his statement. Again I find that the Auditors in their statement from the 1st of January to the 2nd of March, 1881, report liabilities over assets of $1,878.84, just the amount that the Reeve says was unprovided for by the previous council.

Now the truth to all appearances is, and I cannot form any other conclusion, that the Reeve and council of 1881 commenced the year with a surplus of $951.94, and in two months created a deficit, or in other words recklessly squandered the people's money at the rate of $1,415 in round numbers per month, or $2,830 for the first two months that the Reeve held office in 1881. If the same rate of extravagant expenditure has been carried on by the Reeve and Council for the last ten months of this year as in the first two months, according to the Auditor's report, I am not at all surprised to hear the Reeve state that the council of 1881 will not raise sufficient to meet the expenditure of the current year, for I find that the increase in the rates of 1881 over 1880 would be equal to about $5 on the average 100 acres in the township over last year's assessment. This no doubt is the reason why the Reeve refused to raise the amount required by the Treasurer to meet the expenses of this year.

A RATEPAYER.

COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council of the township of Wallace met pursuant adjournment, at Markle's hotel, Wallace, 17th Sept. 1881; all the members present; the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications—From N. Ure & Co. bill for Municipal forms, &c., $10.83; from James Simpson, application for office of Collector at a salary of $50; from Valentine Berlet, do., salary, $37. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that Valentine Berlet be appointed Collector for the year 1881, he being the lowest applicant, providing he furnishes satisfactory security—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that N. Ure & Co. be paid the sum of $10.83 for Municipal forms, etc., and the Reeve issue his order—carried. W. Ferguson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that Henry Coghlin be paid $7.90 for repairing crossway, the same being a portion of a contract let in 1880, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by W. King, that the Commissioner for Road Division No. 4 be authorized to put sideroad between lots 6 and 7 in the 12th con. in a passable way, and that $25 be placed to his credit for that purpose—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by W. King, that owing to the fact that poor School Section No. 12 has to pay a rate considerably higher than others, be it resolved that this Council grant said School Section $40, and that a resolution passed at last session relating to the same matter be rescinded—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the Treasurer furnish the Clerk with lists of the uncollected taxes of 1879 and 1880, to be placed on the roll of 1881—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that Daniel Stricker be paid $32.50 for opening a water course to avoid the necessity of building two bridges on sideroad 18, con. 7, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that James Brodie be paid $13.25 for building a new bridge over the Maitland on sideroad 18, con. 7, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. By-law 219, levying rates as follows: County rate, 3 1-10 mills in the $, Railway rate, 1 8-10 mills in the $, and Township rate, 1 2-10 mills on the $; Bylaw 220, levying school rates: S. S. No. 1, 3 4-10 in the $, No. 2, 3 7-10 mills; No. 3, 3 8-10 mills; No. 4, 3 5-10 mills; No. 6, 3 6-10 mills; No. 7, 3 3-10 mills; No. 8, 2 1-10 mills; No. 9, 4 5-10 mills; No. 11, 5 5-10 mills; No. 12, 3 8-10 mills, U. S. S. No. 1, 3 mills; U. S. S. No. 2, 3 8-10 mills; U. S. S. No. 3, 5 5-10 mills; U. S. S. No. 4, 8 mills; U. S. S. No. 5, 2 8-10 mills on the $; and bylaw 221, confirming the appointment of a Collector, were each read three several times and passed. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that this Council adjourn to meet at Lang's hotel, on 12th November. Moved in amendment by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that this Council adjourn to meet at the call of the Reeve. For the amendment—King, Robinson, Follis—3. For the motion—Willoughby, Ferguson—2.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. J. H. Flagg, Mayor of Mitchell, has been elected G. W. Chief Templar of the I. O. G. T. He has been Grand Treasurer for many years, and well deserves the honor conferred on him.

Her Royal Highness the Princes Louise will sail from Liverpool for Canada on the 20th of October. The Princess is said to be suffering extremely from impaired health, and those who have seen her state that she is thinner and looks older than when she left Canada.

Mr. Thomas W. Annis, of Hibbert has been swindled out of $150 by signing what he thought was an order for 100 connections for gindatones, but what proved to be a note. It is a wonder that, after so many warnings, farmers will have anything to do with those foreign agents.

A Vexed Clergyman.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while they were keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial Bottles given away at J. H. Michener's Drug Store.

RAPID TOWN MAKING.—About the middle of August a stampede took place from Deadwood, Central City, and Lead City, Dakota, to a new and wonderfully promising silver region about ten miles from Deadwood. A town was laid out, lots drawn for by all present, rules of government agreed to, and the place named "West Virginia City." In forty-eight hours the town contained nearly one thousand inhabitants, and nine saloons were in operation. On the third day two faro banks were opened, restaurants were started, and, to cap the climax, on the fourth day the first copy of a daily newspaper, called the *Carbonate Reporter*, was issued. Fifty buildings were erected in one week, and as high as $500 paid for building lots. The town promises to be permanent, as there have been many rich finds.

Woman's True Friend.

A friend in need is a friend indeed. This none can deny, especially when assistance is rendered when one is sorely afflicted with disease, more particularly those complaints and weaknesses so common to our female population. Every woman should know that Electric Bitters are woman's true friend, and will positively restore her to health, even when all other remedies fail. A single trial always proves our assertion. They are pleasant to the taste and only cost fifty cents a bottle. Sold by J. H. Michener.

"UNCLE TOM'S CABIN."—Fred. W. Wren's New York Star Combination is billed to present this ever popular drama at the Osborne Hall on Friday and Saturday evenings of next week. This company contains a number of artists of acknowleged ability; and their represent ation of "Uncle Tom" is said to be first-class.

MARVELLOUS AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES OF MANITOBA.

A correspondent writing from Winnipeg, Manitoba, calling attention to the wonderful productiveness of the soil of that territory, says:—"Reports from nearly 100 different localities for the years 1877-80 shows that the average yield of potatoes has been 304, 398, 362 and 318 bushels per acre respectively; peas, 32,34, 32½ and 38½ bushels per acre. But this is accounted for by the fact that the soil is so rich that the vines grow too rank. Barley for the same years, 40¾, 36½, 37¾ and 41 bushels per acre; oats, 53, 59½, 58 and 57¾ bushels per acre. The comparison as to oats between Manitoba and some of the American States is as follows:—Manitoba, 57 bushels per acre; Minnesota, 37; Iowa, 28; Ohio, 23. The wheat crops of Manitoba and the boundless empire which stretches far away to the north and west of Winnipeg must be the test which intending emigrants will apply to the country. I have before me reports for four years from 150 localities, and they show the following averages:—1877, 26¾ bushels; 1878, 26¼; 1879, 26¾; 1880, 29½. In comparison with the above, the following are the average yields of some of the principal wheat-growing States in the Union:—Minnesota, 17 bushels per acre; Wisconsin, 14; Pennsylvania, 15; Massachusetts, 16. The average wheat yield, then, in this Northwestern Province is 26 bushels per acre; 1,000,000 acres will produce 26,000,000 bushels of wheat. The imagination stands appalled in its endeavor to contemplate the inconceivable possibilities of this country. The ground is barely scratched as yet."

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

The first through train from Toronto on the Credit Valley passed through St. Thomas on Saturday *en route* for Cincinnati.

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

Mr. Duncan, McIntyre, of the Canada Pacific directorate, makes the important statement that by next year it will be possible to send immigrants through our own territory, over our own route, to Winnipeg, and 200 miles beyond.

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

The largest consignment of salt ever shipped by one firm in Canada, was shipped by Joseph Kidd, proprietor of the international salt works, Goderich, last week, for Chicago market and points in Georgian bay and river Detroit. This was loaded on board the steam barge Erin and consorts Maggie and Fortune, the three taking in proportion 1,500 tons in bulk for Chicago, the Heather Belle and Josephine Kidd, taking 2,200 barrels, making 17,200 barrels.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills will be found the best friend to persons afflicted with ulcerations, bad legs, sores, abscesses, fistulas, and other painful and complicated complaints. Printed and very plain directions for the application of the Ointment are wrapped around each pot. Holloway's alterative Pills should be taken throughout the progress of the cure, to maintain the blood in a perfect state of purity, and to prevent the health of the whole body being jeopardised by the local ailments; bad legs, old age's great grievances, are thus readily cured, without confining the patient to bed, or withdrawing from him or her the nutritious diet and generous support so imperatively demanded, when weakening diseases attack advanced years or constitutions evincing premature decrepitude.

It is stated by a Montreal paper that 200 factories have been established in the Province of Quebec during the current year. This, while a great number, is not an impossible one, for the impulse to industrial activity has been great.

FALL SHOWS, 1881.

Provincial, at London, Sept. 21 to 30.
Central, at Hamilton, Oct. 4 to 7.
Central, at Guelph, Oct. 3 to 5.
Elma & Wallace, at Listowel, Sept. 26 and 27.
South Waterloo, at Ayr, Oct. 6 and 7.
East Zorra & South Easthope, at Tavistock, Oct. 5.
Wellesley, at Wellesley, Oct. 4.
Logan, at Bornholm, Oct. 4.
Centre Wellington, at Fergus, Oct. 5 and 6.
East Huron & Grey, at Brussels, Oct. 6 and 7
West Wellington, at Harriston, Sept. 29 and 30
South Huron, at Exeter, Oct. 3 and 4.
Elma, at Newry, Oct. 6.
Howick, at Gorrie, Oct. 4 and 5.
Northern, at Walkerton, Oct. 4 to 7.
Wroxeter Horticultural at Wroxeter, Oct. 5.
Mornington, at Milverton, Sept. 30.
Palmerston, at Palmerston, Sept. 28 and 29
Peel & Maryborough, at Drayton, Oct. 4.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y. Sept. 19.—The market was brisk; prices advanced. Sales of 9,400 boxes factory cheese at 12c to 12¾; bulk at 12½; 800 boxes of farm dairy sold at 7½c to 12½c; 98 packages butter at 27c to 32c.

Utica, N. Y. Sept. 19.—7,200 boxes cheese sold at 12½c to 13; 1,800 consigned, leading price 13c.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

September 22, 1881.		
Wheat, fall, Treadwell per bush.	1 29	to 1 30
Clawson	1 27	1 29
Spring Wheat. "	1 25	1 30
Barley, "	0 50	0 72
Peas, "	0 65	0 66
Oats, "	0 32	0 35
Flour, per brrl.,	6 50	6 50
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 17	0 20
Eggs, per dozen.	0 00	0 14
Potatoes, per bag,	0 30	0 35
Apples, per bag,	0 00	1 00
Wood, long,	2 00	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 25
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	7 00
Wool, per lb	0 00	0 00
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' WAGONS.

September 15, 1881.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 32	to 1 34
Wheat, spring, "	1 32	1 35
Barley, "	0 80	0 94
Peas, "	0 76	0 81
Oats, "	0 44	0 46
Rye, "	0 95	0 96
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	8 00	8 50
Beef, hind "	0 00	0 00
Mutton, by carcass "	7 00	8 50
Butter, per lb.	0 23	0 25
Butter, large rolls,	0 00	0 00
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 20	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 16	0 18
Potatoes, per bag	0