LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 1, 1879.

THE dismissal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier is at last definitely settled, and the Hon. Dr. Robitaille, member of the Commons for Bonaventure, has been duly sworn in at Quebec to fill the position of the justly "decapitated" Governor. The almost total silence of the Reform press anent the new appointee, may be accepted as an indication that Dr. Robitaille is a gentleman against whom nothing derogatory can be said, and it may also be taken as an indication that he is likely to prove generally acceptable to the people of our sister Province. The much vexed question of constitutional rights involved in this matter having now been set at rest, it is better for all parties that discussion should not be prolonged.

THE *Globe* is pleased to learn that the business of breaking down our insoluble phosphates and converting them into soluble superphosphates is to be commenced at Kingston. A strong company have gone into the business, and expect to commence operations in August. About ten tons per day is expected to be the turn out. We hope the company will not make the mistake of putting too high a price on their product at first. Farmers have to be convinced that the use of mineral superphosphate is profitable, and when once they are persuaded of this there will be no lack of demand for the fertilizer. There is an immense breadth of land in Ontario the production of which might be doubled by the annual use of 300 or 400 pounds per acre of superphosphate.

GUELPH *Herald*: It is stated that the Guelph registry office has been made into a sort of training school for the manufacture of registrars. One will be required at Orangeville when the new county organization in that locality is completed, and, it is said, Mr. D. J. O'Donoghue is to have the appointment. In the meantime he is serving a sort of apprenticeship—learning the trade, as it were. The good Reformers of Amaranth and thereabout will be overjoyed at the prospect of securing a ready made and carefully educated registrar, and Mr. Mowat's foresight and kindness in providing for the wants of the people of the new county, will not readily be forgotten.

IT would seem that even the editors are in danger sometimes of becoming victims to the hallucinations of their fellow mortals. Last week the members of the Canadian Press Association took a trip down the St. Lawrence on their annual excursion, when they are said to have providentially escaped a watery grave. We are told that a crazy Oswego captain invited them to go for a trip in his schooner, which, however, they declined. His object was to drown the editors. One source of comfort is to be extracted from this little circumstance at all events, and that is that editors are not altogether excluded from the pale of Providential care.

The distress among the tenant farmers and farm laborers in the grazing districts of Ireland is increasing. The cattle trade from this side of the Atlantic is ruining the Irish trade. The *Freeman's Journal* says prices were unprecedentedly low at the big fairs of Ballaghadereen and Ballinasloe. Some of the wealthier landlords have reduced their rents, but the majority demand the old figure, and the tenants say they cannot pay it when they have to compete with American butter at eightpence, bacon, hams and beef at sixpence, and cheese at fourpence.

A garden at Riga, Russia, was lighted with Yablochkoff's electric candles. A crowd of people gathered around the principal apparatus, anxious to see its operation. As the wires conducting the electricity were safely isolated by the rubber tubes, there was no danger of any accident. But a German named Kirchner, either through ignorance or for mischief, touched an uncovered wire at the point of its connection with the apparatus. The light in the garden was instantly extinguished and so was Kirchner's life.

Boston *Traveller*: "From almost every department of trade and manufactures there comes reports that business is improving. There is an increased demand for goods, larger sales, better prices, more employment for men and women, and what is of much consequence to those who have lost so heavily in the past years, a credit on the right side of the ledger." How the United States is being "ruined by Protection" to be sure. Wonder how Free Trade England would like a taste of such ruin.

The people of Guelph must be congratulated on the good fortune in having struck a natural spring which will furnish all the water necessary for the city's supply, except in cases of emergency, when it will be pumped from the river. The troublesome water works question was set at rest so soon as this valuable spring was struck while digging a foundation for the engine house. The natural gathering basin is found at a depth of twenty feet, and is supposed to have an area of several miles.

The Oswego *Times* states that "Tom" Fields—once a wealthy "coparcener" in the "Ring steals" is now a poor broken down fugitive in Canada. He is only fifty-four, but looks seventy; he used to be very stout, and is now thin and pale and his poor wife has gone crazy. How retribution has fallen on that once prosperous, defiant, "fast" crowd of politicians.

THE DARIEN CANAL.

The full prospectus of the inter-oceanic canal is published. The formal title of the corporation is the Inter oceanic Canal Universal Company. The prospectus estimates that the annual income of the Company, after the completion of the canal, will amount to 90,000,000 francs, or $18,000,000. The period of the construction of the canal is estimated to be eight years. The concessions obtained by the promoters of the enterprise embrace the control and right to any mines which the land conveyed may contain. Stock subscription books will be opened on 7th of this month.

M. De Lesseps vouchsafes the following, relative the proposed undertaking: The canal will be the greatest work I have ever attempted, and I am doubly confident from the fact that money will not be lacking. It will be 47 miles long and 30 feet deep, with the same width of channel as the Suez, with eight basins for anchoring passing steamers, built alternately on either side of the canal. Thus fifty vessels in a day if necessary could pass and draw water as in open sea. I shall go to America in November, and hope to find acquiescence and help from a people who are certainly the ones to reap the greatest benefit from the piercing of the Panama isthmus. The work will begin in October, and in January next I hope, all things to be considered, to give the first stroke of the pickaxe in what will be the actual commencement of the construction of the inter-oceanic canal. We shall begin with several thousand hands, and before long give employment to about forty thousand men. As to the funds, they will all be placed with trustworthy persons."

OUR BRITISH COLUMBIA LETTER.

Victoria—Vancouver Island—The "Heathen" Chinee—Productions—General Items.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Since my last letter I have had time to take a general survey of the city of Victoria, the capital of British Columbia. It is the seat of Government, and, generally speaking, the head quarters of all Dominion and local Departments. The city is beautifully situated at the south-eastern extremity of Vancouver Island, 65 miles from the Pacific Ocean, and about 760 miles from San Francisco, Cal. The position of Victoria, both for a distributing point for the Province at large, and as a nucleus for foreign trade, is very favorable, and the fact of it being the first available seaport north of San Francisco, confers on it additional importance. The city itself is situated on the narrow inlet of Camosoe, which, being completely landlocked, gives accommodation to all vessels whose draught of water does not exceed eighteen feet. Larger vessels discharge at Esquimalt, three miles distant—an extensive harbor, capable of receiving vessels of the largest class, and in connection with the projected railway across the continent, the future entrepot of a national commerce. Victoria can boast of many good streets, and excellent roads leading from it into the country in all directions. Adjoining the city is a public park, known as Beacon Hill. This park borders on the Straits of Fuca, and in pleasant weather, is one of the most enchanting places on the north Pacific coast. On the outskirts of the city are many attractive residences; and almost every cottage displays its pretty garden, which shows a degree of horticultural taste. Its salubrious climate makes Victoria a general resort, during summer months, for persons who wish to recuperate their health. Though Victoria can boast of no edifices such as are to be found in your eastern provinces, still it contains many substantial public buildings and private residences. The city is well supplied with water works, which are controlled by the city, but the water is not as wholesome as is found in the east. Gas is used in lighting the city, which is in the hands of a company. Many private residences enjoy this luxury. The city is also well supplied with fire engines, which with three efficient fire companies, afford ample protection against fire.

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

The area of this island is about 12,000 square miles; length 300 miles; average breadth from 30 to 50 miles. The surface is very mountainous and woody. The highest mountains are about 6,000 feet, which are to be found towards the north of the island. The coast along the Straits of Fuca, from the ocean to Victoria harbor, is boldly picturesque. Timber of huge dimensions is to be found on the island, composed principally of fir, hemlock, and immense cedars. Large tracts of land are taken up for farming purposes, but agriculture is not conducted on as an extensive scale as is to be found east, probably owing to the want of a near market. Stock raising seems to be the principal pursuit of the settlers, and on their ranches may be found immense herds of cattle, and flocks of sheep. Another difficulty which militates against immigration in no small extent, is, that large tracts of land, both on the island and on the mainland, are held by private parties, who no doubt are holding it for speculation. When a farmer does come here with the intention of taking up Government lands, he is obliged to go three or four days' travel into the interior or heart of the province before he gets to these lands, and then, what does he find? The land is covered by an immense forest which would take a life time to convert into a state fit for agriculture. If he does not do this, there is only one alternative left him—to buy the land-locked ground from the land speculators, and that, too, at their own price. Again, the land along the survey of the projected Canadian Pacific Railway is also held by the Government. This land is, and will be held until the road is commenced. More than once have I heard the wail of practical farmers who have emigrated here with the intention of making a home for their declining years, when they heard and found out the manner in which the land in proximity to the market towns was held from them. Unless they are well supplied with money, before they can reach the free grant lands they will undoubtedly experience many hardships; and when they do arrive, they find but a dense forest, with perhaps a few acres of land here and there fit for cultivation. This "land of promise" is not what many think it to be. Hard work has to be done before a comfortable home is made. The streets are not paved with gold. Times are dull, work scarce, and what there is to be done, plenty of idle mechanics can be found to do it.

THE "HEATHEN CHINEE."

"The Chinaman must go!" seems to be the universal cry along the whole Pacific coast, and certainly the importance of this question is realized by very few, and cannot be overestimated. It involves questions of national law and national honor, and it presses for a solution. However indifferent gentlemen may be whose homes, society and business are three thousand miles away from the locality of the evil complained of, yet to one province of the Dominion it is a matter of most vital importance. The people of the whole Pacific coast have banded together with the enthusiasm of the crusaders to protect themselves from heathen invasion. It is not a question of competition between Chinese and white labor, but of the substitution of one for the other. It simply means whether Christianity or the Chinee shall govern the Pacific coast; whe her civilization of he no t vilzave drace on earth shall give way to civilization corrupt, effete, and enervating; whether the principles of civilized liberty or those of a slavish despotism shall determine the local polity of the finest land within the broad borders of our realm. Here in British Columbia, they may be counted by the hundreds—yes, I may say thousands. Our factories of every description employ them. Whole streets are occupied by them. At closing times in the evening, one would think, to see them returning from their labors, that he was in China, instead of in a province under British rule. They are eating the very vitals out of British Columbia. They work for mere nothing, and consequently take the work out of the hands of white labor. They live on about six ounces of rice per day. Every hotel, boarding house, etc., with one exception, in the whole city, employ Chinese, thus cutting off all available chances for white servants earning their living honestly. As a resident, John Chinaman shows no change. He differs from all other emigrants in this, that, driven from home by necessity, he never abandons the intention to return. He carries with him and preserves his religion, his language, his diet, his personal habits and his costume. He cannot associate with the white race. The extent of Chinese emigration is little understood or appreciated, and cannot be attributed so much to enterprise as to the imperative, ruling necessity of depleting an over-population. China sends out her millions, as a hive does swarms, caring as little for their fate. More mouths than bread; human life is cheaper than food. They have crossed the wall, the desert and the ocean, pouring forth their hordes, east, west, north and south, occupying every land where they may have a chance for obtaining their own meagre livelihood. There are whole streets here occupied by the Chinese, who are nearly all in business of every description. They import their own goods from China, and their surplus wealth they use in bringing out more of their heathenish race. Every steamer and sailing vessel that arrives here from China, brings numbers of the "celestials," and only very recently a vessel arrived direct from China with nearly three hundred on board. They have their gambling saloons, and in fact every line of business that a dozen thirty cents can be made at. Ontario has cause to be thankful that she has not the Chinese question to deal with, and for the well being of her civilized inhabitants, I trust she never shall have.

NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The forests of British Columbia are productive of an inexhaustible supply of timber of the most serviceable kind. The oak, which is not found on the mainland, (the term mainland is applied to British Columbia, excluding Vancover Island) grows abundantly in parts of Vancover Island, and is very tough and serviceable timber. The pine, or fir, grows to a gigantic size, and is used, locally, for ship-building. White pine, balsam pine, hemlock fir, spruce fir, Sitchen fir, red cedar, the cypress, or yellow cedar, and a variety of the yew tree, the latter being scarce, and the balsam poplar, or cottonwood, are to be found in abundance along the Fraser River. The fisheries of this province enter largely into the consideration of her resources. Immense canneries are to be found in different parts of the province, which annually turn out a large amount of canned fish, chiefly of the salmon. Trout, white-fish, sturgeon, cod, and herring are also to be found on the coast and in the various rivers of the interior. The fur bearing animals are composed chiefly of bears—brown, black and grizzly; beavers, badgers, a variety of foxes, martens, minks, lynxes, otters, panthers, wolves and wolverines. The principal minerals to be found in paying quantities are gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, and free stone. Not much prospecting has been done in copper and silver, but valuable lodes have been struck, particularly of the latter.

THE MARKETS.

Perhaps a few prices to be obtained for produce may be interesting:—Flour, $3 per bbl.; wheat, fall, $1 75 to $2; barley, $2 to $2 50; oats, per 100 lbs., $1 50; hay, $16; butter, 25 to 40c.; eggs, 30c.; beef, 8 to 10c.; mutton, do.; other vegetable productions may be quoted about the same as in Ontario.

ITEMS.

The Pacific railway seems to be the general talk at present. The island railway is to be commenced in September.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt here early in the morning of the 12th July, probably announcing the return once more of the "glorious Twelfth." Houses were shaken and crockery rattled to considerable extent.

This province has been blessed with considerable rain lately, and it was needed very much to raise the grass from its late "cooked" condition. Vegetables also stood in need of it.

A large amount of hay, which has been cut for some time, and could not be hauled in under cover on account of the wet weather, has been spoiled; and the supposition is that hay will be scarce in this immediate vicinity.

In my next letter I will have something to say relative to the effects of the new Canadian tariff, also of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

A CANADIAN.

Victoria, B. C., July 20, 1879.

ORANGE TRIENNIAL COUNCIL.

Speech by the Hon. Mackenzie Bowell.—Election of Officers.

Ottawa, July 24.—The meeting in the Opera House was not as largely attended as anticipated. County Master Clemow presided. An address was presented to Mr. Johnston, of Ballykilbeg, and delegates to the Triennial Council. He replied verbally. Addresses were also made by Messrs. Chambre and Macklin, Rev. Dr. Potter and Mr. Evans.

Hon. M. Bowell, in seconding the motion, spoke of the pleasure he experienced in being present to do honor to the delegates to the Triennial Council. He referred to the cordial relations existing between the brethren on each side of the Atlantic, and felt assured that in the event of anyone visiting England, Ireland or Scotland, the very fact of his being a Canadian, but more particularly if he was an Orangeman, would ensure him a cordial reception at the hands of these gentlemen. He was pleased to hear such able speeches, which breathed the tone and spirit of Christianity, and should guide every Orangeman. It was not the best Orangeman who went along the streets boasting of his connection with the order. In order to command respect, Orangemen must respect themselves under all circumstances and treat their neighbors as Christians and fellow beings. He had not come prepared to make an extended speech but would advise his hearers to extend some little charity to those who had been unjustly calumniated. A person should not be judged unheared. His past life and record should give him a certain weight in determining his guilt. He referred to his connections with the press since 1834, during which time he had received many buffets at the hands of opponents, and had consequently become thoroughly accustomed to such attacks. He had an idea that he was present at the meeting to night but it would be hard for the outside public to know this fact from the press, as it would be reported in some papers that he was present, whilst in others his absence would be noted. He had stood a large amount of abuse in the past, and would doubtless manage to face it for a while longer. It was well-known that a policeman's enemies used every circumstance to detract from his usefulness, and he would advise members of Parliament, of whom he saw several present, to be prepared should they unfortunately occupy a Ministerial position, to have a larger amount of calumny and abuse heaped upon them. He was surprised to find that in the columns of a certain newspaper he had been held up as a hydra-headed monster to his Catholic friends, whilst to the Orangemen it had been stated that he was a renegade from their ranks. Referring to the remarks of Mr. Evans, of Philadelphia, as to the loyalty of the Canadian people, he said that the latter had everything to make them happy, and during Mr. Evans' visit that gentleman had learned that in this country legislation was enacted to suit the people, who were able, should they become dissatisfied with the Government, to make it give way for another more acceptable to the masses. However democratic the United States was, Canada was more so. (Applause.)

The following are the officers of the Triennial Council of Orangemen of the world:—Wm. Johnston, D. G. M., of Ireland, President; Mr. H. Merrick, M. P. P., Grand Master of British America, Vice-Presicent; Mr. R. Davis, Grand Secretary of England, Corresponding Secretary; Mr. Wm. Johnson, Deputy Grand Master of Ontario East, Recording Secretary; Prof. Thomas Macklin, Grand Secretary of Scotland, Treasurer; Rev. S. G. Potter, D. D. Grand Chaplain of England, Chaplain.

The Grand Lodge of British North America elected the following officers, and decided to hold the next meeting in Toronto:—Grand Master and Sovereign, Henry Merrick, M. P., Merrickville; Deputy Grand Master, W. J. Parkhill, M. P. P., Bandwick; Grand Chaplain, Rev. James Norris, Omemee; Grand Secretary, Thomas Keyes, Warden, St. Catharines; Grand Treasurer, Capt. Wm. Anderson, P. P., Mountainview; Grand Lecturer, Eli Higgins, Alderman, St. Catharines; Grand Director of Ceremonies, Wm. White, Tweed; Deputy Grand Treasurer, E. F. Clark, Toronto; Grand Assistant Secretary, A. J. Vaningen, G. S. O. E., Cobourg; Deputy Grand Lecturers, Dr. McCannon, O. E., Kingston; A. D. Rostwick, Quebec; Jas. Elliott, New Brunswick; Stewart Copeland, Nova Scotia; John Pritchard, O. W., Toronto; Murdoch McLeod, P. E. I.; Browning, Newfoundland; Wm. Heeney, Manitoba, Winnipeg; Deputy Grand Chaplains, Rev. Wm. M. Pattyson, No. 34, Norwood; Rev. Dr. Clay, Nova Scotia; Rev. Dr. Chapman, Quebec; Rev. Dr. Smithett, O. W., Lindsay; Rev. Mr. Doudiet, Quebec, Montreal; Rev. W. W. Walsh, O. W., Birr; Rev. Wm. Percival, O.E., Milltown; Rev. D. Cascadden, Forest; Rev. Geo. H. Parker, Fredericton.

The following are the officers of the Orange Royal Black Chapter elected for the current year:—Grand Master, A. F. Graham, re-elected; Deputy Grand Master, F. H. Hora and Wm. Shaw; Grand Chaplains, J. C. Wilson and Jas Norris; Grand Registrar, Geo. Forle; Grand Treasurer, Thos. Dagg; Grand Lecturer, Thos. Stewart; Grand Censor, B. Savage; Grand Standard Bearer, H. Kerr; Grand Pursuivant, Jas. Marshall; Deputy Grand Registrar, S. Thornton; Deputy Grand Treasurer, A. Hodgins; Deputy Grand Lecturers, F. Morrison, J. Cuthbertson, John Kidd, and P. Nesbitt; Deputy Grand Censors, H. V. Wood, H. Hobbs, R. Delahey, jr., and R. Donaldson; Deputy Grand Standard-bearers J. Wagret, C. Devine, W. Coffee, and W. Hogarth; Deputy Grand Pursuivant, J. Graham. Committee—J. L. Shaw, E. MacMullen, A Macnaghy, M. Crowley, Wm. Smith, E. B. Read, J. Alexander, W. J. Brown, R. J. McMillan, P. McDonald, and A. Ritchie. The next annual meeting will be held in the city of Kingston.

THE ORANGE AND THE GREEN.

A Lively Fight Between Some O. Y. B's and a Party of Roman Catholices in Ottawa.

On Saturday night as a crowd of Orange Young Britons were returning from the railway station, after escorting a number of Montreal Young Britons, who were then leaving for home, they were met on Sussex street by a party of Roman Catholics, and a row ensued. Revolvers were used, and it is estimated that about ten shots were fired. A squad of police arrived promptly on the scene, and succeeded in dispersing the crowds before any serious consequences resulted. So far as heard from, only two were wounded by the pistol shots. One man named Pilon was shot in the hand, and another named Cowan in the left arm. Both are Young Britons. No arrests were made, but a number of the combatants are known to the police.

Harriston *Tribune*: Mr. Hinde arrived home on Thursday night, after a successful trip to England with a cargo of cattle. He reports the English market good, and realized a fair profit on his stock, some of his animals bringing as high as £38 sterling, or nearly $200

"BIG BONANZAS."

A well known and popular Montreal newspaper man who has himself recently joined *les nouveaux riches*, writes as follows from the San Huan district in Colorado:—I venture to predict that within a year the glories of the grandest oil kings and Nevada millionaires will pale before the dazzle of some Colorado miners who will naturally gravitate first to New York then to Paris. Their story can be read in the "Arabian Nights." You may form some idea of it from the fact that Prof Wesser, who went through the mines with a foot rule measuring the ore and then assayed samples from various parts of the veins, reported that two or three single mines here contained each $250,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of silver, which could be extracted at small expense. It is said that Mr. Mackay's income is $5,000,000 a year. But the income of Gov. Tabor, who eighteen months ago kept a small grocery store in the Village of Oro, and was exceedingly mellifluous to the purchaser of a pound of bacon or a cake of soap, will probably far exceed this amount, and his interests are so vast and so scattered that, as Com. Vanderbilt said of his early California ventures, he might be robbed of a million every year without knowing it. The cashier of a small bank came here last November with nothing and was in the seventh heaven on receiving an appointment at $1,000 a year with board and lodging. He is now worth $60,000, and says he will return East in the autumn with a hundred thousand dollars and an eighth of a mine, and clear himself about that telegraph stock. Two Irish laborers, whose wildest ambition last year did not extend beyond $2.50 per day, with a square demijohn of whiskey on Saturdays, are now building very ne[illegible]ouses, on the Avenue de l'Imperatrice in the Champ Elysees. The owners of the Highland Mary would have been glad to take $250 a few days ago for their prospects. They struck ore last week, and have just engaged a cook at $125 a month and a waiter at $45. It is difficult, in truth, for these lucky ones to say what they are worth. A mine will sell for the ore in sight, and no more. The purchaser makes no allowance for what lies beneath and is unseen, and that's the only trouble with the funnel at Mineral Point, which of course has "millions in it." There are no more shares in the market; but, if you want a very few, I might possible manage it for you.

THE PLAGUE-STRICKEN DISTRICT.

Rigid Quarantine on an Inspecting Officer.

Memphis, Tenn., July 28.—Dr. Collins, Inspecting Officer, whom the Vigilance Committee compelled to flee from Lagrange, Tenn., arrived here yesterday. He walked from Moscow, Tenn., to Buntyn Station, a distance of thirty miles, without food, as at every station he was met by armed men, who warned him to proceed. A shot gun quarantine was enforced against him, more severe than that of the State Board of Health.

A WRINKLE FOR FARMERS.

The St. Thomas *Journal* says:—Mr. George Doe, an intelligent young farmer of Yarmouth, made an experiment with his reaping and mowing machines last year which he has found to work very satisfactorily. It will be noticed by farmers that the play of the knife sections is exactly from centre to centre of the guards, and that the lowest rate of speed occurs just as the points of the sections enter the guards. Hence there is a constant tendency in the knife to choke, unless it is kept well sharpened, the nut is not always clean. It occurred to Mr. Doe that these difficulties might be obviated by changing the play of the knife, so that the motions of the sections should be through the bars and from centre to centre of the space. The pitman of his machine being of adjustable length, the change was readily made, and a marked improvement in the working was noticeable at once. The cut was perfectly clean, the draft was considerably lighter, and the machine ran almost noiselessly. Some manufacturers to whom Mr. Doe has communicated his discovery profess to have no faith in it, but any farmer may at a trifling cost test its value for himself. To save power, to do better work, and make less noise over it are points not to be overlooked in harvest days. The mechanical philosophers are not always right, either in theory or in practice.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

An Irishman speaks of the hated term.

Put spiked collars on your sheep, and the dogs won't kill them.

Mrs. Rolffe, of Brant, hung herself one day last week. When found she was dead.

Hunter, late of the Maple Leaf ball tossers, now catches for the Arthur Haymakers.

Detroit Free Press: Was it Shakspeare who said:

"Oh! that this too melty flesh would solid?"

and wasn't the weather about the same as now?

The wife of Wm. Coutts, of Brant township, near Hanover, died suddenly, of sunstroke, the other day.

James Hussey and wife were thrown out of a buggy at Drayton, Friday, and Mrs. Hussey was badly hurt.

Ex Empress Eugenie has written to the Queen begging that no punishment be inflicted upon Lieut. Carey.

A dispatch from South Africa states that Lord Chelmsford contemplates tendering his resignation immediately.

Russia has given assurance that the last Russian soldier will have quitted Turkish territory by the 4th August.

They are about starting a new cotton factory down in Kingston. An English concern will supply most of the capital.

Rumors are afloat in financial circles that Sir A. T. Galt has as one of his objects in England, arrangements for a national bank.

A hogshead of Preston & Henry's sugar was shot into the river at Harriston the other day. "Flow, gently, sweet Conestoga."

The rate of assessment in Guelph has been reduced one mill. The rate to be levied this year has been fixed at nineteen mills on the dollar.

Georgina Rice, the eccentric young lady who tore up a Palmerston doctor's ledger, is in the county jail awaiting shipment to a lunatic asylum.

As the King of Spain was driving to church on Sunday morning an old woman, supposed to be insane, flung a heavy stone at the royal carriage.

Major Cavagnari and the members of the British Mission arrived at Cabul on the 24 inst., and were received in a very cordial manner by Yakoob Khan.

James Oliver, lots 29 and 30, con. 7, Gray, has traded his farm for a grist mill and other property near Barrie. He intends moving up directly after harvest.

The Anglo-American Cable Company has determined to lay a new cable next year to meet the anticipated increase of business consequent upon the lower tariff.

Oakville shipped two hundred tons of strawberries during the season; the berry pickers were paid at the rate of a cent a quart and received $2,100 for 216,000 quarts.

Mr. Joseph Walters, of Waterford, a few days ago, received a check for $1,000 from the order of Independent Foresters, of which her deceased husband was a member.

The annual camp meeting will commence on the grounds of the Ontario Camp Meeting Association, near the village of Grimsby, on Thursday the 14th day of August.

Dr. Andrew Clark, the eminent London physician, who held the basin for the Princess Louise during her voyage across the Atlantic, is about to receive the honor of knighthood at the hands of Her Majesty.

Henry Patmore has returned to Harriston after three months' sojourn in the North-west. He likes Manitoba better than Dakota, and Ontario better than either.

The *Arrow* says: "Last week the proprietors of the Clifford creamery paid out nearly $1,100 for milk and incidentals." They must be powerfully fond of milk punch up there.

The 'Prentice Boys of Toronto district, seven lodges, have signified their intention of being present at the opening of the gates of Derry, at Guelph, on the 12th of August.

At a meeting of Bonapartists held on Saturday a resolution was passed, with two dissenting, declaring that by the death of the Prince Imperial Prince Jerome Bonaparte became head of the House.

Sarnia Observer: The Leamington Post tries to counteract the effect of the hot weather by publishing poems on the "beautiful snow." It should present its readers with chromos of a voyage to the North Pole.

The competition at Wimbledon concluded on Saturday when the Duchess of Connaught presented the prizes. Hearty cheers greeted Col. Gibson, who won the Prince of Wales' prize with such a brilliant score.

In the course of a few days the Clinton Cattle Exporting firm intend shipping a cargo of one thousand sheep to England; a little later they intend sending another lot of cattle, and have about one hundred and thirty head purchased already.

COAL OIL DID IT.—St. Mary's, July 28.—As Mr. Thos. McGolrick's servant girl was lighting the fire with coal oil at six o'clock Sunday evening, the oil exploded, burning her very seriously. She is not expected to recover.

A LARGE number of Canada Thistles are to be observed all through the town and country, and it is noticeable that the area covered by them is constantly increasing. The law requiring them to be cut down should be strictly enforced, as a means of exterminating the pests.

DROWNED.—New Hamburg, July 25.—While bathing in the River Nith, near Hehner's bridge, about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, two young men, named Henry Lingelbach, aged 20 years, and Jacob Sweitzer, aged 21 years, were drowned. Their bodies were recovered about 11 p. m.

Six residences were entered by burglars in New Hamburg on Saturday night, and a considerable sum of money and several valuables stolen. Suspicion fell on two young men of the village, and they were arrested, but no evidence of their guilt could be adduced, and they were accordingly discharged.

Col. Lewis, of London, has had left with him a gold medal, to be given to whoever among those who did duty in the Sarnia camp in 1870 who shall make the highest aggregate score in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th matches at the Ontario Rifle Association competition at Toronto.

AN UNFORTUNATE MISTAKE AT WIMBLEDON.—In the Olympia Snider competition, for which seven shots at 600 yards are allowed, the first prize of fifty guineas was won by Private Whitelaw. Lieut.-Col. Gibson made an equal score but was disallowed, having inadvertently fired at the wrong hour.

Cetewayo knows the moral effect that a distant body of troops may exercise in a battle. At Kambula the seeming reserve of Zulu warriors that crowned the heights was composed of women, like the Scottish reserve which at a critical stage of the battle of Bonnockburn "bore down on England's wearied war."

BUTTEVALE CHEESE FACTORY.—This factory is in full blast now, notwithstanding the low prices they are receiving in return for their cheese. They find immediate sale, as the cheese is first class. The daily receipt of milk is bordering on nine ton, and the manufacture of cheese, as conducted at present, can be done wonderfully cheap.

Somebody piled shavings and coal oil and things up against a Moorefield hotel stable, Saturday morning at 3 o'clock, and set fire to the pile. A neighboring lady who was ill noticed the fire and the alarm was given in time to save the building. If there was any clue to the incendiary it would be mentioned.

The corner stone of Knox church St. Marys was laid on Tuesday 22nd. Though the day was wet, the affair proved quite a success. The church will be one of the finest in the West. It is a model of neatness, beauty and comfort, and will cost about $9,000. When the gallery is put in it will seat six hundred. E. Meyers, of Detroit, was the architect.

The Berlin Odd-Fellows intend having an excursion to Detroit and other points of Michigan as well as to Cleveland, Ohio, on the 5th August. They have been successful in obtaining a very low rate, and as their brethren and the general public along the G. T. R. are asked to join them, they will likely have a large party.

The Berlin *News* says that the business carried on by Mr. S. S. Moyer, Button manufacturer is in a very healthy and growing state. The orders for the goods made in this establishment are coming in so rapidly as to keep all hands constantly employed. Mr. Moyer is about enlarging his factory so as to enable him to turn out double the quantity of goods he makes at present.

New Orleans is said to be cleaner than it has ever been before in its whole history. The garbage of the city is collected every day and taken in boats down the river, several miles below the city, where it is dumped. The current is sufficiently strong enough to carry it out to sea, and there is no danger of filling up the harbor. The quarantine is strict, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in Louisiana as yet.

Mr. Bledsoe, late returning from ye lodge, in merrie plight, waked ye still nyght with fell alarmes and rude, and crept him his house into ye open window through, and, seeking for a chair to reach, his wayting wife's new summer bonnet sat upon, full heavy with certain harmes thereto. Loud shrieked the lady ye fayre, but Bledsoe, he with well attempted cheerfulness, his voyce uplifted, and with whatever musicke that mote be that man on lodge night most do warble with, he sang, "I'm sitting on the style Mary!" Loud leffen he; but she, lamenting her unluckie plight, wept shrill, and yet the more she wayld the more he did rejoyce. —*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Arthur *Enterprise*; Misses Lucy Golding, Maggie and Eliza Irwin came near being embraced too tightly to be appreciated by even girls while berrying on the side of the railway track, on Tuesday last. A old bruin issued from a recess in a dense swamp, and was almost upon the girls before they had time to flee; but the moment they saw the animal and apprehended their danger they ran as girls can only run when frightened. After they had run some distance they stopped and looked behind. The bear was after them, and they again hastened their steps. When they got well into the clearing they again stopped and found that bruin had retreated into the bush.

The boy stood on the backyard fence, whence all but he had fled, the flames that lit his father's barn shone just above the shed. One bunch of crackers in his hand, two others in his hat, with piteous accents loud he cried, "I never thought of that!" A bunch of crackers to the tail of one small dog he'd tied; the dog in anguish sought the barn, and 'mid its ruins died. The sparks flew wide and red and hot; they lit upon that brat; thep fired the crackers in his hand, and eke those in his hat. Then came a burst of rattling sound—the boy! Where was he gone? Ask of the winds that far around strewed bits of meat and bone, and scraps of clothes, and balls, and tops, and nails, and hooks and yarn, the relics of that dreadful boy that burned his father's barn.

St. Mary's High School has been converted into a Collegiate Institute. The teachers' salaries last year amounted to $3,133, and the total cost of running the school to $6,300.

A meeting of the Manchester shareholders of the Great Western Railway was held on Friday. The attendance was large and a resolution in favor of amalgamation with the Grand Trunk was passed unanimously. A committee was appointed to protect the shareholders' interests, and to urge the Directors to amalgamate. The proceedings were very enthusiastic.

Complaints are heard in many quarters of the severty of the algebra paper set at the late intermediate examination. As the results of the examination are not yet known it is impossible to say whether an undue proportion of plucked candidates is to be credited to algebra or not. Meanwhile it may be remarked, that of all the subjects on the programme algebra is the one about examination in which non-experts know least, and therefore criticism of the paper is at this stage thoroughly valueless.—*Globe.*

A ludicrous affair happened at the town of Wells, ten mile from Sparta, last week. There was a dance given in a large barn, and over a hundred persons were present. During the evening lemonade was served, and in a short time all who had partaken of it were seized with vomiting. The guests rushed out doors into the bushes, leaned against barrels, lay across wagon tongues, got into buggies, and held their heads over the boxes. Tartar emetic had been put in the lemonade by mistake, instead of tartaric acid.

There died recently, on the farm of Mr. T. Laidlaw, of Morris, a somewhat eccentric individual named William Black. He came from Scotland, and has lived alone for about twenty-five years, in a small hut or root house, on fifty acres of land, which he owned. Three weeks ago Mr. Laidlaw took him to his house, but he would have returned, had he not been permitted to go to the barn, where he died on Wednesday of last week, with cancer in the tongue. His remains were buried on his farm, beside his hut. He never told where he came from, or anything about his friends or parents, and is supposed to have been about 65 years of age.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Beautiful patterns in Regatta shirtings at Bean & Gee's.

S. BRICKER & Co. make a specialty of milk cans and dairy utensils.

PRINTS! PRINTS!—Over 300 pieces to select from at Climie, Hay & Co's.

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

At Climie, Hay & Co., you will find their stock of gents' furnishings complete.

An unlimited supply of American calcined plaster, just on hand, at S. Bricker & Co's.

LAWN MOWERS, the best made, for sale at the cheap hardware store of S. Bricker & Co.

For framer's boring machines, go to S. Bricker & Co's, where you will find a large assortment.

SPADES, all steel, only 85 cts.; Shovels, all steel, just as cheap, at S. Bricker & Co's hardware.

DRESS GOODS! DRESS GOODS! In end less variety, and at the very lowest price, at Climie, Hay & Co.

Don't forget that Bean & Gee are the only firm in town making shirts to order and guaranteeing perfect fits.

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

A GREAT variety of forks—pitch, manure, and barley—at astonishing low prices. S. BRICKER & Co.

A FACT.—Best value in town in machine oils at J. H. Smith's, Wallace street. Farmers, call and see for yourselves. 24

Coal oil, 20 cts.; 5 gallons 90 cts.; medium sized crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cts., at Hacking's drug store.

GLASS, GLASS.—I have just received spring stock of window glass, all sizes, which will be offered at very low prices. Call and see. J. A. HACKING.—21

AGENCY.—Mr. John Page has been appointed as agent for the Galt Nursery for Listowel and vicinity, and all orders sent in, and all moneys paid to him for trees, shrubs, &c., will be acknowledged by us. D. CALDWELL & SON, Galt. 29c

WALL PAPER.—A large variety of English and American wall papers has been received at Dr. Michener's book and drug store. An unlimited number of patterns to select from, and at the very lowest prices. No trouble to show goods. An inspection invited.

FIRE! FIRE!—Mr. B. F. Brook being determined to rebuild the Listowel Woolen Mills, and needing capital, desires all persons who are indebted to him, to call and settle accounts within two months; otherwise his accounts must be placed in other hands for collection. 22.

STEEL ENGRAVINGS.—A fine collection of steel engravings are on view at the furniture warerooms of Messrs. Hess Bros. Parties wishing to embellish their rooms with really handsome engravings, should inspect this collection. A large variety of Chromos are also on exhibition, and will be sold very cheap. Call early.

PERAMBULATORS.—The nobbiest children's carriages ever brought to town are to be found at Michener's book and drug store. Splendidly got up carriages, lined with silk, double C. steel springs, very strong and perfect models of comfort; also infants' perambulators of all kinds, from $8.50 up to $25. Husbands and mothers are invited to inspect our stock.

The Pre-eminent Remedy.

No one disputes the fact that, whether as a laxative or cathartic, Castor Oil stands pre-eminent as the mildest and most efficient that can be administered. It not only thoroughly cleanses the system, but at the same time has a healing property peculiarly its own. Especially is it unequalled in cases of chronic constipation, or a stoppage. Moreover it is *par excellence*, the medicinal regulator which best agrees with children. But everybody says it is so nasty. So it was until **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil** was put on the market. They have deprived it of its unpleasantness, and placed it within the reach of all. Only 25 cents a bottle.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., July 28.—For shipping grades cheese 5½c. to 5¾ was paid for extremes, 30 boxes went on special orders for home trade at 6c. to 6½c. There were sold 9,000 boxes of dairy—500 boxes changed hands at 4½c. to 5½c. Thirty packets of butter sold at 11½c. to 14c.

Utica N. Y., July 28.—There were 10,500 boxes of cheese sold here to-day at prices ranging from 5c. to 5½c. Average price, 5¼c. leading price, 5¼c. 4,500 boxes were consigned.

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