LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1881.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

The Minister of Public Works Visits Stratford.

Stratford, Aug. 30.—Sir Hector Langevin and party arrived by the 9.30 train from London this morning, and were met at the station by Mr. Hesson, M. P., Mr. D. Scrimgeour, acting Mayor, the members of the Council, and several leading citizens. Carriages were in waiting and the party at once drove to the town hall, where Mr. R. Smith, Q. C., town solicitor, read an address. Mr. Langevin replied in a suitable and pleasing manner which gained him the good will of all. This closed the proceedings in the hall, and Sir Hector was conducted to Shakespeare square, the site offered by the Council for the new post office. After a careful inspection the hon. gentleman expressed himself satisfied therewith, and a visit was paid to several points of interest throughout the town, notably the high school, the churches, Grand Trunk workshops, and the Thompson & Williams Co's works. Sir Hector expressed himself both surprised and gratified at the solid appearance of the town, and the evidences of prosperity which were visible on all sides. At 12.30 o'clock the visitors were entertained at the Albion hotel by the Town Council. The affair was purely non-political, the invitations extended by the Council being limited to fifty. Full justice having been done to the several courses a few minutes remained before the departure of the train, and the interval was filled with a few loyal and patriotic toasts. The leading toast, "Our Guest" elicited from Sir Hector a neat speech, which was applauded to the echo. At this juncture the train was announced, and with cheers and hand shaking the company adjourned with Sir Hector to the station, where he took the train for Berlin, accompanied by Mr. Hesson, M. P.

The following synopsis of Sir Hector's remarks in reply to the address of welcome presented him by the citizens of Stratford is taken from the *Times*:

Sir Hector Langevin, who we understand is a vigorous speaker in his native language, gave a calm and tempered statement of the position of public affairs in the Dominion, especially of the administration of the important Department over which he presides. He was much gratified with the reception he met with in Stratford as well as all other places he had visited in Ontario and other provinces of the Dominion. He was not selfish enough to consider the honours which met him everywhere were a personal compliment. On the contrary, he accepted them as a tribute to the principles, the policy, the patriotism of the men with whom he had the honor of acting in the Government of Canada. As a minister of the Crown, having charge of an important Department, it was his desire and purpose to put himself *au fait* as to the actual necessities of the country, by visiting localities where public works were existing or in project. Further, it was his desire to cultivate an acquaintance with the people of this grand Province of Ontario, and know their wants and wishes. Their worthy member, Mr. Hesson—(cheers)—as they were all aware, had been doing his best in their interest; and the same might be said of representatives throughout the country generally. But for his part he preferred to see the people for himself—to note for himself the needs of any particular locality. And when appeal is again made to the electorate for their suffrages the constituencies, having seen and known the men in whom they are asked to trust, are better able to judge for themselves and render a just verdict. For a quarter of a century he had been before the people of Canada as a public man and during thirteen years of that period it had pleased Her most Gracious Majesty, the Queen, through her representative to confer upon him the honor of controlling important departments of the public service, and although personally he had been a stranger to the people of Ontario, most of them knew him by his parliamentary record. Much had been said in reference to his visits to different points in his official capacity. Pleasure trips had been suggested. But hurried travel in this desperately hot time upset the pleasure theory, and others more reasonable and unprejudiced suggested that duty alone could be the incentive. After all it came to this—seeing for one's self—knowing by personal observation—was the only way to conduct either public or private business. Sir Hector gave some instances in point, and showed that where a vast responsibility rested on a Minister of the Crown neither engineers' or others' representations could be relied on. He preferred to see for himself. He had previously been speaking of harbors, but his visit to Stratford was not connected with harbors. He came to see the proposed site for the Post office, and Custom buildings. The site has been represented to him as one suitable for the purpose, and one on which the majority of the people were agreed as being convenient and suitable for the purpose. These were the representations which had been made to him; but in this, as in other cases, he wanted to see for himself—to hear for himself from the people themselves whether such was actually the case. He wanted—himself and his colleagues wanted—to go to Parliament with the endorsement of the people for their public acts, to say for himself as a member of the Government: the money you entrusted me with has been spent to meet the wishes and requirements of the people in the localities interested. This, Sir Hector stated, had been the policy pursued by every member of the Government. For another reason the Ministry wished to become acquainted with the people of the Dominion. They were the executive not only of the Conservative party, but of all Canada, and a representation or a complaint by friends or opponents would receive from them equally courteous consideration. He did not come here to see the Conservatives; he came to see the people, learn their wants, and adapt the policy of his Department to the needs of the hour. If any complaint or application was made to him, he did not stop to enquire, "To what party do you belong?" but went at once into the merits of the case. He was of the opinion that all had a right to a civil answer, and a civil answer they would have from him. A man might have worked tooth and nail against him or the Government of which he had the honor to be a member, but *n'importe*, all parties might approach him with confidence. In a sense he did not consider himself altogether a representative of Conservatives. Many true men—more than could be possibly known—not of that party, helped to give the present government its majority of 90 in the Commons—men who had the principle and the courage to place country first, party after. Under these circumstances he felt it a duty to consider himself the representative of the whole people. And in this aspect of the position he claimed (and we think with unprejudiced minds his claim will be conceded) that the present Gov't, going into power on square issues, had done what was within their power to redeem the pledge made to the community, and it was intensely gratifying to him both as a man and Minister to see the beneficial effect all over the country of the policy of the present Gov't and still more gratifying to see the people hopeful and contented. This one outcome of his tour had more than repaid him for all the fatigue and weariness of travel. In reference to the allusion made in the address to his personal merit Sir Hector remarked—Coming from personal and party friends I should consider this a compliment. But coming from gentlemen of both political parties I consider it a double compliment." His compatriots of French origin in Quebec, he said, consider it a compliment to their race, that one of themselves should so long have been one of Her Majesty's advisers, and it was an honor they were proud of. The loyalty of the French Canadians to the British Crown, and their attachment to the Queen was a remarkable fact, and in the whole course of his travels he had not found a people more loyal to British institutions than the French Canadians. In their name and on his own behalf he thanked the people of Stratford, who through their representatives had tendered him so cordial a reception.

THE SYNDICATE'S LAND POLICY.

From the Marquette Review.

The management of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the disposal of immense tracts of land under the control of the Syndicate, naturally engages in no small degree public attention in this part of the Dominion where every settler is interested in the well-being of the one and the careful management of the other. At present there is a war of words going on between the Toronto "Globe" and the Winnipeg "Free Press" (both Grit) as to the proper policy of the Syndicate in the management and disposal of their lands in the North-West. The "Globe" clamouring for a figure at which speculators can come in and monopolize the lands, while the "Free Press" takes the opposite side and claims that it is not in the interest of the country or the Syndicate that they should throw open their lands to speculators, but on the contrary, they should do everything in their power to prevent speculators from obtaining the land and thus encourage actual settlement. Both these journals, moreover, appear to be actuated with one, and only one motive, and that is to hunt up a grievance against the present Government, and in order to do this the leading Grit journal comes out boldly, and soundly abuses the Syndicate, for not publishing the price of their lands in order to give speculators an opportunity of rushing in and buying it up. The local journal adopts somewhat different tactics, however, and while praising the members of the Syndicate as shrewd business men who see the necessity of developing the resources of the country by actual settlement, takes a sly wipe at the Government for creating the huge land monopoly. Both these journals appear to us to be eminently illogical in their deductions and we are compelled to adopt the language of the "Free Press" and to apply it to both organs: "that there is an unfortunate appearance of foolishly factious opposition" in the measures in which the "Globe" and "Free Press" have dealt with this matter. While we may regret the necessity of creating a huge monopoly, such as the Syndicate is, we must admit, in common fair play, that the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway would never have been satisfactorily carried out by the Government, and the creation of the Syndicate has been the wisest and best policy in the interests of the whole Dominion and more particularly to this portion of it. The members of the Syndicate are business men, capable of looking after their own interests, and turning everything to account in order to make the immense undertaking a remunerative one, and thus relieving the country of a heavy burden for all time to come, as would have been the case had the Grit policy been carried out and the Government gone on and expended large sums of money each year in building the road. We are not inclined to condemn the company on mere assumptions, but will judge them fairly on their actions and management, and we trust our strictures may be always found impartial and unprejudiced. We know the importance of the undertaking and the many huge difficulties the company have to surmount, we therefore claim that their actions should be judged leniently, and facility consistent with the public interest be allowed them. Their powers are immense, and we trust their good sense will enable them to exert them to the best interests of the people, whose servants they are, and not exert them in either an oppressive or tyrannical manner, and so far we are pleased to find that there is no cause for complaint. With regard to their land management, we expect their aim will be to encourage actual settlement to the utmost extent, and in order to do this encouragement should be given and inducements held out to emigrants for taking up their lands and living upon them, and by this means the country will be developed, and the earnings of the road largely increased. As the company have power to locate their line wherever they please, and the people are not in a position to know where they are to locate, it is only just and right that these people, if by chance they should have squatted on company land, should have their rights and claims allowed on paying the same price and carrying out the same conditions as laid down for adjoining lands. In fact, any other course would be very objectionable, and would cause great indignation throughout the whole country. We trust, therefore, that this question will be settled at once, and the company will find it to their interests to admit these claims.

TELEGRAPH ALGAMATION.

At a meeting on Saturday at the Rosin House, Toronto, of the Great North West Telegraph Company, the following officers were elected: President, E. Wiman; General Manager, H. P. Dwight; Secretary, Fred. Roper. The following board of directors was elected: Hon. Wm. Macdougall, Horace McDougall, Somerset Aikins, James Hedley, O. S. Wood, William Gooderham, A. S. Irving. With regard to the rates which had been agreed upon on Saturday, the night rate has been changed from that hitherto prevailing. There are no longer any half rates, but in lieu thereof 25 words can be sent for 25 cents, and a cent a word for all over that number. This change has been made for the purpose of accommodating persons whose messages require more words than can be compressed into an ordinary telegraph despatch. The rate has been fixed at 15 cents between distances of twelve miles and less. For distances over twelve miles, the ordinary rate will be 25 cents for ten words and under, instead of 20 cents as formerly. It was stated that the formal documents sub-letting the Dominion line to the Great North Western by the Western Union had been duly executed, and that the Great North-Western was therefore in possession of both lines in Canada.

MANITOBA RAILWAYS.

Sir Alex. Galt Takes a Trip Over the Canada Pacific—Progress of the Work.

On Friday, 19th August, a large party, including Sir Alex. Galt, Hon Wm. MacDougall, Col. Dennis, and Mr. John Lowe accepted the invitation of General Superintendent Stickney to take a run to the end of the Canadian Pacific track, from Winnipeg west. Most of the grading was noticed to be completed. The track is already laid from the Portage to High Bluff, and trains are expected to run over the whole distance by the middle of October, when the present line west of Stonewall will be taken up and the line between Winnipeg and Stonewall operated as a branch. The rapid progress has been made on the work proved a surprise even to these who knew it was being pushed vigorously, but had no idea of the extraordinary rush with which it is carried on. From Portage la Prairie west to two miles beyond Pine Creek, forty-seven and a half miles in all, track has been laid and lined, the road-bed perfected, cattle guards and crossings put in, in fact everything completed except ballasting. To Brandon only twenty-nine and a half miles remain which has been graded and is now ready for the ties. Track laying is progressing at the rate of a mile and a half a day, and by September 15th trains will be run into Brandon, if the bridge over the Assiniboine is completed concurrently with the track laying, but anyway October 1st will be the latest date. The station at Squirrel Creek is nearly completed, others are to be erected this season at Rat Creek, Image Creek, on the Sand Hills, near Babb's; about four miles west of Pine Creek, on the Beautiful Plains and at Brandon. At Image Creek a water tank was completed in advance of the road; at Babb's one is nearly completed, at Brandon one is started, and another is to be erected on Beautiful Plains. Brackett, Gaylord & Co. have had the contract of all the grading west of Rat Creek, D. & D. W. Grant doing the tracklaying.

TRACK LAYING ON THE SOUTH-WESTERN.

Manager Director Pew says the steel rails for the first 50 miles of the South-Western will probably arrive at Winnipeg by Sept. 1st, and that tracklaying will be pushed from Winnipeg south-westerly as soon as they arrive, so as to have the 50 miles ready for traffic by November 1st.

ADVERTISING FOR WIVES.

Advertisements "for correspondence with young ladies with a view to matrimony" should be frowned down by all respectable publishers. They often mask something more serious than a love of idle mischief, and have been the sources of trouble and even shame to thoughtless young women. An advertisement of this nature, signed "George Addison," Galt, was received at this office some days since. We concluded that, as is the rule in such cases, the name was a fictitious one, that there was no George Addison in Galt, and that the address was merely intended for use at the Post Office. For the purpose of putting a stop, once for all, to such attempts upon our columns, a paragraph was published assuring the would-be advertiser that his game would not work, and that he was an idiot, or something worse for attempting to play it. The Galt *Reporter* informs us that there is a respectable gentleman of that name in the Western Manchester, and that he has been made the victim of a base forgery. The annoyance which has been caused him thereby we greatly regret, and we shall give him every assistance in our power in ferretting out the perpetrator of the fraud. Had the advertisement been inserted as genuine, we should regard the offence in a similar light. If the offender can be discovered, we shall take great pleasure in assisting to teach him a lesson that he will not soon forget.—*Toronto Evening News.*

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

An Elopement in Blanshard and a Trial for Abduction.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—Just as he was going into the office to procure a marriage license yesterday William Buckle was arrested. The charge was that of abducting Maggie Hollingshead, the sixteen-year-old daughter of a widow residing on a farm in the township of Blanshard. Buckle worked for her, and the youthful pair clandestinely engaged to be married, and came to this city for the purpose. He was taken back to St. Mary's to-day, and the girl went with him, declaring that she would follow "her Billy" to the end of the earth.

St. Mary's, Aug. 25.—The abduction case of Hollingshead against Buckle caused quite a commotion in this ordinarily quiet town to-day. The examination took place in the town hall before Mr. E. W. Harding, Mayor, and J. S McIntyre, J. P. The Court-room was crowded with persons, nearly every one of whom sympathized with the young couple. Mr. John E. Harding, of St. Mary's, performed the cruel part of prosecuting the young Lochinvar, and Mr. W. C. Moscrip, inspired doubtless by the appeals of the dreaming eyes and golden tresses, just did his level best to secure his client's release. The young lady, who was not in Court, the solicitor for the prosecution stating she was indisposed, had

AN AFFECTING MEETING

with her affianced in the street, whilst the young lover was proceeding to the Court, under the wing of Constable Mitchell. The sight of her lover under the care of a constable was too much for Maggie's fond heart, and leaving her mother she flew to her Willie, and throwing her arms around his neck whispered sweet assurances of undying love, and of determination to wed none but him, impressing passionate kisses upon his manly brow between breaths

THE ENRAGED MOTHER

rushed upon the scene, screaming with passion, "Leave go my daughter, you scamp. Get you gone; I have had enough worry through you." Ultimately the mother, a tall powerful woman, tore Maggie away, and a sympathetic drop rolled down the tanned cheek of the constable as the maiden in accents of despair exclaimed, "Oh, Willie, they shall never, never part us. I'll never give you up, never, darling Willie."

THE TRIAL.

Mrs. Hollingshead, mother of the sweet Margaret, stated that her daughter was the only child. Her husband by his will left 125 acres of farm land, for which she was recently offered $8,000, to his daughter the young lady in this case. The witness being one of three executors, but she had never taken out guardianship papers. The young man had been in their service for two years, and left in July last.

LOVER'S CORRESPONDENCE.

A letter full of loving and endearing expressions beseeching his adored not to forget him, and holding out sweet bright visions of the happy days in store for them when united, was read and created considerable amusement. Mrs. Hollingshead found this letter in Maggie's pocket. It appeared that the couple had been keeping company for some time, but up to the finding of the tell-tale letter Maggie had denied their courting to her mother, although the motner admitted having frequently seen them together. She said she never forbade the prisoner keeping company with her daughter.

THE ELOPEMENT.

On the morning of the 22nd, the day of the elopement, she expressed her fear at leaving Maggie alone for the day, but with prudential forethought Maggie assured her mamma that she was not afraid. The evidence of William Mossip showed that in company with Buckle and his sister they drove up opposite the plaintiff's house on Tuesday morning. Miss Hollingshead came out, joined them of her own accord, sitting with Buckle's sister in the back seat of the buggy until they had got about four miles out, when Miss Buckle and her brother changed places. Counsel then addressed the Court, and after the Magistrates had consulted for an hour, judgement was reserved. The accused is not placed in gaol, but is detained at a hotel in the meantime. Efforts have been made to effect a reconciliation.

Judgement was given in the above case on Tuesday, the prisoner being dimissed with a caution.

MITCHELL.

Mr D. B. Cornell, High School teacher, has resigned, and left town to engage in the grain business in Widder. Before leaving he was presented with a silver card case by his late pupils.

At the Band Tournament at Goderich, Mitchell band took first prize of $50.

Messrs. Wm. Honey and Edwin Coppin left on steamer Manitoba, with a car load of horses for the North-west.

Dr. Dunsmore has left for a trip on the upper lakes.

The new pumps for the water-works have arrived. A new fire company has been organized.

WALLACE.

To the Editor of the STANDARD.—I notice a resolution in the minutes of the Township Council of Wallace published in the last issue of your paper, which is as follows: "That this council levy sufficient to pay all railway and other expenses of this year, and $1,000 of last year's liabilities." The above mentioned payment of $1,000 of last year's liabilites is startling and unexpected news to we ratepayers, as we were led to believe that there was sufficient levied by the Council of 1880, and placed on the collector's roll of that year, to pay all liabilities of that year. By the above resolution it would appear that the Council of 1880 have been deceiving us. Was it not publicly stated on the day of nomination at Gowanston that there was sufficient placed on the collector's roll to clear off all the indebtedness of the township till that date, and I never heard the statement, which was made by all the council of 1880, contradicted. Now, I would ask the Reeve to kindly explain to whom this $1,000 of last year's indebtedness is owing, and how many more thousands have been left unprovided for by the council of 1880, for to think that we ratepayers may yet be called upon to pay thousands of dollars as arrears of taxes for the year 1880, is a little alarming. I trust that the Reeve will at an early date let us know our true position, and if the council of 1880 have been guilty of deceiving us ratepayers, by not levying and placing on the collector's roll sufficient to pay the expenses of that year, I shall feel as a ratepayer that it is my duty to withhold my support from such men.

A RATEPAYER.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

A Well-to-do Farmer Cut to Pieces on the Track near Shakespeare.

SHAKESPEARE, Aug. 30.—Last evening between New Hamburg and Shakespeare Mr. John Hertlieb, of South Eastope, was killed on the railway. Mr. Hertlieb had been to New Hamburg with a load of grain and when crossing the Grand Trunk Railway on his return home was struck by the nine o'clock mail going west and instantly killed, being cut up in a frightful manner. He was a well to do farmer and a sober man. The horses were not hurt.

PLUCKY MRS. GARFIELD.

New York, Aug. 29.—The following special is published in the *Evening Post*: As hope returns more is learned in detail of the terrible anxiety of last Friday. It appears that the surgeons, after the alarming symptoms of the morning, decided that it was useless longer to continue the struggle, and two of their number were selected to wait upon Mrs. Garfield and inform her that medical science could do no more, and that she must prepare for the worst. The interview which occurred between these surgeons and Mrs. Garfield will, if reports are true, be regarded as one of the most dramatic incidents in the extraordinary case. Capt. Henry, marshal of the district, a friend of the President's family, said that Mrs. Garfield heard the news with great composure, and that, smothering her emotion, she arose and said: "Gentlemen, you shall not give him up. He is not going to die. He is going to live. I feel it; I *know* it. Go back to your posts, every one of you, and leave it not until death itself has set his seal upon him; for I will not believe he is dying. Go back and do what you can—you cannot do more—but don't give up! I am his wife, and I say that we will not give up until the end itself is upon us." Mrs. Garfield has never surrendered more than a moment or two at a time to her grief, and then she has retired to her room, and after a brief absence has returned to her post of duty at the President's bedside.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Forty men at Holton, N. J., have sworn to lynch Guiteau should the President die.

The Vice-Regal party, the [illegible] turning across the plains to Winnipeg, will go to Helena, M. T., thence to Omaha by the Union Pacific, thence to St. Paul, and so to Winnipeg, reaching the "bull's eye" on October 1st.

The body of Neil McKinnon, a Canadian, was found in the lake at Muskegon Mich., on Monday morning. The man had evidently been foully murdered, as the body showed the imprint of a boot heel, and also the marks of having been struck with a club.

That the Canadian Pacific syndicate are very much in earnest about attracting attention to the territory though which their line will run, is shown by their proposal to exhibit Manitoban products at the Minnesota fairs. Such exhibits will do the country more good than scores of fault finding political speeches.

Mr. A. Monteith, Co. Treasurer, took advantage of the dry weather last week, and set fire to some old stumps in one of his fields. The fire spread through the dry grass and stubble until it reached a stack of hay, which went up in a flash. Firing stumps this dry weather is a dangerous experiment.

Politicians are often solicited to turn their coats, but it remained for Mr. Bradlaugh to receive a request to sell his. It appears that some of his admirers, or perhaps some showman, offered twenty pounds for the coat which was torn when Mr. Bradlaugh was thrown out of the House, but the offer has been declined through the columns of his paper.

Parnell and T. P. O'Connor will probably proceed to America in September, after the Land League Convention is held, with a view of appealing for increased monetary aid from Irish Americans. It is rumored in Parliamentary circles that should Parnell carry out his intended visit to America, Lords Dunraven and Donoughmore will speak in the United States with a view to counteract the effect of the Irish agitator's appeals.

Four German Agricultural delegates, who are visiting Canada on the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture, arrived at Ottawa yesterday. They will proceed immediately to Manitoba, and on their return from the Prairie Province will visit Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces. Should they find the country suitable they will report favourably to their Government, and a large German emigration may be expected to result.

THE CREDIT VALLEY.—It is expected that this line will be open to St. Thomas for regular traffic by the 12th inst. 3 express trains will be run daily each way, and trains will pass through from Toronto to Detroit and Toledo. The company is daily receiving additions to the rolling stock, and have already spent over $1,000,000 this year for ballasting, additional sidings, extra station accommodation, efficient water service, and terminal arrangements.

The announcement is made in the New York papers that after the 1st of September no ship bearing the British flag will be safe, and warning all "friends of Ireland and Americans" to govern themselves accordingly. This announcement is made by the authority of "the Central Committee, Chicago." It will be a wonder if the cowards who publish this manifesto will have the courage even in this underhand way to execute the villiany which none but they could have conceived.

LARGE CONTRACT.—Mr. George Grey, of Harriston, who has the contract of erecting the stationhouses along the line of the S. & H. railway from Listowel to Wiarton, has also concluded another contract with the Company for the erection of a round-house at Chesley, of large dimensions, also for the buiding of water tanks all along the line. This with the many other contracts he has on hand, together with the running of his large factory, will necessitate the employment of a large number of hands.—*Tribune.*

PRESIDENT GARFIELD, having passed through the crisis of Friday last, is now on the fair road to recovery. Since the turn in the tide he has gradually been growing stronger, and his physicians consider him almost out of danger.

THE TOMATO CROP IMPERILLED.—An exchange says: Tomatoes have been attacked by a new disease, and the crop, it is said, will be a failure. The largest growers say that two thirds of the crop is unfit for market. The origin of the disease is a mystery. In the first stage a slight discoloration appears underneath the blossom stem. In the next stage a sinking in of the surface is apparent. Then general decay sets in. The tomatoes are affected alike, whether green or ripening. No insects can be detected, and some farmers think that the rot is due to climate changes, such as an excess of heat.

Guiteau, the would-be assassin, lives in terror of his life, and in this it would seem that he is perfectly justified, for thousands in the United States would rise up as a man against him should his effort prove successful and the President die. The authorities are taking every precaution to protect him and to maintain the rule of law and order. The hope that the poor wretch may be spared the misery of success in his horrible scheme will be the prayer of all, not for his sake, but for that of a grief stricken family, an outraged nation, and a sympathetic world.

"HERDICS" AT THE FALLS.—At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees held at Niagara Falls on Friday evening, by a unanimous vote a license was granted to the Herdic Coach Company, allowing them to run a line of ten coaches from lower Suspension Bridge to Burning Springs and return. It is understood that the Board of Trustees at Suspension Bridge, N. Y., have signified their willingness to grant a similar license to the extent of their jurisdiction as soon as the application is made. This belt line of coaches will establish a cheap and uniform rate of fares so that passengers leaving the Falls can go to lower Suspension Bridge, across to the other side, thence to Burning Springs and return. This line meets with the approval of the citizens along the proposed route of the coaches.

The Garfield legend, sure to cluster and grow around the story of his life, whether it ends now or when he is old in years and of longer honors, will gather about him as his mother's son. Their relations will be remembered and told and made the foundation of tale and story and picture when other events are the dry dust of forgotten politics. The son's kiss on inauguration day, the heart-broken cry of the mother over "my baby," when the strong man, high in place, was shot down, the solitary letter which the weak fingers of the President found strength to write in the weary weeks of illness—these are the things for which the man and the mother will be remembered. Linked to an emotion and a memory which comes home to the hearts and the bosoms of men and women, the lasting remembrance of President Garfield will rest secure.

Globe's London correspondent says:—I paid a visit to Sir John Macdonald at his villa at Norwood yesterday. He leaves that pleasant suburban retreat for London in a few days, almost completely restored to health; indeed, he says that he feels, if the passage out next month is a favorable one, he will be quite robust again. Owing to the rapid improvement which took place in his health he has been able to enjoy his stay in England, and has, with Lady Macdonald, paid several visits to persons of political and social distinction. This week he returned from visiting Lord and Lady Rosebery at Montmore, their charming place in Hertfordshire. Sir John Macdonald intends to spend the remaining days of his sojourn in England at his old quarters at Batt's Hotel, Piccadilly. He expresses his entire satisfaction at the treatment of his physician, Dr. Andrew Clarke, who has been most attentive and assiduous in aiming at a correct diagnosis and a successful result. He has calculated a somewhat elaborate *regimen* in matters of diet and exercise, which Sir John has strictly adhered to during the period of his convalescence, and which he intends rigorously to pursue.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on Saturday. The Speech from the Throne declared that the relations with foreign powers are amicable, cordial, and satisfactory. Assurances have been received from France regarding Tunis. Self-government has been secured to the Transvaal, which it is hoped will tranquilize South Africa. The withdrawal of the British troops from Afghanistan is not expected to lead to any trouble on the north-western frontier of India. Although the negotiations have been temporarily suspended, the best efforts will be made to conclude a commercial treaty with France. In reference to Irish affairs the Queen says it is her earnest hope that the new Land Act may be productive of benefits commensurate with the care given to the measure. It has been the study of her Majesty to use the exceptional powers confided to her in Ireland with vigilance and firmness, but with discrimination. A desire is expressed that the condition of the country may so improve that the use of these extraordinary powers may be dispensed with or abated.

The circulation of the blood has been demonstrated by the microscope, and the proof of the circulation of Esterbrook's pens is that they are found everywhere.

It Never Fails.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint.

The Waterlu Kounty Techer's asosiashun haz pasd a resolushun to the efekt that it iz advizabel tu kountenans the prezent speling reform muvment.

"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 cent sample.

Indians are said to have wiped out the village of Eureka, New Mexico, having massacred all the seventy inhabitants.

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

A young lady is so enthusiastic about lawn tennis that her father says she is "the maiden all for lawn."

"The Leaves shall be for the Healing of the Nations."

The leaf of the Wild Strawberry has verified that Scriptural quotation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the marvel of healing in all varieties of Summer Complaints, and Fluxes, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum and every form of Bowel Complaints of children or adults promptly yields to its power of healing.

The Canada Pacific Railway Co. is negotiating for land in the vicinity of Montreal on which to erect car and locomotive shops.

Sea Sickness.

The best remedy and preventative for Sea Sickness is Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry. It is also the best remedy for all forms of Summer complaints, whether on sea or land it will not fail you. All Druggists sell it; 37½ cents per bottle.

Get the Best.

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the best, most prompt and safest cure for Cholera Morbus—Dysentery—Sick Stomach—Cramps—Cholic and Cholera Infantum that has yet been discovered. Its popularity is undimmed by age. All medicine dealers sell it.

One hundred and fifty men are at work in the Halifax sugar refinery. During the few months the refinery has been at work over 35,000 barrels have been used. Two shipments of 160 barrels of sugar have been made to Winnipeg.

Grandmother

Used to say, "Boys, if your blood is out of order try Burdock tea;" and they had to dig the Burdock and boil it down in kettles making a nasty smelling decoction; now you get all the curative properties put up in a palatable form in Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size 10 cents.

The clerical work in connection with the compilation of the census returns is progressing satisfactorily. The entire work will take two years to complete.

A Matchless Medicine.

The cooling, cleansing, soothing and healing properties of Dr Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry render it the best remedy in the world for all forms of bowel complaints, sickness of the stomach, cramps cholera morbus and dysentery. Purely vegetable, and always reliable.

Biliousness, Indigestion, Constipation—all forms of Dyspepsia yield at once to a few doses of *Zopesa*, the new compound from Brazil. A 10 cent sample proves it. Sold by J. Livingstone, Jr., druggist, Listowel.

The appointment of the Rev. George Granville Bradley, Master of University College, Oxford, to the Deanery of Westminster, is officially confirmed.

Trade in England is reported to be very much depressed. Incessant storms have almost ruined the harvest. Thousands of farmers will be ruined, and a large emigration is anticipated.

Given Away.

We can not 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.

Robert Shortreed, of Harriston, returning home at a late hour attempted to cross the cattle guards at the G. T. R. crossing, and slipped between the stringers. He made desperate efforts to extricate himself, but the narrow bars held his foot fast, and as he expected a train along every moment to cut him to pieces his mental torture was terrible. He remained in this critical position for over an hour until his cries were heard and help arrived, and he was released only a moment before a train thundered along.

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.—*Exch.*—Sold at fifty cents a bottle, by J. H. Michener.

It is reported that a son of Martin O'Donnell, of Guelph, was killed recently by Indians in Idaho. It is said that the Indians had been committing some depredations on the settlers, who assembled 250 strong and pursued the Indians with a view to punishing them. The settlers were surrounded and not a man escaped.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion and Liver Complaints—The digestion cannot be long deranged without the derangement being perceptible on the countenance. These Pills pervent both unpleasant consequences; they improve the appetite, and with the increase of desire for food, they augment the powers of digestion and assimilation in the stomach. Holloway's Pills deal most satisfactorily with deranged or diseased condition of the many organs engaged in extracting nourishment for bodies from our various diets—as the liver, stomach and bowels, over all of which they exercise the most salutary control. By resorting at an early stage of this malady to these purifying and laxative Pills, the dyspeptic is speedily restored to health and strength, and his sallowness gradually vanishes.

William Lyons, until recently postmaster at Stokes Bay, on the Peninsula, committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off with his gun.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!!

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

Wm. Shrimshaw, a patient in the London lunatic asylum, died Sunday morning from the effects of injuries inflicted upon his person by an inmate of the institution named Alexander.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

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

FALL SHOWS, 1881.

Provincial, at London, Sept 21 to 30.
Industrial, at Toronto Sept. 5 to 17.
Central, at Hamilton, Oct. 4 to 7.
Central, at Guelph, Oct 3 to 5.
Elma & Wallace, at Listowel, Sept. 20 and 27.
North Perth, at Stratford, Sept. 15 and 16.
Mitchell Horticultural, at Mitchell, Sept. 15 and 16.
South Huron, at Seaforth, Sept. 15 and 16.
Turnbury, at Wingham, Sept. 22 and 23.
North Oxford, at Woodstock, Sept. 19 and 20.
South Waterloo, at Ayr, Oct. 6 and 7.
East Zorra & South Easthope, at Tavistock, Oct. 5.
Wellesley, at Wellesley, Oct. 4.
Wilmot, at New Hamburg, Sept. 21 and 22.
Logan, at Bornholm, Oct. 4.
Tenwebinilington, at Fergus, Oct. 5 and 6.
East Huron & Grey, at Brussels, Oct. 6 and 7.
West Wellington, at Harriston, Sept. 28 and 29.
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.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., Aug. 29.—Market exceedingly dull; 6,000 factory cheese sold at 11c to 11½c in bulk at 11½c. 700 boxes farm dairy sold at 11c to 11½c. 100 packages of butter sold at 25c to 30c.

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 29.—1,400 boxes of cheese sold; leading price 11c; 280 at 11½c; 220 at 11¼c; 150 11½c; 1,100 consigned.

INGERSOLL, Aug. 30—Eight factories registered 2,555 boxes cheese. Ten other factories did not register. One small factory sold 125 boxes August make and balance of season's make at 12½c; 420 boxes August make sold at 11½c. Factories in view of the extreme drought and shrinkage of make are asking 12c @ 12½c for August. Buyers appear indifferent, making no bids. Cable 58s until 5:30 p.m. when it dropped to 55s.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

September 1, 1881.

Wheat, fall, per bush,	1 22 to 1 25
Spring Wheat, "	0 00 0 00
Barley, "	0 00 0 00
Peas, "	060 0 65
Oats, "	0 30 0 34
Flour, per brrl.,	6 50 6 50
Oatmeal, "	2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00 2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 00 0 17
Eggs, per dozen,	0 00 0 13
Potatoes, per bag,	0 50 0 50
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,	7 00 8 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

September 1, 1881.

Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 30 to 1 33
Wheat, spring, "	1 30 1 33
Barley, "	0 75 0 86
Peas, "	0 72 0 76
Oats, "	0 40 0 43
Rye, "	0 00 0 00
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	0 00 8 50
Beef, hind q., "	0 00 0 00
Mutton, by carcase "	8 00 10 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 22 0 25
Butter, large rolls,	0 19 0 21
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 18 0 20
Eggs, fresh, per dozen,	0 14 0 15
Potatoes, per bag	0 60 0 75
Hay, per ton,	9 00 12 00
Wool,	0 22 0 23

GUELPH.

September 1, 1881.

White whe