LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1881.

At a meeting of the Liberal-Conservatives of the West Riding of Peterboro, held at the town of Peterboro Tuesday last, Dr. Kincaid was chosen as candidate to represent the Riding in the Local Legislature, in the room of the late member, Mr. W. H. Scott, deceased. As Dr. Kincaid's candidature is acceptable to the Reformers of the Riding, it is quite probable that he will be returned by acclamation.

A TRIP TO THE NORTH-WEST.

A Pleasant Voyage up the Lakes—The Lake Superior District—Impressions of a Listowelite.

From a Special Correspondent.

DULUTH, Minn., July 25.

The steamer Quebec is the largest vessel of the North-West Transportation Company's line, and does the principal passenger traffic on the lakes from Sarnia to Duluth. On account of her depth and size she does not call at the smaller ports, but as a rule takes a more direct course and thus makes the trip in less time. The first point we touched after leaving Southampton on Wednesday evening was St. Joseph's Island. There is a small rude wharf, no village, and the general appearance is bleak and hilly, although those who are acquainted with the island say there is a large quantity of good land inland. We could not reach Sault St. Marie before dark, and had to anchor at Wilson's Landing, in a beautiful river with fine banks and good current, with a back ground on either side of mountains. This place consists of a one story good house, out houses and a good barn, kept in good repair and evincing good taste and culture in their possessor. The evening was spent with music and general conversation on the boat and wharf until bed time. Early in the morning we reached the Sault. Here the American Government are building a lock of very large dimensions and excellent masonry, to overcome the falls. Quite a number of our party shot the rapids in boats and canoes. An exciting incident occurred here. Four young ladies and a couple of gentlemen tipped over their boat and had a narrow escape. They were pulled out by another boat, half drowned and badly frightened. The entrance to Lake Superior is exceedingly fine and the air got perceptably fresher and cooler. The day was all that could be desired and the "Quebec" held on her way at the uniform rate of 10½ miles an hour. I forgot to mention that in addition to the usual number of passengers there was a party of Americans numbering 75 persons on board, making in all some 300 tourists. The captain deviated out of his usual course over 100 miles to enable us to see the Nipigon Bay, Thunder Bay and Strait, and the many wonders of this region. I don't intend to describe the grandeur of these rocks and promontories, the islands rising abruptly out of the lake, the channels shooting between, and the many surprises one meets until quite unpretending Silver Islet comes in view. I am quite incapable of doing justice to so grand a panorama of nature. At Prince Arthur's Landing we found the people making great preparations to receive the Governor General and party. A couple of hours were spent here doing the place, which consists of much newness, a few good buildings and many poor ones, hills, rocks, etc. From this point to Duluth is a long, monotonous, sail, and Sunday was quietly spent. There were seven ministers on board, and very interesting services were held morning and evening. Duluth, at the head of the lake, was reached at 5 p. m. Sunday. By good management we secured very comfortable quarters at the Clark House, which is a very large and commodious hotel, already crowded with tourists, some of whom were compelled to stay over on account of no trains running on Sunday. There are at least 400 guests at this house, and they all seem well satisfied. Duluth is built on the edge of the Bay, the principal street running parallel with the Bay, and cross streets projecting up the mountain, which rises to a great height immediately back of the main street. The city, for every little village is called a city here, is stragling and badly kept. The houses of the better class are very good, and the poor ones very poor, and none seem to think a garden or trees necessary to comfort, so that it has a bleak appearance. The city does not look as large as Listowel. They claim, however, to have 7,000 people, and this may be possible if they count in several hamlets adjacent, occupied by labourers in the large saw mills and fuel companies. Duluth is booming, property is high, and from present appearances will become a place of no inconsiderable importance as the distributing point for grain and freight generally for a large portion of the west. The Northern Pacific Railway, already built 700 miles towards the Rocky Mountains, and having its eastern terminus in Duluth, gives it much importance. We leave here to-night, and in 28 hours expect to be in Winnipeg. Mr. Trow, from his knowledge keeps us posted on the leading features of the country, giving them increased interest to us. Mr. J. W. Scott, Mr. Halsted, Mr. Thos. Trow, Mr. B. Cook, Mr. W. Milne, and myself make now the party. Mr. Movat and Mr. McCallum deserted us at Southampton on account of the American invasion. This they will regret, as we have a concert and hop every night, and the very best of company, the American ladies and gentlemen being exceedingly sociable and agreeable. What new attractions may be in store for us, we cannot yet say. So far, the trip has been most enjoyable, and much credit is due to Mr. Halsted for the able championship of our cause, and his active attention to the comfort of the party. D. D. C.

AN IMPORTANT ASSESSMENT DECISION.

Goods Manufactured and Assessed in Toronto, but Shipped to London to to Sell, are Also Held to be Liable to Assessment in London.

From the London Free Press.

His Honor Judge Elliott rendered his decision this forenoon in the matter of the appeal from the Court of Revision of Willam Damer. He said:—The appellant has a shop in London in which he sells boots and shoes, which, except to a trifling extent, are manufactured in Toronto by him. He is assessed at $4,000 for his stock in the London shop. He has appealed against this assessment upon the ground that he has already been assessed in Toronto for the whole of his stock of boots and shoes, including the portion of his stock for which he is now assessed in London. He relies upon the first clause of the 31st section of Chap. 180, R. S. O., as the authority by which this assessment in London should be disallowed. This clause enacts that "every person having a farm, shop, factory, office or other place of business where he carries on a trade, profession or calling, shall for all personal property owned by him, wheresoever situate, be assessed in the municipality or ward where he has such place of business at the time when the assessment is made." The appellant says he has his factory or place of business in Toronto, whence all his goods proceed, and being there in the first instance, they are liable to be assessed there and not in London. By the second clause of the same section it is enacted as follows:—"If he has two or more places of business in different municipalities or wards he shall be assessed at each, for that portion of his personal property connected with the business carried on thereat. Now, the first clause of this section is applicable to a case where an individual has only one place of business, and the second clause to a case where he has two or more places of business. If he has only one, then, although he may have personal property in different parts of the Province, it is assessable only where his place of business is situate. But where he has two or more places of business, as in the case of this appellant, he is assessable for the portion of his personal property at each of his places of business connected therewith. If the appellant is assessed in Toronto for the whole of his goods, including that portion sent to London, then he is doubly assessed, which is undoubtedly a hardship. But this case must be governed by the statute, and not by the appearance of a hardship. But it does not appear to me that he is liable under the second clause to assessment in Toronto for that portion of his stock which is connected with his London business. The expression "connected with" is indefinite, because the whole of his stock may be said to be connected with his business in Toronto, inasmuch as it is manufactured there. But his business is not only to manufacture there, but also to sell—and where he sells seems more properly to be a place of business than where he manufactures. That portion of his goods which he sends to London for sale there, is, I think, more properly connected with his place of business in London, than with that in Toronto. This is rather applicable to the alleged hardship of being doubly assessed, than to the enactment itself, which is applicable to this appeal. Clearly the appellant has a place of business in London where he sells boots and shoes; therefore these boots and shoes are connected with his London place of business, and for this stock which he keeps there he has been assessed for an amount which is not complained of as being excessive. The counsel for the appellant urges that the production of the certificate at each place of business, showing the amount of personal property assessed against the individual elsewhere, as provided by the second clause, shows that the intention of the statute is only that the party shall be assessed at one place, which should be Toronto in this instance. I cannot concur in this view. It may be difficult to ascertain for what portion of the stock the party ought to be assessed at each place of business. Indeed, it is evident from the words used in the second clause, that this difficulty was anticipated; and in order that there may be some check upon the returns made by the party, the certificates are required to show the aggregate amount of the assessment in all the places of business. I dismiss the appeal.

A DAY AT WIMBLEDON.

The Canadian Team Complimented by Royalty—Sir John Macdonald Present.

LONDON, July 21.—This afternoon the Canadian camp at Wimbledon was the scene of quite a gay and fashionable gathering. The Duke of Cambridge had expressed a wish to see the team parade and a distinguished company came to see him and do honor to the Canadians. Among those who were present were the Earl of Kimberley, Colonial Secretary; Sir John Macdonald, Sir John Rose, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Right Hon. W. H. Smith, Col. Gibson, commandant of the team, and others. After having inspected and spoken to the Canadians individually, his Royal Highness congratulated the team on it success in having won the Kolapore cup on the previous day. He said that he was really very much gratified at their having obtained it. He and all other Englishmen were gratified at the success and prosperity of the great country they represented, and the fact that they had secured this prize, although rather humiliating in one respect, was still a cause of congratulation, because it showed that the contest had been as fair, frank, and above board as it could be. He hoped that their success would stimulate them in coming to Wimbledon again and again, and that eventually one among them would succeed in carrying off the great prize of the meeting, the Queen's prize. The number of their members who got into the first sixty in the competition for that prize, he said, showed that rifle shooting was improving in Canada, and that they might yet bring over the lucky man who would carry off that honor.

The Earl of Kimberley said that last year he had the pleasure of visiting the Canadian team, but on this occasion it was more gratifying because they had been successful in the truest sense. They were all proud of the progress of the Dominion in art, science, and commerce, but more especially on an occasion of this kind they were extremely proud of the measures which they had taken for their own defense. There was nothing which consolidated a community more, or added more to its dignity and self-respect than that it should aid in providing for the defense of the British empire. It had given him much pleasure to be again among his Canadian friends, including Sir John Macdonald.

Col. Gibson said that a couple of years ago Sir John Rose had been pleased to give a sum of £500 for a prize to the Dominion Rifle Association, and that the donor would now present it.

Sir John Rose, in doing so, referred to the fact that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge had honored the Canadian team with a visit every year in which it had come to England. Canada had, with great spirit and sacrifice, provided for her self-defense. He believed it was beginning now to be understood that the reserve power of the country was in the power and loyalty of the Canadian people. It was well known that the Canadians possessed the essential elements that constitute soldiers. They were inured to hardship, needed little commissariat and were trained to the use of the rifle from boyhood. Their success in winning the Kolapore cup was very gratifying. He hoped that he would live to see the day when the Canadians would carry off the Queen's prize. Should it ever be so, they would find that the winner would receive the commendations of all.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S ADDRESS.

Sir John Macdonald said that it had made his heart glow that morning on reading that the Canadians had won the Kolapore cup. It was a gallant fight. After years of defeat the Canadians had had luck again. He congratulated the team, especially Col. Gibson, on their success. Although he sympathized with the English team, yet he thought they could afford the Canadians an occasional victory. They were all of one race, under one common allegiance, and if there should be any rivalry between the militia and volunteers of Canada and England, it should be as to who could be most loyal. It was gratifying to find that the progress and efficiency of the militia forces were being steadily watched by the Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's forces. Their militia would not desire to be considered a mere holiday force. He believed if the time should come when England was involved in war Canada would do her fair share man for man in fighting for the common cause and the common flag. He should go back to Canada and tell the people how proud he was this day, and how the victorious team had been honored by his Royal Highness and by the Colonial Minister. He hoped that this year's victory would not be lost. Canada would have to fight for it, and must send as good a team every year.

The pulls will have them—the pens of the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co.'s make, and all stationers are ready to supply them.

A Safe Remedy.

Many medicines check too suddenly attacks of Bowel Complaints, inducing dangerous inflammation. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry cleanses, strengthens and heals the deceased and mucous surfaces of the Stomach and Bowels, and safely cures every form of Summer Complaint.

NORTH-WEST CROP REPORTS.

MINNESOTA AND DAKOTA.

St. Paul, July 22.—The flattering prospects of a few weeks ago of the largest crop of wheat ever known in Minnesota and Dakota are things of the past, and the most sanguine do not now predict more than an average yield. I met a gentleman to-day who has travelled extensively for the past few weeks over the Northern Pacific and St. Paul and Manitoba roads, on both sides of the Red River, from Fargo to St. Vincent. His report is not encouraging, while it does not give so much comfort to the bulls as might be expected. On the big farms around Fargo, and from there to the James River—one hundred miles west—the wheat looks well and promises a good crop, being much better on old than new land. From Jamestown to the Missouri, owing to the terribly hot weather and scorching winds, the ground is excessively dry and parched, and the crop has suffered materially. I will not use as strong language as he did, but from the fact that on one farm a portion of the grain was plowed under, readers can form their own judgement. My informant was emphatic in his assertion that it would not yield a quarter of an average crop.

IN THE RED RIVER VALLEY,

on both sides, about one half the seeding was done before the heavy spring rains, and looks well, while that seeded later is a dismal failure. This is said to be the case for nearly the entire length of the river north of Fargo to the Canada line.

In Minnesota they are scattering reports of chinch bugs, which have ravaged small sections, though they have not put in an appearance to any great extent. Rust is also reported in various sections where wheat was sown on low land. In some parts of Olmsted and Wabash counties the wheat will not be worth cutting, owing to these causes.

NORTH-EASTERN IOWA.

In North-eastern Iowa, in Howard, Winnesheik, Allamakee, Clayton, and Fayette counties, hot weather, chinch bugs and rains have been very destructive, and farmers will consider themselves well off if they get one-fourth an average crop.

WINNIPEG.

Reports from Winnipeg say crops for 290 miles west of Brandon are looking splendidly, and around the latter section farmers anticipate forty bushels of wheat to the acre.

STRATFORD.

Stratford civic holidays, on Friday August 5.

Mr. T. Ballantyne, M. P. P., paid over $3,000 for cheese last week.

Saturday last was Grand Trunk Railway pay day in Stratford. About $35,000 was disbursed among the employees, and they felt happy once more.

A YOUTHFUL FIREBUG.—On Friday evening last about half past 8 o'clock Chief of Police Williams caught a young lad named Joseph Glass, aged 12, in the act of setting fire to Mowat's flour mill. When the Chief asked him what he was doing it for, he said, "Only to have some fun." The fire was fortunately extinguished in time to save serious damage. The lad has been up on several occasions for breaking into stores, and the chief thinks the reformatory the best place for him.

MILVERTON.

ARBITRATION.—The arbitration case which has been pending for several weeks between the village of Milverton and the township of Mornington has at last been concluded. Milverton became incorporated as a village in the month of January last, and it was to settle the proportion of the township debt to be paid by the village and township that the arbitrators met. The township was represented by Mr. James Crawford, and the village by Mr. D. D. Campbell of Listowel. Mr. R. Munro, Principal of Milverton School being the third. It was found that at the time of the separation of Milverton from the township the railway debt was $40,000 and a township debt of $900. The total assessment of the township at that time was $1,453,831. The arbitrators considered that the village and township had received about equal benefit from the railway and as for the debt incurred by the township the responsibility should fall proportionately on each. The assessment of Milverton as part of the township was $67,000. According to this basis, Milverton has to pay of the county debt $4,343, and for railway debt $1,923,-25. Mr. R. Smith, of Stratford, was counsel for the township, and Mr. F. W. Gearing, of the firm of Fennell & Gearing of Listowel, for Milverton.

WALLACE.

COUNCIL.—The municipal Council of the Township of Wallace met at Gowanstown, 28th May, 1881, pursuant to adjournment; the Reeve in the chair. The minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. A letter was received from Alexander Watt relative to a drain on lots 6 and 7 in the 13th con. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. King, that Mr. Watt be paid for 300 yards of gravel at 5 cents per yard, and the Reeve issue his order—carried.

The Council adjourned to hold the first session of the Court of Revision, the minutes of which are already published.

W. Ferguson moved, seconded by W. King, that Mr. Scherer be paid $11 for printing 100 copies detailed statement and publishing Court of Revision in German—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that $50 be apportioned to each road commissioner to be expended in his division, and that no commissioner spend more than that amount, unless ordered by this Council—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by W. King, that the Reeve and Deputy-Reeve be instructed to interview the President of the Stratford and Huron Railway Co. in reference to the very unsafe state of the crossing on the gravel road in the 2nd con. of Wallace, and if immediate redress be not obtained, that the matter be placed in the hands of our solicitors—carried. The petition of Adam Hunt, Esq., and 19 others, *in re* Minto townline, was presented and laid over for consideration. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoughby, that the Clerk be instructed to prepare bonds for the Treasurer and his sureties, and have them ready for the next session of this Council, and notify the Treasurer to present his sureties, and have them signed on that day—carried. The Council then adjourned till the 25th June.

The Council assembled at Gowanstown, 25th June, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., and the Assessor being present the Court of Revision opened, the minutes of which have been already published. The Council then proceeded to general business. J. Robinson moved, seconded by J. Willoghby, that Jos. H. Craig be paid for his services as assessor, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the Clerk be paid $60, half year's salary to 1st July, 1881, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the Treasurer be paid $50, half year's salary to 1st July, 1881, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that Henry Gizel and William Lorch be paid $35 for building a bridge over McDowel's creek, con. 3, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Willoughby moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that David Gallagher be paid 50c. for removing snow from Railroad crossing on the gravel road, and the Reeve issue his order—carried. J. Robinson moved, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the mover and J. Willoughby examine the road opposite lot No. 1 in the 10th con., and ascertain what amount it will require to make a certain ditch, and if there is a good fall for the water, and if found that the water can be taken away at a reasonable expense, that the commissioner be ordered to repair the road, if the expense do not exceed $40—carried. W. King moved, seconded by J. Robinson, that the Treasurer is authorized to borrow two hundred dollars from Wm. Ferguson, at the rate of seven per cent interest, to run the current expenses of the Township—carried. The Council then adjourned to meet at Gowanstown on the 20th of August, to receive the estimates for School Rates from the Trustees of the several School Sections and Union School Sections of the Township, and to transact general business.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

ELMA.

A meeting of the Conservative Association of the township of Elma was held at Newry on Friday 22nd inst. Although being a very busy time with the farmers, there was a large attendance, all parts of the township being well represented. A good deal of business was transacted. It was resolved that the next meeting of the Association be held at Graham's Hall on Friday the 9th of September, at 7.30 p. m. It is expected that there will be a good turn-out, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.—COM.

COUNCIL.—A special meeting of the municipal Council of the township of Elma was held at Newry on Wednesday the 20th day of July; members all present, minutes of last meeting read and adopted. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by W. Keith, that the Reeve be authorized to take steps to defend the suit of Robinson vs. Elma—Carried. (This is a suit for $200 brought by Mr. D. Robinson for injuries sustained from hole in side walk, Newry Station.) W. Lochhead moved, seconded by W. Keith, that Mr. Keillor receive the sum of $15 for taking School census. Yeas, Messrs. Lochhead, Keith and Dunn. Nays Knox and Mann—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by W. Keith, that the Reeve be instructed to settle the account in reference to A Keillor's land illegally sold for taxes—carried. W. Lochhead moved, seconded by Jno. Mann, that in reference to the drainage asked for by D. Hendersen, the Reeve and Mr. Dunn be authorized to deal with it—carried. W. Keith moved, seconded by John Mann, that the matter concerning the ditch at Elma Centre be left over until next meeting—carried. R. Dunn moved seconded by W. Keith, that the sum of one hundred dollars be further expended in opening ditch on 16th con. east—carried. W. Keith moved, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the Reeve issue his order for the following accts., namely: Chas. Ballard 25cts. for clevis; Jas. Fenton 26 yds. of gravel $2.08; Alex. Mitchell $22.20 for gravel and $1 for covering culvert; Clerk $5.15 postage, stationery and telegram; J. L. Turnbull $8 for allowing the public to pass through his land for 13 days while bridge was building; W. Keating $8 for lumber to cover bridge cons. 5 and 6—carried. W. Keith moved, seconded by W. Lochhead, that the next meeting of council be held on the 20th day of August, for the purpose of levying the different rates, and that the council do now adjourn—carried. THOS. FULLARTON, Clerk.

HOWICK.

HOWICK COUNCIL.—The Council met at Gorrie, July 20th, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present except Mr. Cook. The Reeve in the chair. Mrs. Sharpin applied to the Council to have Dr. McMichael paid $37.50 of an account—no action. Mr. Weir moved, seconded by Mr. Johnston, that $10 be given as an equivalent to the grant by Grey Council, to be expended on boundary by Mr. Sharpin, pathmaster to provide shovellers—Carried. Mr. Weir moved, seconded by Mr. Jacques, that Mr. Muir be paid $10 for rent of road to 1st May, 1882—Carried. Mr. Weir moved, seconded by Mr. Jacques, that the Reeve and Mr. Johnston examine bridge on sideline 20 and 21, con. 9, and if necessary build it—Carried. Petition of Charles Wilson and 24 others read, asking a grant of $50 on hill on sideline 10 and 11 con. 17—no action taken at present. Accounts passed:—W. Ward, charity to Mr. Ketchum, $32.95; Jos. Woods, work on Sanderson's hill $18; Fred. Johnston, work on culvert, boundary Howick and Wallace, $6.25; Jno. Whitehead culvert on sideline 30 and 31, con. 6, $6.75; Edwards Bros., ceffin for Mr. Ketchum, $13; D. Campbell, repairs on scraper, $1.50; Thos. McClement, gravel and damages, $3.34; Wm. Wiggins, drain on side line 5 and 6, con. 3, $8; Jos. Neil, gravel, $9.98; J. W. Green, advertising, 72c.; Joel Rogers, gravel $10.14; Wm. Hubbard, drain on lot 11, con. 13, $18.50; Jos. Hainstock, repairs on bridge con. 13, lot 18, $7, and for culvert, con. 14, lot 11, $4; Mayor Cromwell, repairs, on bridge and gravel lot 18, con. 14, $11.50; Robt. Self, gravel, $4; Jno. Gallagher, gravel, $1.92; Jno. Waters, ditch, lot 12, con. 11, $9; Geo. Selvey, culvert, con. 13, sideline 10 and 11, $6; Hugh Wiley, gravelling con. 17, sideline 5 and 6, $26.10; A. McMichael, gravelling sideline 5 and 6, con. 13, $40; Robt. Greenaway, for two culverts, and gravelling, con. 16, s. l. 20 and 21, $26.50, and culvert on con. 11, lot 23, $3; Juno Williamson, gravelling, s. l. 20, con. 16, $12.60; D. Candle, culvert, con. 11, lot 24, $5; Jos. Astleford, culvert, s. l. 10 and 11, con. 10, $4; Robt. Turner, 25 new scrapers, $137.50; Robt. Russel, ditch on 9th con., $9. Council adjourned to meet in Hainstock's Hotel on the third Wednesday in August.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

OTTAWA, 25TH MAY, 1881.

WHEREAS circumstances have rendered it expedient to effect certain changes in the policy of the Government respecting the administration of Dominion Lands, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given:—

1. The Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, are hereby rescinded, and the following Regulations for the disposal of agricultural lands are substituted therefor:

2. The even-numbered sections within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt—that is to say, lying within 24 miles on each side of the line of the said Railway, excepting those which may be required for wood-lots in connection with settlers on prairie lands within the said belt, or which may be otherwise specially dealt with by the Governor in Council—shall be held exclusively for homesteads and pre-emptions. The odd-numbered sections within the said Belt are Canadian Pacific Railway Lands, and can only be acquired from the Company.

3. The pre-emptions entered within the said Belt of 24 miles on each side of the Canadian Pacific Railway, up to and including the 31st day of December next, shall be disposed of at the rate of $2.50 per acre; four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest on the latter at the rate of six per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry, the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may from time to time remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

4. From and after the 31st day of December next, the price shall remain the same—that is, $2.50 per acre—for pre-emption within the said Belt, or within the corresponding Belt of any branch line of the said Railway, but shall be paid in one sum at the end of three years, or at such earlier period as the claimant may have acquired a title to his homestead quarter-section.

5. Dominion Lands, the property of the Government, within 24 miles of any projected line of Railway recognized by the Minister of Railways, and on which he has given notice in the Official Gazette as being a projected line of Railway, shall be dealt with, as to price and terms, as follows:—The pre-emptions shall be sold at the same price and on the same terms as fixed in the next preceding paragraph, and the odd-numbered sections shall be sold at $2.50 per acre, payable in cash.

6. In all townships open for sale or settlement within Manitoba or the North-West Territories, outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the even-numbered sections except in the cases provided for in clause two of these Regulations, shall be held exclusively for homestead and pre-emption, and the odd-numbered sections for sale as public lands.

7. The lands described as public lands shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, cash, excepting in special cases where the Minister of the Interior under the provisions of section 4 of the amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, may deem it expedient to withdraw certain farming lands from ordinary sale and settlement, and put them up for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, in which event such lands shall be put up at an upset price of $2 per acre.

8. Pre-emptions outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt shall be sold at the uniform price of $2 per acre, to be paid in one sum at the end of three years from the date of entry, or at such earlier period as the claimant may acquire a title to his homestead quarter-section.

9. Exceptions shall be made to the provisions of clause 7, in so far as relates to lands in the Province of Manitoba or the North-West Territory, lying to the north of the Belt containing the Pacific Railway lands, wherein a person being an actual settler on an odd numbered section shall have the privilege of purchasing to the extent of 320 acres of such section, but no more, at the price of $1.25 per acre, cash; but no Patent shall issue for such land until after three years of actual residence upon the same.

10. The price and terms of payment of odd-numbered sections and preemptions, above set forth shall not apply to persons who have settled in any one of the several belts described in the said Regulations of the 14th October, 1879, hereby rescinded, but who have not obtained entries for their lands, and who may establish a right to purchase such oddnumbered sections or preemptions, as the case may be, at the price and at terms respectively fixed for the same by the said Regulations.

TIMBER FOR SETTERS.

11. The system of wood lots in prairie townships shall be continued—that is to say, homestead settlers having no timber on their own lands, shall be permitted to purchase wood lots in area not exceeding 20 acres each, at a uniform rate of $5 per acre, to be paid in cash.

12. The provision in the next preceding paragraph shall apply also to settlers on prairie sections bought from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, in cases where the only wood lands available have been laid out on even numbered sections, provided the Railway Company agree to reciprocate where the only timber in the locality may be found on their lands.

13. With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves a right to grant licenses from time to time, under and in accordance with the provisions of the "Dominion Lands Act," to cut merchantable timber on any lands owned by it within surveyed townships; and settlement upon, or sale of any lands covered by such license, shall, for the time being, be subject to the operation of the same.

SALES OF LANDS TO INDIVIDUALS OR CORPORATIONS FOR COLONIZATION.

14. In any case where a company or individual applies for lands to colonize, and is willing to expend capital to contribute towards the construction of facilities for communication between such lands and existing settlements, and the Government is satisfied of the good faith ability of such company or individual to carry out such undertaking, the odd-numbered sections in the case of lands outside of the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, or of the Belt of any branch line or lines of the same, may be sold to such company or individual at half price or $1 per acre, in cash. In case the lands applied for be situated within the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the same principle shall apply so far as one half of each even-numbered section is concerned—that is to say, the one half of each even numbered section may be sold to the company or individual at the price of $1.25 per acre to be paid in cash. The company or individual will further be protected up to the extent of $500, with 6 per cent. interest thereon till paid, in the case of advances made to place families on homesteads, under the provisions of section 10 of the amendments to the Dominion Lands Act hereinbefore mentioned.

15. In every such transaction, it shall be absolutely conditional:—

(a.) That the company or individual, as the case may be, shall, in the case of lands outside of the said Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on each of the odd-numbered sections, and also two on homesteads on each of the even-numbered sections embraced in the scheme of colonization.

(b.) That should the land applied for be situated in the Canadian Pacific Railway Belt, the company or individual shall, within three years of the date of the agreement with the Government, place two settlers on the half of each even-numbered section purchased under the provision contained in paragraph 14, above, and also one settler upon each of the two quarter sections remaining for homesteads in such section.

(c) That on the promoters failing within the period fixed, to place the prescribed number of settlers, the Governor in Council may cancel the sale and the privilege of colonization and resume possession of the lands not settled, or charge the full price of $2 per acre, or $2.50 per acre, as the case may be, for such lands, as may be deemed expedient.

(d.) That it be distinctly understood that this policy shall only apply to schemes for colonization of the public lands by Emigrants from Great Britain or the European Continent.

PASTURAGE LANDS.

16. The policy set forth as follows shall govern applications for lands for grazing purposes, and previous to entertaining any application, the Minister of the Interior shall satisfy himself of the good faith and ability of the applicant to carry out the undertaking involved in such application.

17. From time to time, as may be deemed expedient, leases of such Townships, or portions of Townships, as may be available for grazing purposes, shall be put up at auction at an upset price to be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, and sold to the highest bidder—the premium for such leases to be paid in cash at the time of the sale.

18. Such leases shall be for a period of twenty-one years, and in accordance otherwise with the provisions of Section eight of the Amendment to the Dominion Lands Act passed at the last Session of Parliament, hereinbefore mentioned.

19. In all cases, the area included in a lease shall be in proportion to the quantity of live stock kept thereon, at the rate of ten acres of land to one head of stock; and the failure in any case of the lessee to place the requisite stock upon the land within three years from the granting of the lease or in subsequently maintaining the proper ratio of stock to the area of the leasehold, shall justify the Governor in Council in cancelling such lease, or in diminishing proportionally the area contained therein.

20. On placing the required proportion of stock within the limits of the leasehold, the lessee should have the privilege of purchasing, and receiving a patent for, a quantity of land covered by such lease, on which to construct the buildings necessary in connection therewith, not to exceed five per cent. of the area of the leasehold, which latter shall in no single case exceed 100,000 acres.

21. The rental for a leasehold shall in all cases be at the rate of $10 per annum for each thousand acres included therein, and the price of the land which may be purchased for the cattle station referred to in the next preceding paragraph, shall be $1.25 per acre, payable in cash.

PAYMENTS FOR LANDS.

22. Payments for public lands and also for preemptions may be in cash, or in scrip, or in police or military bounty warrants, at the option of the purchaser.

23. The above provisions shall not apply to lands valuable for town plots, or to coal or other mineral lands, or to stone or marble quarries, or to lands having water power thereon; and further shall not, of course, affect Sections 11 and 29 in each Township, which are public school lands, or Sections 8 and 26, which are Hudson Bay Company's lands.

J. S. DENNIS,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
Surveyor-General.

Wm. McKercher son of Wm McKercher Esq., Howick, took the highest standing for the first year in the Agricultural College, Guelph, at the recent examination. He obtained first place and honors in every subject of examination.

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.

Rev. DeWit Talmage, he who thunders originaliams from the Brooklyn Tabernacle every Sunday, is going to spend his vacation by lecturing in Canada. Guelph is to be visited on the 4th of August.

Delays are Dangerous.

And none more so than to neglect the incipient stages of bowel complaints in infants or adults. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the most prompt and pleasant remedy to administer, and is always reliable to cure cholera infantum, dysentery, cholic, cramps, and all summer complaints. For sale by all dealers.

Holloway's Pills.—Nervous Debility.—No part of the human machine requires more watching than the nervous system—upon it hangs health and life itself. These Pills are the best regulators and strengtheners of the nerves and the safest general purifiers. Nausea, headache, giddiness, numbness, and mental apathy yield to them. They dispatch in a summary manner those distressing dyspeptic symptoms, stomachic pains fulness at the pit of the stomach, abdominal distension, and overcome both capricious appetites and confined bowels—the commonly accompanying signs of defective or deranged nervous power. Holloway's Pills are particularly recommended to persons of studious and sedentary habits, who gradually sink into a nervous and debilitated state, unless some such restorative be occasionally taken.

Virtue Acknowledged.

Mrs. Ira Mulholland, Oakville, writes: "For several years I have suffered from oft-recurring bilious headaches, dyspepsia, and complaints peculiar to my sex. Since using your Burdock Blood Bitters I am entirely relieved.

ZOPESA, FROM BRAZIL.—Its wonderful affinity to the digestive apparatus of the human stomach, its most surprising effect upon a torpid liver, and in cleansing and toning the system, can be tested with a 10 cent sample bottle. Sold by J. Livingstone, Jr.

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.

The First Step.

Self-respect is the first step in all reformations; and when your blood is laden with impurities and you are suffering from biliousness or dyspepsia, the first step to a radical cure is to take Burdock Blood Bitters. Price $1.00, trial size, 10 cents.

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

"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.

Be Prepared.

Many of the worst attacks of cholera morbus, cramps, dysentery and cholic come suddenly in the night, and the most speedy and prompt means must be used to combat their direr effects. Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is the remedy. Keep it at hand for emergencies. *It never fails* to cure or relieve.

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.

Bocklen's Arnica Slave.

The BEST SAVE 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.

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.

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.

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, now 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.

DAIRY MARKETS.

London, July 25.—The total offerings at the cheese market on Saturday were 4,110 boxes. There was very little demand for cheese manifested by the buyers, and but one transaction was reported—the sale of 185 boxes at 10½c. Liverpool cable report, 54 shillings—a shilling lower than on last market day.

Little Falls, July 25.—Cheese market more active; sales of 12,000 boxes of factory at 9½c, to 11c., bulk at 10½c; 800 boxes farm dairy at 9c., to 10. Butter—Forty packages at 20c., to 23c.

Utica, N. Y., July 25.—7,700 boxes sold at 10½ to 11½c.; ruling price, 11c.; 2,600 commissioned.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

	July 14, 1881.	
Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 17c	1 20
Spring Wheat, "	1 14	1 18
Barley, "	0 00	0 00
Peas, "	0 60	0 62
Oats, "	0 34	0 35
Flour, per bbl.,	6 00	6 00
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 00	0 16
Eggs, per dozen,	0 00	0 13
Potatoes, per bag,	0 65	0 65
Wood, long,