LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1882.

NORTH PERTH.

At the Conservative Convention, held in Stratford on Friday last, S. R. Hesson, Esq., was again chosen as the party standard-bearer to contest the Riding. The choice was unanimous, no other nominations being made, and every delegate present recording his vote in favor of Mr. Hesson. Although we were prepared to abide by the decision of the Convention, and lend our humble yet hearty support to its nominee, whoever he might be, we must confess that it gives us more than ordinary satisfaction to know that the choice fell upon one who, in our opinion, had the strongest claim, and was the best entitled to the honor of being selected as the standard-bearer of his party. Mr. Hesson has represented this Riding in the Parliament of Canada ably and well. He has been rhroughout a consistent supporter of the Government of Sir John Macdonald and its policy of promoting the best interests of the country; and his talents have always gained for him a respectful hearing in the House. In consideration of the very faithful and intelligent manner in which he has filled the position of member during the last Parliament, it was but right that his friends should attest their appreciation of his course by again nominating him. The unanimity of the Convention, which represented all sections of the Riding and varied interests and industry, may safely be taken as an evidence of the general satisfaction of the Conservatives throughout the Riding with Mr. Hesson's course; and all true Conservatives will be found during the campaign, and at the polls, giving him as hearty, united and unaminous support as did their representatives at the Convention. Up to within the past day or two, it was thought improbable that Mr. Hesson would have any opposition. It would now appear, however, that he is not to be allowed to be returned by acclamation. The opposition comes from a quarter where least expected, and from whence if gratefulness for honors and favors bestowed in the past were not forgotten or ignored, there would be a warm support instead of opposition. Mr. Andrew Monteith has announced his intention of contesting the Riding with Mr. Hesson. We believe that Mr. Monteith calls himself a Conservative still; yet we understand that his platform is almost wholly made up of Grit planks. The Stratford *Times* throws much light upon Mr. Montieth's candidature. It says that a caucus of Grits on Monday induced Mr. Monteith to place himself in the field. Mr. Corcoran promised the *whole* Catholic vote to that gentleman; Mr. Fisher promised the *whole* Scotch Grit vote to him; Mr. Trow promised his own and his son's votes to him; Mr. D. D. Hay offered the services of his never ceasing tongue to him; Mr. Ballantyne pledged his weighty support; and Mr. Matheson promised that he would take back and eat all the dirt and filth he has thrown at "my Uncle Andy" as the *Beacon* has delighted to call him for 20 or 30 years past. Thus equipped, Mr. Monteith starts into the field in a coat of mail of more than ordinary strength and completeness." Mr. Monteith then has turned traitor to his party, and has sold himself over to the Philistines for the chances of again entering Parliament. Believing that Mr. Monteith was prepared to accept the nomination of the Conservative Convention, had it been offered him, we can only infer that he has become a deserter because he did'nt recieve it. Disappointment and the widly machinations of the temper have evidently proven too much for him. We fancy that Mr. Monteith will find himself in a delima with a pair o' sharp horns in advocating measures to-day which yesterday he denounced, and denouncing measures which he has hitherto been in favor of. As he will be compelled to take the platform in conducting his canvass, his true position will be made known. Whatever it may be, he must appeal in vain for the support of his former friends, as no true Conservative will countenance, much less support any other than the nominee of the convention. Mr. Monteith's old time friends much teach him that in breaking with his party he has alienated himself from them, and must abide by the consequences.

A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

SIR LEONARD TILLEY AT OTTAWA.

A Surplus of $7,500,000.

At the public meeting held in Ottawa on Tuesday evening of last week, Sir Leonard Tilley spoke as follows:

Sir Leonard Tilley said the Government felt it was in the interest of the people of Canada that the policy of the government should be put before the people at the present time. He related a conversation between himself and two gentlemen from the United States. One of these represented a capital of $2,000,000, and the other a capital of $5,000,000. The first one said he came to investigate the character of the iron deposits in Ontario, and being satisfied with that, he now wanted to know what the policy of the Government would be towards that industry. Sir Leonard told him what had been done, and stated that with reference to the policy of the future, the Government would see to it that if it varied it would be more in the direction of protection than it was at present. "But," said the gentleman, "is your policy likely to be sustained by the people?" Sir Leonard answered:—

"YOU NEED NOT BE ALARMED

on that score, because I will ask you to look at what has taken place since the election of 1878. It has been unprecedented in the political history of any country in any part of the world. We are eight stronger than we began. Out of the thirty odd bye elections we won six seats from our opponents, and lost by two." Another gentleman, who represents a capital of $5,000,000, is satisfied that the policy will be sustained, and is already purchasing property and investing capital.

Sir Leonard continued:—Gentlemen, it is because we want this affirmed, and believe it will be affirmed, that we are ready and prepared to appeal to the people and ask them for their endorsement. If they do not endorse it, then I believe a public calamity shall befall this country. I believe that in such an event the industries of the country would suffer most grievously, that the millions of dollars about being invested in this country would be withdrawn, and that there would be a retrograde movement. But I cannot believe that the people interested in the welfare of this country will sanction anything of the kind by electing the men who are in Opposition. [Hear, hear, and cheers.] Our policy is to develop our rich mineral deposits and open up our iron mines. These are the great leading industries of England, and indeed they are the foundation of many of the manufacturing industries in every country. We have certain disadvantages to labour under, but those disadvantages will likely be overcome with facility, at all events. American capitalists say that we have in Canada some of the finest iron in the world. We are capable of manufacturing the finest description of iron. Looking at it then from an Ottawa standpoint, these gentlemen who are the standard-bearers of the party of progress have the right to your support. Let us look at it also from a Dominion standpoint. Are you prepared to go back to the position you occupied in 1878 (No, no.)

ARE YOU PREPARED BY YOUR VOTES

on the 20th of June next to say that you wish to return to the position you occupied at that time? [No, no.] Look at the condition of this vast country to-day, the employment for its people, the wages, and its general prosperity. One gentleman told me that during the last two years he had sold of certain articles as much as he had during the five years previous. Now, what do we find? We find that all over this country there has been a vast increase in the consuming capacity of the people; by the fact that our manufactories have increased their productions enormously during the past two years, notwithstanding that the imports have increased also; showing that the people of the Dominion of Canada have consumed more goods, and that they have the means to do it, because they have ample employment. [Cheers.] They have fair wages for their day's work. Men who are in business are making more money than they made before, and consequently they are in a position to spend more than they did in 1878. As an illustration of it let me tell you that even last year, as compared with the year before, the people felt that they could spend what yielded a revenue of $750,000 additional on silks, satins, and what might be called the luxuries of life. [Cheers.] They were in a position to do this. They had the disposition to buy these luxuries, and they contributed that additional amount of revenue. And I ask where are we to-day? We had last year a surplus of $4,130,000, and that came into the treasury because the people were better paid, had more means, and consumed more goods than they did before. [Applause.] Where are we this year? Though

WE HAVE TAKEN OFF $1,500,000

duties, though we have made tea free, and coffee free, and taken 10 per cent. off articles that are raw materials, such as tin and zinc, among others; though we have taken off the stamp tax, and though you can give a note of hand, the fact is you do not require to do it now, because your position has been so much improved. [Cheers.] But perhaps we are not entitled to as much credit for taking that duty off as many imagine. I recollect a conversation with a friend of mine in the city of St. John. I said to him—"On looking over the bank statement—the discount sheet—I notice it is not any larger than before." He said—"Well, the fact is, people used to take notes at four and six months, but now men come in, and when we hand them the bill they hand us the money, and save the discount. We get prompt payments, we have very few losses indeed, and though we do not make very large profits, still it is sure, and we know exactly where we are." Again I say what is our position this year? Though we have taken off the bill stamp tax, and charge nothing for the transmission of newspapers, making a total reduction of $1,500,000 within a couple of months, and though I anticipated that at any rate we would have no increase of Customs or excise, there has been a large increase under those headings. [Applause.] Though I stated in the House that the surplus of this year would be $4,500,000, I am here to say

THAT IT WILL BE $5,500,000.

[Cheers.] The indications are that next year, notwithstanding the large expenditure which our opponents have pointed out that we have been making, there will be a still further increase. And I ask for what have these expenditures been made? For public works for the benefit and development of this Dominion. [Applause.] To the fishermen of the Maritime Provinces, who surrendered a part of their rights, and who have the American fishermen to compete with them, we have given $150,000. We are spending freely for our harbours and for public buildings all over the Dominion, yet still from present indications there will be next year a surplus of from $4,000,000 to $5,500,000—over $13,000,000 surplus in three years. And let me say this: that in 1884-85 we will be in a position to redeem $10,000,000 of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures, which we will replace for 4 per cent., leaving us a saving of $400,000 a year, which will be equal to a reduction of the debt of $10,000,000. [Great applause.] The large sum will be saved by the improved credit of the country, which gives us cheaper money. This makes $23,000,000, and if the year after we shall have $2,000,000 of a surplus, there is $25,000,000 already provided, the sum which we have given the syndicate for the Pacific railway, which is opening our vast North-West—[applause.]—making it the home of teeming millions, and adding to the wealth of every part of the Dominion. Why, my friends, when I say $5,500,000 of a surplus during the present year, I do not take into account what I included in the surplus of last year—that is the proceeds from sales of Dominion lands. I took it out this year, because we intend to make that a separate account. We have $1,400,000, a larger portion of which has been paid received from Dominion lands, and we will have $2,000,000 before the close of the year—making absolutely a

SURPLUS OF $7,500,000

for the year, instead of $5,500,000. (Great applause.) Gentlemen, if the people do, as we have no doubt they will—as Ottawa will—record their votes in favour of the present Government, then we will find capital pouring in. When I have been in other parts of the country—in the United States and elsewhere—and have come in contact with capitalists in all directions, there is an uncertainty as to the course which this country will pursue. There are many industries that will be established the moment this question is settled, and I do not hesitate to say, so far as the National Policy is concerned, that not only will it be sustained by the people, but if any change is made it will be in the direction of more protection. In 1879 when it was introduced, many people thought that an increased duty meant increased taxation to the consumer. We want in the first place to introduce such a tariff as would effect articles in the production of which there would be much competition, for we felt that

COMPETITION WOULD KEEP DOWN PRICES.

The result is to-day that we can say, with reference to agricultural implements, coarse woollen goods, and the commoner kinds of cotton—as well as many other goods that might be mentioned—that they are cheaper to-day to the consumer than they were in 1878. (Cheers.) There would be no difficulty to-day in going to Parliament and asking for 100 per cent. duty on agricultural implements, for it would be said "we get them cheaper to-day than we did before there was competition in these various industries, competition itself will keep the prices down, so we do not object to any higher duty." This policy once being established, competition among the various industries will be of that character that no matter what duty may be imposed, those articles which are consumed by the people will be had at reasonable prices. (Great cheering.) It is strange, but in the rural districts you will hear men saying, "Well, look here, this tariff is no good to the farmer—not a bit." But go into the city and they will tell you, "If you want to get your pork cheaper, vote for the other side." Now, what does that mean? That is, to put down prices for the farmers, certainly, but when they go to the country they tell the farmers that this is no benefit to them at all. That is the way

THEY PLAY UPON TWO STRINGS.

Then, with reference to paraffine oil; is it not the case that the member for Stanstead (Mr. Colby) four or five years ago got the government to reduce it from fifteen to six cents? And still you are told if you want to have cheaper coal oil, put in the Opposition. That is the way it goes. But to my mind the case is as stated in the House of Commons the other night; if it costs a man 98 cents a day to live, and he gets one dollar a day for his labour, or if it costs him $1.25 to live and he gets $1.50, then he is better off while receiving and spending the larger sum than he was when he received $1 a day and spent 98 cents. If we expect to have people coming and settling in the Dominion of Canada we must offer something like the wages which are given to workmen in like capacities in the United States; otherwise we cannot keep them. The only way in which we can maintain these industries in our country is to give employment to our own people and pay them a reasonable rate (Enthusiastic applause.) Then by the introduction of millions of people to our great North-West we will give to these central and eastern provinces the same importance as manufacturing districts as has been given in the United States to the Central, Eastern, and Northern States; they in the North-West being the farmers the grain and food producers for us, and we the manufacturing centres for that great country, which is being speedily developed. (Prolonged applause.)

NORTH PERTH CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION.

Mr. Hesson Unanimously Nominated.

In accordance with notice duly given, the Conservative Convention for the North Riding of Perth was held at Stratford on Friday last, to select a candidate for the House of Commons. The Convention met in the town hall. Out of the full complement of delegates—six from each municipality—only one was absent. The following gentlemen answered to their names:

Stratford.—Robert Smith, LL.B., Mayor David Scrimgeour, Chas. F. Nield, M. C. Carey, John Read, S. S. Fuller.

Ellice.—John Pearson, Henry Vogt, Patric, H. Kelly, Philip Siebert, Wm. H. Coulton, Conrad Lippert.

Elma.—Moses Harvey, S. S. Rothwell, Chas. McKenzie, Young Coulter, Andrew Thompson, Sam'l Roe.

Milverton.—Joseph D. Pierson, Conrad Hasenpflug, E. Steifelmeyer, Samuel Roe, Wm. Burton.

Listowel.—Geo. Hess, A. S. Deavitt, T. G. Fennel, R. Martin, John Binning, Alexander Morrow.

Mornington.—Jomes Roe, James Fleming, Wm. White, Philip Opper, Henry W. Kerr, Jno Watson.

Logan.—Geo. Rock, Louis Pushelbury, Wm. Thompson, John Wilson, John Miller, Thos Green.

Mr. G. Draper, J. P., President of the Association, took the chair, A. St. George Hawkins acting as secretary.

Messrs. Rock, Pierson and McKenzie were appointed a Committee on Credentials.

It was then moved by John Binning of Listowel, seconded by Young Coulter, of Elma, that S. R. Hesson, Esq., be the candidate of the convention for North Perth at the coming election.

After waiting fifteen minutes for further nominations and none being made, the motion was declared carried amid, cheers and applause.

Mr. Hesson ascended the platform and was received with a hearty round of applause. He said he scarcely knew how to thank them sufficiently for their kindness. He would not attempt to make a long political speech, but would thank them from the bottom of his heart for giving such a unanimous expression of opinion in his favor, especially as his Grit opponents had used every possible means to scandalize him, and had almost abjectly begged Conservatives not to re-nominate him, as by so doing it would be a condemnation of the Government. [Laughter.] The Grits had got their answer to day. [Hear, hear.] They would now try, in all probability, to practice the "independent" dodge; but he thought that would also fail. While representing them in Parliament he had endeavored to do his duty to his Constituents, and to his Party, and had loyally supported their chieftain, Sir John A. Macdonald. [Loud applause.] If again elected, he would continue to do so. [Cheers.] His experience in the House of Commons had convinced him that there was no place for what is called independent men. It was impossible to carry on a Government if every member took his own views on given questions. He regarded the general policy of the Government as eminently beneficial to the country. He had been true to his leader, and he thanked them for marking their approval of his course. The Opposition had got up all manner of foolish cries to break up the Conservative party. Referring to the convention, he said he had not asked a delegate to support him, and he thought more of their votes on that account. After paying a high compliment to W. Alexander, Esq., whose time would yet come, Mr. Hesson proceeded to say that he had done his best for our common country. Canada under the present Government, was taking a front rank among the nations of the world. The former Ministry had prostrated every industry; now, by wise legislation, prosperity had been restored, and there was contentment reinging throughout the whole Dominion. So long as the Conservative Ministry was in power at Ottawa they all felt that their interests and liberties were in safe hands. He briefly alluded to the Streams Bill and the Boundary Award, and justified the course of the Ottawa Government, and said he was prepared to stand or fall by it. He ridiculed the noise made by the Grits about the Redistribution Bill, and said it was only carrying out the principal of representation by population. The law was imperative, and the increase in numbers of members had to be made. [Hear, hear.] It was with a good deal of regret they parted with some townships from their own country. He would have felt glad had they retained North Easthope, for he might have had a chance of convincing them of the errors which they hugged. In conclusion he asked for an united, unanimous support, as the chosen representative of the Conservative party. Language failed him to thank them adequately for the high honor they had once more conferred upon him. With their help, the united help of the great Conservative party of Perth, victory was assured. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. W. Alexander was received with cheers. He said he was pleased to see that the convention was unanimous in its choice. He and Mr. Hesson was friends, and he believed that the electors of the Riding would return their verdict in favor of the present Government. He entered into an explanation of a rumor which had prevailed during the past few days, that the convention in 1878 he and Mr. Hesson had made an arrangement that he should retire at that time with the understanding that he [Alexander] should be the next candidate. No such an arrangement was ever made or thought of between them. [Applause.] He would loyally support in the future as in the past, the Conservative Party—he saw no reason why he should not do so. [Cheers.]

Mr. Robert Smith expressed himself well pleased with the feeling manifested in the choice. He looked upon the election of their candidate as certain. The intrigues of the Grits to get some Conservative to oppose Mr. Hesson were adverted to, but there was not much chance of success. He said the Grits were playing with a sharp knife which would be sure to close on their fingers. (Laughter and applause.) Having thrown up the sponge on all questions of the day, they now asked the people to return them to power on the platform of growl, growl. [Laughter.] They were powerless—paralyzed— but still they could stand back and growl. [Much laughter.] Referring to the boundary line, he said his friend, Mr. D. D. Hay, was clearly muddled in the matter, and was hopelessly confused with a black bottle, a clothes line and a corkscrew. (Laughter.] The Ontario Government were keeping this boundry question open just for the purpose of fooling the people, but the Grits were always showing that they regarded faction more than country. [Cheers.]

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, and hearty cheers for the Queen, Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Hesson.

NORTHWEST LETTER.

Brandon, Man., May 24th, 1882.

The 24th of May, our must gracious Queen's birthday, is one of the finest days we have seen. The bright sun, calm sky, dry roads and balmy breezes are quite enough to make us forget the bluster of blizzards lately encountered, to say nothing of the floods and many wash outs. The good people of this ambitious embryo city were too late in thinking of sports for this day, consequently, so far as the holiday is concerned, it is a failure, which many of the younger people much regret. However, we are not without excitement of any kind. Major Walsh rode into Brandon, last evening with, if any nobility can be imputed to the Indian, a noble specimen of pure bred Blackfoot Indian, six feet two or three inches, straight as an arrow, blithe and muscular, with an eye like a hawk's, and a chief of nineteen wives. This man, the gallant Major says, has been a source of great trouble to the mounted police, and has been frequently arrested and punished. This time he gets three years in the Manitoba penitentiary for horse stealing. I had the pleasure of taking tea in company with his majesty of the nineteen wives, and found he had been imprisoned so often that he had time to learn the English language, which he talks quite fluently. The thing he most fears is that his hair will be cut short according to prison discipline.

From the number of people I daily see here from Ontario and the immediate vicinity of Listowel, there can be no doubt that to see ones friends a journey must be made westward instead of going eastward. Many come here with large ideas of their own and no idea of the country. These of course get discouraged and after making abortive attempts at settlement, get madly discouraged and rush home complaining loudly of the country the weather and their own folly in coming to it, and no doubt they are right, especially in the latter. Those who are comfortably situated in Ontario can have more comfort there by many times than they can expect here in a lifetime. Those who are anxious to make a home and are willing to work for it should come early and have sufficient sand in their boots to stay. This spring has been exceptionally hard on immigrants. The floods and wash outs prevented trains from coming through and many cattle perished by long exposure and want of proper care. Then the weather was cold, the season late, and everything they required to purchase high, $40 to $80 a ton for hay, oats $1.25 a bushel, board at the hotels $2 a day, etc. This was quite enough to discourage some of the best. Many however, fought through all these trials and are well and happily located and in a short time will be wealthy, prosperous farmers. You can have hardly any idea of the feeling of isolation that a person has when shut out from the world such as we have been here. I have been here now over two months and for half that time we had no communication with Winnipeg or the outside world; two weeks at a time waiting day after day for a train to arrive, only to learn that a new wash out had occurred, and that no train would come for some days. Then after the difficulties had been overcome and trains began to run regularly, Lake Manitoba must this week cut up pranks and all of a sudden overflow the track and make it impossible for trains to run. Yesterday, however, the lake assumed a more agreeable mood, and so again for a time we got our mails.

James Hay dropped into our office having came from "Matta," a town comprised of Jackowe and James Winter, who have started a store there, and a son of Mr. Walton, who, Vulcan like, is forging the necessary implements, and Jes. Hay, who is building a ferry across the Souris. The land is said to be good and well settled. Business would be good also if goods could be got there, which no doubt can be accomplished when the slought coolies and rivers dry up. The proprietors of this new town are sanguine of future greatness, and no doubt those who stick to business and farms will do well there. A very important thing to farmers coming out here to stay is to bring their house with them all ready to put up, and also a tent, say for a family, 10 x 12 feet, with walls 3 or 4 feet high, and when they take their stock and baggage off the train they can set up this tent and commence housekeeping at once. This will save them much expense and trouble and secure immediate independence. For those who are land hunting a tent 7 x 9 is quite large enough, and should not be of very heavy material, as every pound counts in bad roads. The Qu Appelle valley is now the point that all land hunters seek and to which they go. The Souris district being already settled it is said, at least as far as good land is found. John Lickie, of Brussels, E.C. K. Davies, of Hentryn, Gilbert Thomlinson and R. Dunn, of Elma, left for the Qu Appelle some time ago, and are no doubt well settled by this time, as they intended to "squat" on Government land and wait until it came into market. My own intention is to go there as soon as the Government and Syndicate lands are in market.

There is little of either city property or farm property selling now, those who are coming into the country being active farmers, who are anxious to obtain land at first cost, and consequently refuse all offers of lands at an advance, however slight. To those who intend coming to this country to see it or too look for land, August and September are altogether the best months; the roads are generally dry, and it will not be so expensive travelling. Game is also abundant then, and more easily got. The outfit should be a change of underclothing and socks—no extra baggage—a tent of light material, a pair of good blankets, knife, fork, spoon, tin plate, cup, a light axe, frying pan, a couple of tin pails that will do to bring water and boil it, ham (canned meats, which can be got here as well as anywhere,) biscuits and "hard tack," and such other articles as suggest themselves to the outfit and taste. A good horse or pony and buck board for each two individuals will be well loaded down with the simplest outfit, and if it is necessary, as it often is, to carry oats, the load will be so heavy as to make travel quite slow. But I am spinning out this letter to a greater length than I intended; so adieu.

D. D. Campbell.

P. S.—I have observed several times that some one, either assuming my name, or one of the same name, is reported in the Winnipeg *Free Press* as being found drunk and disorderly. I hardly need say that I at least am not the man. Being not less than 150 miles from Winnipeg, it seems needless to make this announcement. But many, not knowing this, ank aware that I am in this part of the country, may associate me with the name, the sameness being rather peculiar.

D. D. Campbell.

The Bishop of Huron has made the following appointments. Rev. D. Deacon to be incumbent of Stratford Memorial Church; Rev. R. McCosh to be rector of St. Paul's Church, Wingham; and Rev. A. A. Hastings to be incumbent of Old St. Paul's, Woodstock East and Beachville.

Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally. It acts directly upon the blood and the mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c. For sale by J. A. Hacking.

Rheumatism is greatly dependent upon a vitiated condition of the fluids, and may be eliminated from the system by cleansing the Blood and regulating the Kidneys. Burdock Blood Bitters will do this most effectually. Trial bottles 10 cents.

WALLACE.

House Burned.—The widow Gray, of the 8th con. of Wallace, had her house, with nearly all its contents, burned on Wednesday last, at about 12 o'clock at night. A neighbor woman happened to be up at the time, and gave the alarm, or else the inmates might have perished in the flames.

The rain on Saturday has somewhat revived the grass, which is still very short for this season of the year.—Com.

John Prain Esq., the popular Warden of Wellington, received the nomination of the Conservative Convention at Mount Forest on Monday. Mr. Prain is a successful farmer, sound on the National Policy, and just the man to make an excellent representative. Electors of Wallace, roll up a handsome majority for him.

NEWTON.

Conservative Association of Mornington.—The annual meeting of the Conservative Association of the township was held on Saturday evening last. The following officers were appointed:—Mr. Thos. Magwood, President; Mr. Adam Torrance, Vice-President; Mr. Wm. White, Sec'y, and Mr. James R. Kerr, Treasurer. The next general meeting of the Association will be held at Zoeger's hotel, Newton, on Wednesday, June 14th, as 6 o'clock, p. m. Men of Mornington, rally round the flag, and work, work, work, and success and good government will be the result.

Notes.—Mr. A. S. Martin, teacher, of Newton, took second money in the men's two mile go-as-you-please race in Millbank on May 25th.

The Queen's birthday passed off quietly. "Everybody and his girl" went to Listowel or Millbank.

Mr. Andrew Buchanan has again leased Mrs. Henderson's hotel, and his jovial countenance may again be seen "behind the bar." Success to him, "for he's a jolly good fellow," and a staunch Conservative to boot.

Gulliver.

MILLBANK.

The contract for the new Methodist church has been let. It will be brick this time.

On Wednesday last a large frame building owned by Mr. D. Mc Pherson was destroyed by fire. Cause unknown.

The 24th was celebrated in good style this year and with success. The following is the programe of sports, and the prize takers: Quoits, Dr. Johnson. Men's fost race, 300 yards, 200 yards, J. Lett: 2 W. Armstrong. Men's foot race, 200 yards, J. Lett; 2, F. Ament. Hop, step and jump (running), John Pollook; 2, J. Clark. Running jump, J. Pollock; 2, H. Wright. Standing jump, J. J. Clark; 2 J. Cassel. Hurdle race, J. Pollock; 2, P. Mulcohy. Men's go as you please race, 1 mile, J. Cassel; 2, A. S. Martin. Men's do, A. McLennan; 2, A. Fessant. Sack race, Z. Hall; 2, W. Livingston. Three-legged race, P. Mulcauy and G. Land; 2, W. Livingston and Z. Hall. In the evening there was quite a display of fire, works, and dancing was kept up at various halls till quite late.

DONEGAL.

Our Methodist friends are making preparations to build a stone foundation under their church, also to have it repainted &c.

And now may be seen the angry politician, both large and small, gesticulating wildly, and if he be a Tory, running down everything Grit, and vice versa. Both parties are rapidly wheeling into line and the small boy is watching for fun.

A pleasant evening was was passed by a number of young people at the residence of Mr. W. Mason, on Friday last. Lots of fun round here this spring.

Following in the steps of the framer is the lightning-rod man. We suppose his rods are a protection—Well, from sunstroke, or something.

The "24th" was duly celebrated by a base-ball match between the members of the "Clipper" base-ball club, captained by Messrs. H. McClory and W. Knox, which resulted in a victory for the former by a score of 12 to 9, and an inning to play. Mr. S. McCourt acted as umpire in a very efficient manner. After the match the players adjourned to the residence of Mr. J. McCourt, where an excellent supper was provided by Mrs. McCoart. It was at this stage of the proceedings that both victors and vanquished showed what practice will do, and some very fine work was put in, and each vied with the other in showing his skill with the knife and fork. The "pitching" was beautiful, while the "catching" was exceedingly grand. The "string band," owing to the breaking of one of the instruments, was at a disadvantage, but gave very good music to which the "light fantastic" was tripped until about midnight. The "Clippers" will, with a little more practice, be able to put a very good team in the field this season, and as some of the neighboring clubs talk of sending them a challenge, we are sure the boys will be only too happy to accept, and will not stop their onward course until, at least, champions of the Dominion.

One of our youths spent such a pleasant time on the "24th" that he wishes Her Majesty had been born two or three times a month.—Com.

HOLLIN.

Celebration.—The Queen's birthday was kept in Hollin by the usual blowing of horns in the early morning and by the letting off powder, in accordance with the old military prestige of the village. Mr. Garbutt had a pic-nic on his grounds, not far from Hollin, in the course of the day. At the Western hotel the 4 o'clock tea came off with good grace, thanks to mine host, Mr. Cook. After that loyal toasts had all the honors. The Rev. J. H. Snell, B. A., Proprietary Church, Wallace, in the chair, Captain Thompson, of Hollin, in the vice-chair. The worthy captain gallantly asked if we should starve without the farmer, and be dunces without the school-master, and where should we be without the military? He himself was not in the ranks now, but he was proud of being one of Her Majesty's reserve. Dr. Fell made an excellent speech on the generosity of England—a country which used its power with general considerations for the differences of men and variety of thought, concentration of force gathering around our loyalty and fidelity. Mr. Perry (teacher at Hollin) suggested that patriotism should be directly taught in our Common Schools. The Canadian School Books, particularly the first ones, were defective in teaching reverence for the British name and the love of Canada. Mr. Thos. Cross sustained the toast "Agriculture" admirably. Mr. Wm. Mannel glanced at "Trade and Commerce," the sore point being, we were losing hides by exporting beeves. The Chairman thought that many sores admitted healing. All along the line, one thing or another was disquieting, yet disadvantages at one point were often far more than counterbalanced elsewhere. The narrowness of a special self-interest is not to blind us. The Queen, so endeared to us, and more than ever now, was, in the words of the Laureate, Tennyson, "Loyal to the royal in herself." She had true nobility of views, and imparted them to her people. And we, too, could look around us and see even beyond material interests great beauty in the nobility of mind; for instance, in Longfellow the Golden (recently gone) in his poetical tenderness for the Indians of the wilds, together with his deep-mouthed warnings in his Hiawatha; and we could condemn the leaden opinions of Darwin (now no more) "manufacturing" with all diligence "a conscience out of the transmuted instincts of the ape and baboon." Two and two might be five to idiots; God has given us the principle of numbers. Nor can we moralize correctly without the principles of morals, eternal, immortal, immutable, not got from the ape, but from God. The select meeting was brought to a conclusion by all singing very heartily "God save the Queen."—Com.

GREY.

Council.—Council met as Court of Revision at Robertson's hotel, Ethel, May 26th, pursuant to adjournment. Members all present; the Reeve in the chair. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. There being no appeals entered against the assessment roll for the current year, the Court adjourned till June 30th, and general business was taken up. The following communication were read: From John McTaggart and James Cuthill, notifying the Council to have Government drain No. 1, cons. 15 and 16, cleared out. Moved by John Hislop, seconded by Walter Oliver, that a special meeting of the Council be held at Fulton's school house con. 16, on Saturday, June 30th to confer with parties interested, Walter Oliver to notify Messrs. McTaggart and Cuthill to that effect—carried. From James Mitchell, claiming $5 as balance of pay for inspecting bridge between lots 5 and 6, con. 12. From the hon. the Provincial Treasurer, stating that the amount of land improvement fund apportioned to the townthip of Grey is $10,883.22 which will be forwarded to township treasurer at once, providing there is no incorporated village in the township having a claim to said fund. Moved by Walter Oliver, seconded by Wm. Milne, that the Reeve be authorized to see the Brussels Council and ascertain whether they lay claim to such fund, and if possible make a settlement—carried. Joseph Combs gave to Council to fence the approach to the bridge at Jamestown. Moved by Walter Oliver, seconded by Wm. Milne, that this Council grant the sum of $1.00 per week toward the support of John Woods, an indigent—carried. John Green applied to have ditch dug on road opposite lot 22, con. 10, Messrs. Oliver and Milne to attend to it. John McNaught applied to have hill on boundary between Grey and Logan cut, the sum of $12 was granted, providing the Logan Council grant an equivalent. Valentine Forster applied to have ditching done on road in front of lot 19, con. 12. Moved by John Hislop, seconded by Edward Bryans, that the sum of $600 be expended on roads this year throughout the township, said sum to be divided in four sections, $150 to each section. Moved by E. Bryans, seconded by John Hislop, that the sum of $200 be granted to the boundary between Grey and Morris, providing the Morris Council grant an equal sum, and that the Clerk be instructed to send a copy of this resolution to the township Clerk of Morris. Moved in amendment by Wm. Milne, seconded by Walter Oliver, that the sum of $150 be granted—carried. Messrs. Milne and Oliver reported having examined the boundary line between Grey and Elma, and recommended that no money be expended on said boundary at present. M. S. B. Maginn presented a bill for $2.50 damages, stating that his wagon axle was broken while driving off the north end of the Cranbrook bridge, caused by the road being six inches lower than the bridge—laid over till next meeting of Council. The following accounts were paid, viz: Wm. Bishop, salary as assessor, $90; Hugh McNeil, culvert, $4.50; G. A. Deadmen, index books for voter's lists, $1.25; James McNair, two culverts con. 14, $6; Kerr & Auld, printing, $6; Adam Duke, part payment of contract cutting hill between lots 25 and 26, con. 3, $40; Adam Shouldice, drain across the boundary between Grey and Morris, $5. Council then adjourned to meet at Dame's hotel, Cranbrook, on Friday, the 30th day of June next.

Wm. Spence, Clerk.

If Catarrh has destroyed your sense of smell and hearing, Hall's Catarrh Cure will cure you. 75 cents per bottle. Druggists sell it.

The most wonderful curative remedies of the present day, are those that come from Germany, or at least originate there. The most recent preparation placed upon the market in this country, is the GREAT GERMAN INVIGORATOR, which has never been known to fail in curing a single case of impotency, spermatorrhœa, weakness and all diseases resulting from self-abuse, as nervous debility, inability, mental anxiety, languor, lassitude, depression of spirits and functional derangements of the nervous system. For sale by druggists, or sent free by mail on receipt of the price, $1 per box, or six boxes for $5.00. Address F. J. CHENEY. Sole agent for the United States. Send for circular.

Take no nauseous purgatives. Burdock Blood Bitters act mildly, pleasantly and thoroughly upon the Bowels, and occasion no inconvenience, while it regulates the Liver and Kidneys and tones the enfeebled system. Trial bottles 10 cents.

Are you a martyr to headache? Suffer no longer. A remedy is found in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regulates the Bowels, cleanses the system, allays nervous irritation and restores health and vigor. Sample bottle 10 cents.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Utica, N. Y., May 29.—Cheese sales, 5,500 boxes at 10½c to 10¾c. Shipped, 1,300.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

June 1, 1882.	
Wheat, fall, Treadwell, per bush.,	1 25 to 1 27
Wheat, " Clawson,	1 27 1 28
Spring Wheat,	1 20 1 25
Barley,	0 65 0 65
Peas,	0 70 0 73
Oats,	0 41 0 41
Flour, per brrl.,	6 50 6 50
Oatmeal, " cwt.,	2 75 3 00
Cornmeal, "	2 00 2 10
Butter, per lb.,	0 14 0 14
Eggs, " doz.,	0 14 0 00
Potatoes, per bush,	0 70 0 70
Apples, "	0 75 1 00
Wool, long,	2 50 3 00
Wood, short,	1 50 1 50
Hides, per cwt.,	5 00 6 00
Sheepskins,	0 60 1 50
Wool, per lb.,	0 00 0 18
Turkeys, per lb.,	0 07 0 07
Geese, " "	0 05 0 06
Chickens, per pair	0 25 0 30
Pork, cwt.,	7 00 7 25
Hay, per ton,	8 00 9 00

D. D. CAMPBELL & A. F. McLAREN,

CONVEYANCERS, COMMISSIONERS IN B. R., &c.

Real Estate Agents. Farm and City property bought and sold. Lands valued by our special agent. Business from all parts of Ontario promptly attended to. Office, Rosser Avenue, east of Sixth Street, BRANDON, MAN. 21A

AUCTION SALE

OF

VALUABLE TOWN LOT

IN THE

TOWN OF LISTOWEL.

Under power of sale contained in a Mortgage bearing date the 24th day of January, 1878, which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction,

AT THE GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,

in the TOWN OF LISTOWEL, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 13TH, 1882,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON,

that valuable lot in the Town of Listowel, containing one-half acre, being composed of Town lot number two on the North side of Bay Street, in J. P. Newman's subdivision of Park lot number six, and in D. D. Hay's survey of a part of farm lot number twenty-seven formerly in the first concession of the Township of Wallace.

The terms and conditions will be made known at the time of sale.

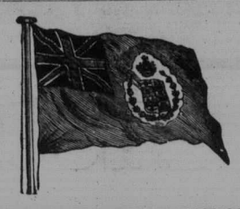
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

BEATTY, CHADWICK, THOMPSON & BLACKSTOCK,

Vendor's Solicitors,

58 Wellington Street East, Toronto.

Dated at Toronto this 11th day of May, 1882.



NORTH PERTH ELECTION.

MR. HESSON

AND OTHERS will address MEETINGS of the Electors of North Perth on the questions of the day, as follows:

MONKTON,	MONDAY, JUNE 5,	at 1.30 P.M.
NEWRY,	do. do.	7.30 P.M.
DONEGAL,	TUESDAY, JUNE 6,	at 1.30 P.M.
BRITTON,	do. do.	7.30 P.M.
POOLE,	WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7,	at 1.30 P.M
MILVERTON,	do. do.	7.30 P.M.
MILLBANK,	THURSDAY, JUNE 8,	1.30 P.M.
CARTHAGE,	do. do.	7.30 P.M.
TROWBRIDGE,	FRIDAY, JUNE 9,	1.30 P.M.
LISTOWEL,	do. do.	7.30 P.M.

God Save the Queen.

To the Electors

OF THE

NORTH RIDING OF PERTH.

Gentlemen:—

Having served you for the past four years as your Representative in the House of Commons, at the urgent request of many friends, and having received the unanimous nomination of the North Perth Conservative Convention, I am again a candidate, and if elected, will do my best to serve you faithfully.

Your votes and influence are respectfully solicited.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

S. R. HESSON.

To the Electors

OF THE

North Riding of Wellington.

Gentlemen:—

By the choice of the Convention held yesterday at Mount Forest, I have been nominated the candidate of the Liberal Conserv