LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27, 1880.

YE EDITORS ABROAD.

Killarney and its attractions—The Scenery of the North Channel—The Great Manitoulin—Bruce Mines—St. Joseph's Island—Sault Ste. Marie—Observations by the Way.

About four o'clock on Friday afternoon the steamer City of Winnipeg, with the members of the Press Association on board, entered the great North Manitoulin channel, calling at Killarney, a fishing village on the north shore, distant from Owen Sound about 110 miles. The party was given an opportunity to land and inspect the sights. The village, not a very imposing one, contains a motley population, Indians and fishermen predominating. The trade of Killarney is confined almost entirely to fish, which are taken in great quantities in the entrance of the North Channel, and are here packed and shipped to Toronto, Buffalo and other markets. The village is "founded upon a rock," the base of the laurentian range of hills which skirt the north shore extending to the water's edge. Verdant patches, however, are noticeable, which the inhabitants cultivate, and apparently raise very good vegitables. A somewhat dingy looking Roman Catholic Church indicates that the Jesuits have been among the earliest settlers, and from the vestiges of paganism which are to be met with in the burying ground attached to church it would be inferred that their labors among the red men have not been without success. Leaving Killarney the

MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

of the North Channel bursts upon the view. Here, as a graphic pen has described the scene, "islands succeed islands in an unbroken continuity hour after hour as we glide on; islands of every conceivable size and shape, more numerous than the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence many times multiplied; islands barren, wooded, sandy, rocky, columnar, gracefully rounded, precipitous and gently sloping, wind swept and storm-polished, large diminutive and infinitesimal; reefs widely spreading and submarine monoliths whose peaks barely project above the surface. There is a breadth and sweep and never ending change in the panorma, which is all-absorbing to the mind intent upon the picture." This delightful island scenery continues for upwards of one hundred and seventy miles. On the south side of the channel the Great Manitoulin, with its rocky promontories, on which scant verdure is noticeable; its fertile slopes and apparently thrifty hamlets, meets the view. The great Manitoulin Island, which is upwards of 100 miles long and sixty broad, is being rapidly settled, the soil being found equally productive to that of other parts of Ontario. The principal settlements on the northern boundary of the island are Manitowaning, Little Current and Gore Bay. Little Current, at which place we made a short stay, exhibits considerable enterprize. There are two hotels in the place, besides a general store, steam saw mills, a school and church, and a number of commodious looking dwellings. An Indian settlement occupies the brow of the hill near by, and the strains of our band was as effective as a war whoop in gathering every brave within earshot to the foreground of his wretched dwelling or still more wretched wigwam. Squaws and papooses, who were evidently altogether oblivious to the latest freaks of fashion, also came forth and filed down the pathway to the boat, their faces betokening that "music hath charms to soothe the savage breast." A rapid current in the channel at this point suggested the name of this place. The Government are about to commence dredging operations here, as some parts of the channel are too shallow to permit of heavily laden vessels passing through. On the north side of the channel the La Cloche mountains loom up to the height of several hundred feet. This laurentian ridge presents an almost unbroken front along the entire north shore. With the exception of an occasional patch of wooded land, nothing is presented to the eye save these pre-adamic rocks and the stunted trees and shrubs growing thereon—grim barriers to the fertile soil which is said to lie beyond. Passing the night in the channel, at daybreak on Saturday morning we found ourselves at the

BRUCE MINES,

which those who were astir in time had an opportunity of visiting. What was a few years ago a bustling, thriving locality, now presents the appearance of a "deserted village," the collapse of the copper mines, which once gave promise of yielding rich return, blighting the prospects of the place. The company's buildings, with their huge smokestacks, still remain; but it is quite problematical whether they will ever again be called into requisition here, since Newfoundland has been discovered to be much richer in this mineral. However, another source of wealth and prosperity may be in store for this region, as it is said that the country back of the Bruce Mines is excellent for agricultural purposes. A large number of settlers have already taken up land in this vicinity, and some six new townships have recently been surveyed and put upon the market. Twenty cents per acre, cash, clearing and putting in cultivation ten per cent. of the purchase, building a habitable dwelling 16x20 feet, and actual residence on the land for three years, are the conditions of settlement required by the Ontario Government. Colonization roads are being built through these townships, so that access to markets will be comparatively easy. About a half-hour's sail from Bruce Mines brought us to

ST. JOSEPH'S ISLAND,

where the boat remained several hours taking in wood. This island is about 20 miles long and 12 miles wide, and is pretty well taken up by settlers. The soil is a light loam, somewhat sandy, and is capable of producing excellent vegetables and fair samples of grain. A colonization road is being constructed across the island from Hilton to Richard's Dock. Mr. Dugald Campbell of Wardsville, Co. Bruce, is the contrator. The island is well wooded with maple, beech, cedar, birch, etc. Quite a traffic in wood is carried on at Hilton, the rising hamlet at which we were detained while the steamer was taking in fuel. The settlers receive $1.50 per cord for wood delivered at the wharf. Several parties from Listowel and neighborhood are located on St. Joseph's Island, but it was not our good fortune during our brief stay to fall in with any of them. Leaving St. Joseph's Island and passing up the channel, through Bear Lake, the Neebish channel and rapids and across Lake George, the scenery becoming more beautiful as we progress, the mouth of

THE SAULT STE. MARIE

is reached. Sugar Island, on the south side, owned by the Americans, is dotted with settler's habitations, which have the appearance of comfort and thrift. Garden River settlement, on the Canadian side of the river, is an Indian reservation, the advanced state of civilization betokened by the tasteful appearance of the dwellings and their surroundings reflecting successful teaching of the missionary pioneers of the district. Fourteen miles from the mouth of this majestic river, which forms the outlet of Lake Superior, and whose width is from a half-mile to a mile, are situated the two rising towns, one on either side of the river, and each called after the waters which divide them. Arriving at the Canadian Sault shortly after 4 p. m., our party was met by Mr. Biggins, editor of the *Algoma Pioneer*, who was accompanied by the Sault Band. A brief stay was allowed us for visiting the sights on this side of the river, which was eagerly taken advantage of. Though lacking in the go-aheaditiveness of its American neighbor, the Canadian Sault is a respectable village, containing several fine brick churches, a court house and gaol and other public buildings, a number of general stores, shops, hotels, a live newspaper, and other progressive indications. Some very fine residences are to be seen peering out between the trees, whose foliage add to the picturesqueness of the place. Sault Ste Marie is the See of the Bishop of Algoma, Dr. Fauquier, who is laboring with zeal in his missionary Diocese. The Shinwauk home, a mission school for the education of Indian children, which is a short distance down the river, is a gratifying testimony of the good work which Bishop Fauquier and his associates are doing among the Indians of the District. The appearance of the soil in the vicinity of the Sault is favorable to vegetation, and we were informed upon trustworthy authority that excellent farming land is to be had in abundance a few miles back of the granite hills which form the northern boundary of the valley of the Sault. Several new townships have recently been surveyed by the Ontario Government in the vicinity of Michipicotan River, and we understand that the land is obtainable on the same terms and conditions of settlement as that in the vicinity of Bruce Mines. Crossing the Ste Marie River, we are confronted with a thrifty looking town of nearly 2,000 inhabitants. Several fine public buildings are particularly noticeable as we approach the American shore; also a battery of field pieces which belong to the garrison of American troops stationed here. The great sight to be seen on the American side is the ship canal. The new lock upon which the labors of years have already been expended, is still unfinished. When completed, it will be without exception the largest lock in the world. While the City of Winnipeg is being let through the locks, a number of our party improve the time by running the rapids in canoes, which are skillfully guided by half-breds, who make a living out of this somewhat dangerous occupation. The magnificent scenery of the Sault, the splendid fishing to be had there, together with many other advantages which it possesses as a summer resort, make it a delightful place for tourists to spend a holiday. Its easy access by the various lines of steamers which are constantly passing and re-passing is also greatly in its favor in this respect. Quitting the Sault as the sun is sinking in the west, we pass the "Portals to Lake Superior," and as the mantle of night closes over the scene, the City of Winnipeg is ploughing her way westward over the King of Lakes.

THE LAST OF THE DEFICITS.

The long expected returns of revenue and expenditure for the fiscal year 1879-80, ending on the 30th June last, have been published in the *Canada Gazette*. The revenue actually collected during the year amounted to $23,468,585; the actual expenditure was $25,161,712, leaving an apparent deficit on the year's operations of $1,693,127. The outlook is far more hopeful than these bare facts would at first suggest. In March, 1879, before the commencement of the fiscal year under review, the new tariff was passed, and as it was well known that the rate of duty was to be generally increased, large quantities of goods were taken out of bond in anticipation of the tariff. It is stated that the goods actually consumed between July 1st 1879, and June 30th, 1880, but on which duty was paid previous to March 15th, 1879, paid no less than $700,000 to the customs and $600,000 to the excise, or $1,300,000 altogether. This sum properly belongs to the receipts of the fiscal year, 1879-80, and if it is transferred to its proper place the receipts for the year amount to $24,768,585, and the deficit for the year falls to $393,127. This sum is so small, compared to the deficits of late years, that Mr. Tilley may be congratulated upon having framed a tariff which will be effective in restoring the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure. The revenue for the current year, 1880-81, will not be disturbed by any tariff changes, the goods consumed within the year will pay duty within the same year, and with the improvement in trade now generally recognized the small deficit which can be fairly charged against 1879-80 will assuredly disappear in 1880-81. This state of affairs must be satisfactory to the country.—*Hamilton Spectator.*

WEST TORONTO NOMINATIONS.

Four Candidates Likely to go to the Polls.

The nominations for West Toronto were made at St. Andrews Hall at noon on Saturday. There were no speeches made. Mr. Chas Lindsay acted as returning officer. The following gentlemen were nominated:—James Beatty, jr., with F. D. Barwick as agent; Peter Ryan, D. Black, agent; A. W. Wright, W. Wallace, agent; F. C. Capreol, H. G. Paull, agent. Each candidate made the required deposit. Among Mr. Beatty's nominators are some of the leading citizens, viz., Eugene O'Keefe, Hon. Patton, Patrick Burns, Alderman Manning, Noah Barnhart and others. His election is considered certain. All the candidates were present except Ryan.

THE HARVEST IN BRITAIN.

James Caird, the eminent agricultural authority, writes to the *Times* that the agricultural returns of Great Britain and Ireland show, compared with 1879, a slight increase in the acreage of wheat, a decrease of seven and a half per cent. in barley, an increase of 5 per cent. in oats, and scarcely any change in potatoes. He says:—"The quality and yield of wheat are so greatly superior, that if the present splendid harvest weather continues for a fortnight, we may reckon on a crop of from three to four million quarters, or nearly two months' consumption better than in 1879. Potatoes promise most favourably. The clear weather will go far to check the further progress of the disease. The grass and green crops, except mangolds, are abundant. The first hay crop was much damaged by rain, but will be largely supplemented by the heavy second crop. Cattle are deficient to the extent of 90,000 head; sheep near two million, or 5½ per cent., in consequence of rot, resulting from the excessive heat last season."

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN GERMANY.

Utter Destruction of the Crops in many Districts—A Bad Look-Out for the Labouring Classes—Loss of Life and Property.

A Berlin despatch says:—The reports from the provinces in regard to the floods are worse daily Not only Silesia suffers terribly, but also east and west Prussia. The harvest is almost totally destroyed, and things are so serious that the divisional manors will be put off for this year. It has rained incessantly for three weeks in some parts. The papers are again full of disheartening reports. The crops in certain districts are wholly destroyed. Lives have been lost, railway and river embankments swept away, bridges broken down, villages flooded, farms inundated, and vast tracts of grain-growing land converted into lakes. A great famine is feared.

A correspondent who penetrated into the furthermost parts of Silesia estimates that in one potato district alone the damage amounts to 150,000 marks, while 2,000 acres of arable land and pasture ground were inundated by the overflow of the Oder. In the neighborhood of Oppeln, 3,000 acres of potato fields are covered with water. Whole clumps of villages are isolated. The rain was so violent that in a few hours the river Neisse rose six feet. In Posen an immense expanse of meadow is inundated, not only the grain destroyed, but the straw also. It is feared that in some places the wetness of the ground may disastrously delay or altogether prevent its preparation for next year's seed. In the district of Kulm, West Prussia, twenty-four hours' rain completely ruined the harvest, especially the wheat. In some parts of East and West Prussia the fields are so impassable that it is impossible to garner what remains of the grain. The potatoes are beginning to rot, the rye is almost wholly destroyed, and the wheat and barley have little surviving value. For the labouring portion of the community the potato crop is the most serious loss. Government aid is already being earnestly invoked.

IRISH DISTURBANCES.

Police Barracks Raided, and Robbed of Arms—Inflammatory Speeches at Land Meetings.

A despatch from Dublin says:—There is much indignation felt in Ireland at the absence at this critical time of Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who is now in Scotland on a shooting excursion.

SUNDAY LAND MEETINGS.

A series of land meetings were held today in Ireland. At each of the meetings there were Government reporters to take notes of the proceedings. At Taum inflammatory speeches were made and bloodthirsty placards exhibited. At the meeting in Ballengarry apologies were made for the absence of Messrs. Dillon and Parnell. An anti-eviction meeting was held at Down at which 1,000 persons were present. The bishops and priests were denounced by the speakers.

POLICE BARRACKS RAIDED.

A despatch from Dublin states that four men raided the police barracks at Bannagher, gagged and bound the orderly who was the sole occupant of the place, and stole a number of rifles. The Cork Land League have rescinded the resolution recently adopted denouncing the robbery of arms on board a vessel in Cork harbor.

UNCLAIMED FIREARMS.

A despatch from Cork states that another case of arms, addressed to a fictitious person, now lies at the wharf unclaimed. The box arrived at Cork on the steamer from England. Every steamer that arrives is thoroughly searched. The military authorities have recalled the men on leave of absence, and refuse to grant any furloughs.

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The New York *Tribune's* special cable says:—In spite of official denials gunpowder was really found in the tunnel at Cork. The exact amount is not stated, but the railway officials say eight or ten barrels. There is a strong impression that after Parliament rises, and when the rich harvest of Ireland has been gathered, the landlords will press for back rent. This may lead to violence throughout the country. Some Irish officials anticipate that it will be impossible to pass the winter without reimposing the Coercion Acts. The general feeling among members of Parliament is that there may be a winter session of Parliament to consider the state of Ireland and pass coercion bills.

THE NEW YORK OBELISK.

How the Monster is to be Transferred from the Steamship to Central Park.

The work of unloading the steamer Dessouk of her 5,000 tons ballast is about completed and the vessel will now be taken to Staten Island. The Egyptian obelisk will then be transferred to a scow, which will be towed to a dock on East River, about 82nd street, whence it will be drawn on land to the selected site in Central Park. The plan for transferring the obelisk to the scow at Clifton, Staten Island, is as follows:—The Dessouk will be taken to Lawler's marine railway at Clifton, where it will be drawn out of the water, and on the top of a cradle. The engine to be used is of fifty horse-power, and gearing has been attached increasing its power 225 times. The Dessouk with the obelisk on board will weigh about 16,000 tons, and the capacity of the cradle is 20,000 tons. The engine house sits back about 50 feet from the shore. From it two inclined groundways or rows of piles run out 665 feet into the water, upon which rest timbers bolted together. The cradle, which is fourteen feet wide and 350 long, is hauled up and down along the top of the groundways by means of immense endless chains. The cradle will be drawn out into the water 365 feet to take the Dessouk, which is 220 feet long. When the cradle is in proper position, at high water the Dessouk will be pulled head on the cradle, and both will be pulled up the inclined groundways until the ship is about 130 feet from the engine house. At this point the obelisk will be run out on a second set of groundways running at an angle of 20 degrees from the chief groundway by means of cannon balls, hydraulic pumps, and blocks and tackle. The scow will then be run under the timbers on which the obelisk will rest, and at high water will lift the timbers and obelisk and tow them to New York. The work of removing the obelisk from the ship will take nearly two weeks.

CLEVER SWINDLE.

The Merchants Bank at Walkerton was lately made the victim of a clever rogue to the amount of $125. The latter wrote to the Bank asking for a small advance, offering to give a note signed by himself and two other farmers of Arran, signing his name as a well known farmer of that Township, and stated that as he was busy just then teaming to Port Elgin it would greatly oblige him if the bank would send the note to Port Elgin, when he would obtain the requisite signatures and return the note to Walkerton, after which the money was to be forwarded to him at Port Elgin. He referred the Bank to Mr. Sproat as to the financial standing of the three proposed names, and of course Mr. Sproat, who was well acquainted with the whole of them, gave a favorable report. The transaction was then closed as suggested by the rogue, and no more was heard of the affair until the approach of the date fixed for payment, when the parties to the note were notified that they would be expected to provide for the payment of the said note, &c. This elicited no other response than that they did not know anything of the matter, that if there was such a note it must be a forgery, and of course each and all of them refused payment. The note was due about the last of June, and now the Bank has sued the three parties whose names are on the note. A singular thing connected with the affair is that the party who was represented as the one who conducted the negotiation cannot write, and never signs his name at all, though both on the note and in the letters he signs clearly and legibly. Of course the Bank cannot recover, but we understand that the proceedings taken are only preliminary to enable them to obtain payment from the Post Office authorities for giving the registered letter containing the proceeds of the note to a person not entitled to it. The trial between the Bank and the parties to the note comes off in September Division Court at Invermay.

The Wellington, Grey & Bruce and Brantford & Tilsonburg Branches of the Great Western Railway held their annual picnic at Elora on Saturday. The special excursion trains arrived about 9 a. m. with about 3,000 persons. About 2 p. m., after seeing the beautiful scenery of the Grand and Irvine Rivers, the school, museum and other places of interest, they commenced their usual athletic games of running, &c., while some enjoyed themselves dancing on a large platform built in a grove. The Wellington Battalion Band furnished the music, and at 7 p. m. the excursionists departed on their trains for home.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

NORTH ONTARIO NOMINATIONS.—The nomination to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons for the North Riding of the County of Ontario was held at Sunderland on Saturday. The turn-out was very small. Mr. W. H. Gibbs, of Oshawa, was chosen as the Government candidate, and Mr. Geo. Wheeler, of Uxbridge village, as the Opposition candidate.

Further evidence, if further evidence were required, of the presence of Russian officers in the army of Ayoub Khan has been furnished by the capture of two of these gentry by a British cavalry picket. It will now be in order for the Russian Government publicly to express the most childlike astonishment. But if those officers don't in private get particular fits for allowing themselves to get caught at their game, the Czar's paternal government is not what it is cracked up to be.

A young traveller got off the cars at a station on one the railways that run to Niagara Falls, and hearing the words, "Ten minutes for refreshments," said to his bride, "My dear, own Marion, you know, that on these, as it were, as you may say, to be explicit, you know, it is a very useful thing to enjoy, as you can, you know, the luxuries, to be sure, of the mere life that comes to those of us, candidly speaking, who are, you know, about to descend from the cars, as it were, to see——." Here the bell rang, the train departed, and the young man said, "I will write a book about America."

A very common mistake made by builders and contractors is that of tendering at too low figures for work. C. O'Donohoe, builder and bricklayer at Mount Forrest, Ontario, has too often made this mistake, whether from lack of skill or from an eager desire to obtain a monopoly we are unable to state, but having collected in advance for nearly all his unfinished and non-paying contracts, he "skipped" across the border a few days ago, and thus relieved himself of all anxiety concerning a large number of creditors for various sums of $200 each and under.—*Journal of Commerce.*

The St John *Sun* says: "Nine-tenths of the flour purchased by New Brunswick outside of the province is Ontario flour, and never in the history of the province have the people been supplied with cheaper or better flour than by Ontario in the last ten years. It used to be no uncommon sight in old times to see our wharves covered with "damaged" and "unsound" Yankee flour. Of late years it is the exception to find a lot of bad flour coming from Ontario. Spur flour, or flour not equal to the dealer's representation, is immediately returned on his hands, and he, in many cases, holds the miller directly responsible."

The latest article of consumption that it has been found feasible and profitable to preserve by the canning process is butter, an establishment for that purpose having been started in Watertown, N. Y. The best fresh butter is obtained, which is then salted, and hermetically sealed in tins by the usual process. The complete exclusion of the air preserves the butter good for an indefinite term. The capacity of the establishment is 4,000 pounds daily. The preservation of butter in marketable condition is an important question, and it will be good news to farmers if the application of the canning process has satisfactorily solved the problem.

THE NOTORIOUS WIDDOWS.—The Exeter *Times* says: "Mr. F. G. Widdows, ex-Franciscan Monk, who delivered two lectures in Exeter in the summer of 1878, has announced his intention of returning to Canada this fall. Mr. Widdows was the first to introduce the song entitled 'My Grandfather's Clock' in Exeter, and on account of the great amount of punishment which has been inflicted on the people by the 'humming' of this once popular song, we doubt if he will be tendered a hearty reception in this town. If a song was all that Widdows had ever introduced into a place it would not be so bad, but with himself he has taken the biggest hypocrite that ever walked."

H. G. Thomas of Woodstock, Ont., has been taking advantage of the "hum" brought about by the National Policy in his line of business, and has recently erected a large addition to his organ factory on Dundas street, by which it is said his capacity for building organs will be doubled. It is only three or four years ago since Mr. Thomas commenced organ building in a back room in his own private dwelling, and by enterprise and industry he has become, in this short time, one of the largest and most successful manufacturers in Ontario. It is said that he is now able to turn out ten organs per week, and that his enlarged factory, now measuring 114x34 feet and three stories high, will be in full operation about a month hence.

One day last week Mr. Charles Barrett, late of the township of Ekfrid, and now residing in the vicinity of Strathroy, was walking through his fields, in company with his wife, when Mrs. Barrett felt a blow on the leg, just above the knee, which she described as similar to a blow from a wet stocking. On looking down, she saw a monstrous blowing adder at her feet. Before she had time to move, the reptile made a second blow, catching her skirts. She made a jump, and shook the reptile off, but fainted before she had gone ten feet. By this time Mr. Barrett had secured the snake by placing his rake head on top of it, and a boy working near them brought a stick, and the reptile was killed. Mr. Barrett describes the snake as being, when inflated with wind, six inches in diameter, and five feet long. After it was killed it was about three feet in length and two and a half inches in diameter.

HOWICK.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Fordwich, Aug. 18, 1880, pursuant to adjournment; members all present; the Reeve in the chair; minutes of last meeting read and approved. Messrs. Kaine, Weir, Johnston and Jacques were named as a committee to examine floating bridge west of Lakelet, and repair the same. Mrs. Mosier was granted 7.00, she being in indigent circumstances; money to be expended by Mr. Cook on a barrel of flour and other necessaries. Moved by Mr. Jacques, seconded by Mr. Weir, that the rate in the dollar for county purposes be 2½ mills; for railroad interest 7-10ths of a mill; and that 60 dollars be raised for interest on Gorrie sectional bonus, and 80.00 for a sinking fund—carried. Accounts passed: Donald Fisher, 3.00 for gravel; Fred Johnston, 4.00 for culvert on sideline 25 and 26, con. 3; James Gallagher, 4.00, for culvert 32 and 31, con. 1; Christian Baylar, 1 50 for repairs on bridge on Howick and Wallace boundary; Archy McMichael, 22.00 for covering crossing on cons. 14 and 15, lot 3; Wm. Irwin, 7.00, for culvert on cons. 10 and 11, lot 12. Council adjourned to meet in Gilmore's hotel, Gorrie, on the third Wednesday in September next, when the Collectors will be appointed.

WM. DANE, Clerk.

WALLACE.

COUNCIL.—The Municipal Council of the township of Wallace met, pursuant to adjournment, at Gowanstown, 14th August, 1880. All the members present; the Reeve in the chair; the minutes of last meeting were read and confirmed. Communications, from the County Clerk—County rate, 3,182.00; Legislative school grant, 364.00; townline grant, 282.00; from the township Clerk of Maryborough *in re* grant of 100.00 on townline of Wallace, provided Wallace gives an equal amount; from Adam Hunt, Esq., asking time for school estimate; from Sec.-Treas. U. S. S. No. 4, Grey and Wallace, estimate; from township Clerk of Grey *in re* appointment of referee, &c.; from Sec.-Treas. U. S. S. No. 2, school estimate; from D. D. Campbell, Esq., Sec.-Treas. H. S. B., *in re* assessment for building, 718.30; from Arthur L. Wilson, M. A., *in re* municipal forms, &c.; from John Warren, Esq., application for office of collector; from James Simpson, Esq., application for office of collector. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that each Road Commissioner report at the next meeting of this council what contracts have been let by him in his division, and what has been paid for such contracts—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the Reeve, Robinson and King be a Committee to examine a ditch on the 3rd concession opposite James Tudhope's farm, with power to give him a proper outlet if they find it practicable—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that twenty-five dollars be added to the fifty dollars given to the road commissioner for road division No. 4, to enable him to complete the work in said division—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that the treasurer be paid fifty dollars, half year's salary, to the 1st July, 1880—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that the Clerk be paid sixty dollars, half year's salary, to the 1st July, 1880—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by A. Kennedy, that councillor King be instructed to have the road in lieu of side-road between lots thirty-six and thirty-seven in the fourth concession, opened immediately, and the commissioner for that division is empowered and authorized to bring to justice any person or persons who may be found placing obstructions on, or otherwise hindering the free traffic on said road—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that a grant of twenty-five dollars be made to the Wallace and Elma Agricultural Society, to be paid in January, 1881—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the Treasurer lay on the table, at next session, a statement of all the indebtedness of this municipality for railways, county, township or any other purpose, up to date—carried. Moved by W. Ferguson, seconded by W. King, that James Simpson be appointed collector, at a salary of sixty dollars—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by W. King, that the Reeve be instructed to get the bridge on the gravel road on the eighth concession covered with plank at once, and the commissioner for road division No. 1, be instructed to put 50 yards of gravel on the south part of gravel road—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that having received a communication from D. D. Campbell, Esq., Sec.-Treas. H. S. B., asking that seven hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty cents be levied on this township for High School purposes, no action be taken in the matter—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. Ferguson, that the Treasurer's report of money spent in the various divisions for 1879, be published with the minutes of council—carried. Moved by J. Robinson, seconded by W. King, that the Reeve, Deputy-Reeve, and councillor Ferguson be authorized to examine a water course opposite lot twenty-four in the ninth concession, and report at next session—carried. Moved by A. Kennedy, seconded by J. Robinson, that the Reeve and mover be a Committee to ascertain the cost of a road on lot 24, con 2, in lieu of that portion of the gravel road obstructed by railways, and the Clerk communicate with the railway companies as to the amount they will give to the township to have crossings removed—carried. Council adjourned to meet on the first Saturday in September, (4th prox.)

NOTE.—School trustees who have not yet sent in their estimates, will please do so at once.

R. G. ROBERTS, Clerk.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

	Com. orders.	Gen. do.	Total
Road Div. No. 1,	$ 73.00	$ 22.75	$ 95.75
" 2,	87.92	71.80	159.72
" 3,	47.50	44.87	92.37
" 4,	128.85	14.80	143.65
" 5,	14.00	212.49	246.49

(Signed) JOHN STEWART, Treas. of Wallace.

GREY.

COUNCIL.—Council met at Eggar's hotel, Cranbrook, August 16th, 1880; Members all present; Reeve in the chair; minutes of last meeting were read and approved. The Clerk, Mr. A. Hunter, handed in his resignation of the office of Township Clerk on account of his official duties as Clerk of Div. Court being so pressing that he was unable to devote sufficient time to Municipal duties. Communication from Wm. Lochhead, Deputy-Reeve of Elma, re that the township line opposite lot 40 be closed. Communication from Township Clerk Howich, re By-law for drains affecting Grey. The following accounts were presented and ordered to be paid: John Hunter, for gravel, 1878, 1879, 1880, $20; W. T. Hunter, stone hammers, $4.25; Widow McKay, gravel, $7.20; John Long, work on roads, $8.30; Robert Harris, building bridge between Grey and Elma, $33.25; Wm. Burgess, sixteen loads of gravel, 80c; James Kelly, cedar and nails for roads, $1.42; F. Coates, stringers for bridge con. 1, $25.26, and balance contract cons. 3 and 4, $112.40, less $2.20 paid by Coates' order to D. A. Stewart; James Watt & Co., plank for roads, $7.46; Wm. Kiser, gravelling sideroad 4, con. 14, $19.60; Geo. McKay, work on roads, $20; A. McIlwraith, road scraper, $7.50; R. J. Scott, gravelling sideroad con. 12, $10; F. Squires, grading con. 4, $5.25; D. McDonald, ditch con. 1 and 2, $5.10; John McTaggart, covering crossway con. 14, $25; S. Robertson, per order Fralick Job, con 5, 6, lot 31, $26.25; Widow McCullock, aid to convey deaf mute to Belleville, $8; Wm. Milne, plank for roads, $12.85; E. Garrow, plank for roads, $2.29; F. Coates, account bridge, $100; Thomas Newsome, account bridge, $40; A. McNair, postage, stationery for self, clerk and Reeve, and trip to Wingham and Seaforth, $17.25; McGillicuddy Bros., printing up to date, $44.25; John Giddings, Grey share contract boundary Grey and Elma, $12.55; John Dunbar repairing bridge con. 2, $6; Wm. Fulton, lumber for roads, 42c.; Tuck & Robertson, drain tile, $8.50; Hewitt ditch at Walton, $6; Wm. Douglass, work on boundary Grey & McKillop, $8.75; M. Shine, repairing bridge, $4; M. McKenzie, repairing Logan's bridge, $2; James Scullie, work Grey and McKillop boundary, $38. The Clerk was instructed to write Wm. Young, that he is charged with having obtained money from this Council on false pretenses, and to ask for an explanation, or failing which, action will be taken against him. It was moved by John Hyslop, seconded by E. Bryan, that James Mitchell be appointed inspector of stone work at new bridge con. 12—carried. It was moved by W. Oliver, seconded by John Hislop, that the Reeve and Mr. Bryan, examine the drain contract of Tuck & Robertson, with power to have the engineer also if they consider it necessary—carried. It was moved by W. Oliver, seconded by John Hislop, provided that Tuck & Robertson's contract be found satisfactory, the Reeve be empowered to issue a debenture for balance of payment in full of said contract—carried. Thomas Newsome was granted the sum of twenty dollars on account contract not yet completed. C. McDougall, account contract, $20. A Hunter's salary as clerk, extra work on voters' list, and registering votes' lists, $89. It was moved by John Hislop, seconded by W. Oliver, that Wm. Spence be township Clerk, at the same salary as held by the late Clerk, including all except Births, Deaths and Marriages.—carried. It was moved by W. Oliver, seconded by E. Bryan, that Mr. A. Hunter be paid the sum of $89, in full of salary and extras in voters' list, and registration of Births, Deaths and Marriages—carried. Council adjourned to met at Tuck's Hotel, Cranbrook, on the last Friday in September.

WM. SPENCE, Clerk, Ethel P. O.

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

New Dress Goods in all the leading spring shades at 12½c. per yard and upwards, at Bean & Gee's.

Bean & Gee's is the only place making shirts to order and guaranteeing perfect fit. Don't forget it.

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

Ladies Black and Colored Kids at 50c. per pair at Bean & Gee's.

Coal oil, 20 cts.; 5 gallons 75 cts.; medium size crimp top chimnies, 5 cents; good burners, 10 cents; at Hacking's drug store.

Mr. Blake's argument that free trade is better than protection because England did not suffer from the panic as severely as the United States is not a sound one. The suffering in England was much more intense than in the States, and the good times were slower in returning. Business is remarkably brisk across the lines, while England is not yet out of the slough. The Americans sent about a million witnesses in gold, and half a million more in provisions, to Ireland, to bear testimony that protection is neither ruinous nor selfish.

Nearly all diseases have their origin in impure blood and improper action of the liver. Cleanse the blood, regulate the bowels, and keep the glandular system healthy and active by the use of **Burdock Blood Bitters,** and sickness will be a stranger to your household. **Burdock Blood Bitters** is sold by all dealers at one dollar per bottle.

"When a farmer picks up a home paper and sees every reliable business firm represented in its columns by good healthy advertisements, he says to himself at once "that is a business place; the merchants are energetic, wide awake, and up to the times; they are trying to build up their town and enhance the interests of the surrounding country. They deserve a little patronage and they shall have mine."—*Ex.*

Now that the season of summer complaints is approaching, every individual should be guarded by a proper remedy. The most pleasant, safe, and speedy cure for diarrhœa, and all bowel complaints, is the old, reliable medicine, **Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry.** All dealers supply it at 35 cents per bottle.

The city of Guelph has invested $100,000 in waterworks, taking the supply from the River Speed, about a mile from the market place, and a good many of the citizens are having pipes laid into their premises. The railway companies are also about to supply their engines from the same source, and the managers of the Model Farm, some two miles from the pumping engine, have arranged to have their pipes laid to connect with that place.

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.

The case of the unfortunate Canadian girl Buddie McCrae, who came to so sad an end at Buffalo recently, has just met with a parallel at Chicago, the victim being an Ottawa girl.

A Long Time to Suffer.

Twenty-five years of endurance with Catarrh is a long period of annoyance and misery. Mrs. E. J. Flanders, of Manchester, N. H. after going through with it all, writes: "The Constitutional Catarrh Remedy has rescued me from intense suffering, and almost the grave." This medicine is for sale by all druggists.

A special general meeting of the shareholders of the Georgian Bay and Wellington Railway will be held in Durham on the 14th proximo to confirm the agreement with the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

A Good Account.

"To sum it up, six long years of bed-ridden sickness and suffering, costing $200 per year, total, $1,200—all of which was stopped by three bottles of Hop Bitters taken by my wife since has done her own housework for a year, who without the loss of a day, and I want everybody to know of it for their benefit."

"JOHN WEEKS, Butler N. Y.

Another sortie has been made by the Candahar garrison, in which eight British officers were killed and five wounded and 180 men killed.

Mothers, do not drug your children with poisonous opiates, in the form of Soothing Syrups, when one bottle of **Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry** will allay all irritation of the stomach and bowels incident to teething. It is pleasant, mild and harmless, and is a positive specific for every form of summer complaint. All druggists sell it at 35 cents per bottle.

The crops on the farms of the Biddulph prisoners have all been harvested and a quantity of it threshed. Carroll's crop of oats was recently harvested by a bee at which four reaping machines and about forty of his sympathizers attended.

On the Verge of the Grave.

Such was the Condition of Moses A. Walker, of Derry N. H., with congestion of the Lungs and Chronic Catarrh. Two bottles of the Constitutional Catarrh Remedy entirely restored him to health, and, to use his own words, "built up my whole system." The Remedy is for sale by all druggists.

A game of cricket played at Elora between the Palmerston and Elora clubs, was decided a draw, two players of Palmerston club not being around to take their place at the bat. One innings was played. Score:—Elora, 107; Palmerston, 28, and two wickets to go down.

Remedy for Hard Times.

Stop spending so much money on fine clothes, rich food and style. Buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way and especially stop the foolish habit of running after expensive and quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, and makes the proprietors rich, but put your trust in the greatest of all simple, pure remedies, Hop Bitters, that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see better times and good health. Try it once. Read of it in another column.

Kincardine *Standard*: Messrs. Fair & Co., of Kincardine have received an order from a firm in London for 1,000 bushels of plums. They have already shipped about 300 bushels to the Forest City. The price for plums is very low this year.

Stop That Cough.

If you are suffering with a Cough, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis, Hay Fever, Consumption, loss of voice, tickling in the throat, or any affection of the throat or Lungs, use DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY for Consumption. This is the great remedy that is causing so much excitement by its wonderful cures, curing thousand of hopeless cases. Over one million bottles of DR. KING'S NEW DISCOVERY have been used within the last year, and have given perfect satisfaction in every instance. We can unhesitatingly say that this is really the only *sure cure* for throat and lung affections, and can cheerfully recommend it to all. Call and get a trial bottle free of cost, or a regular size for $1.00. For sale by J. H. Michener, Listowel.

ABOUT ADVERTISING.—Q. What is advertising? A. The art of exciting curiosity. Q. What is curiosity. A. A feeling of inquisitiveness, which nothing short of investigation will satisfy. Q. What is the result of creating this feeling? A. Prosperity and riches to the advertiser. Therefore if you would succeed in advertising, excite curiosity, and you will hit the mark every time.—*Ex.*

A Great Chicago Enterprise.

The Laboratory