LISTOWEL STANDARD.

FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1880.

THE House was not a little surprised on Tuesday night by the announcement made by Mr. Mackenzie that he had resigned the Opposition leadership, and henceforth could be considered only as a private member. Unexpected as the announcement was, Sir John Macdonald did not let the occasion pass without paying a graceful tribute to one in whom he had found a foeman worthy of his steel. It has not as yet transpired what has caused Mr. Mackenzie's withdrawal from the leadership; but it has been quite evident that there has been a growing dissension in the Opposition ranks. Who his will be successor has not been announced, but the probabilities are that Mr. Blake will assume the reins which he has all but held since re-entering public life. That this shuffling of the Opposition dice will prove a weakness rather than a strength to the "party" seems altogether probable; but 'tis none of our funeral. With Sir John all we hope is, "that the hon. gentleman who takes his place will display the same ability, the same earnestness, and the same zeal in what he considers to be for the good of the country" as the late leader of the Opposition.

UPPER CANADA LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.

The subject of the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund is one in which Mr. Hesson's constituents in this vicinity are particularly interested, and that gentlemen, as will be seen by a perusal of the following official report of the debate which occurred recently in the House on this question, is not remiss in advancing their claims to a portion of this fund.

Mr. Hesson in moving for an Address for copies of all papers and correspondence between this Government and the Government of Ontario, in reference to an award made under the British North America Act, dated September 3rd, 1870, in so far as said award relates to the Upper Canada Land Improvement Fund; also a statement showing the amount of such sum under said award, the sum since paid, if any, together with the names of the municipalities to which such sums were paid; also, the sum now due, with the names of the municipalities to which such sums are due, adding interest until January 1st, 1880, said: My attention has been called to this matter on several occasions by the various municipal township councils of the county I represent. It is a matter of great importance to them. They claim that a large sum of money is due them from this Fund, which was established by the Act of 1853, sec. 14. The description of the fund will be found in the Statutes in the Act entitled, "An Act respecting School Lands." It will be seen that under the Act 12th Vic., Cap. 200, 1,000,000 acres waste lands of the Crown were set apart and held at $2.50 an acre, while the other Crown Lands were held at $2 an acre. A demand was made on the Government of that day for a more liberal land policy. The settlement of the townships was very materially retarded by the miserable state of the roads, and it appears the Government was advised to enact a more liberal policy in connection with those lands, and in consequence the Government on the recommendation of Mr. Ralph, then Commissioner of Crown Lands, did so, fixing the price at $2 an acre for School Lands, and that of the Crown Lands at $1.50, and setting apart one-fourth of the proceeds of the sales of the Public School Lands and one-fifth of the Crown Lands for what is now known as the land "Improvement Fund," to be appropriated to the making of roads and bridges and such works. In consequence of the new regulations, a very large increase of the population took place in a few years, a large amount of wild lands being taken up. On March 6th, 1861, by an Order in Council, this Improvement Fund was cancelled, but the municipalities interested claimed that all the moneys accruing from the sales, from the date of the establishment of the Fund, in 1853, and up to the period of cancellation, should be appropriated to the purposes mentioned in the Act. The inhabitants of the counties of Perth, Huron and Bruce, very properly claim the Government should carry out its promises, promises on which they were induced to enter the then wilderness. These counties have expended very large sums for the purpose of improvements, at their own cost and entailing heavy liabilities, which would have been avoided had the Fund been paid over from time to time, as promised to the townships. They now claim the money should be refunded them. I, as representing North Perth, think this should be done as early as possible. I am aware great difficulties have arisen through the lapse of time, and from other causes; but nevertheless, I trust hon. Ministers will be able to devote some attention to it during the recess, and that a just settlement will be arrived at. The matter was brought before the Ontario Legislature recently, when the responsibility for the delay was partially thrown on this House. I hope there will be complaints on that score no longer. No less than $124,683 is claimed as having been received by the Government from the sales of School Lands, from 1853 to 1861, and from the sale of Crown Lands $101,771.86, making a total of $226,456.86, one-quarter of which is claimed by the municipalities interested in those lands, on the School, and one-fifth on the Crown Lands. In North Perth the townships of Elma and Wallace claim that large sums are due them, the figures for which are now in my hands. Whether the amount is correct or not I cannot say; but I trust the Government will see to some action being taken whereby this matter will be settled as early as possible, and justice done to the municipalities.

Mr. Farrow: I am glad the hon. member for North Perth (Mr. Hesson) has brought this matter up. It much concerns several counties and a great many townships, and especially the northern part of the county of Huron. I remember well that when I went into that county 25 years ago it was a wilderness. The price of the land was $2.50 an acre for the School Lands and $2 for the Crown Lands. It then required a good, stout-hearted man to take his axe and go into the backwoods, where the wolf was howling and the bears were prowling about. The hardships were very great, and there were no roads; it was thought, and justly too, that the price charged by the Government for the land was too high. Upon these representations to the Government, a reduction was made in the shape of a fund called the Land Improvement Fund, by which one-fifth of the proceeds of such lands should be paid back to the municipalities for improvement thereon. The municipalities got this money up to 1861. From that date to 1867, the government paid no money to the municipalities out of this Fund, and the money remained in the hands of the Government. I am sorry that our friends opposite did not settle this matter when they were in power. The Privy Council confirmed the decision of the Arbitrators between Ontario and Quebec, when they were in power, and I think they ought to have taken it up and given the municipalities their just share. I suppose they were so busy in the elections that they could not attend to it, and I suppose our friends on this side were so busy last year about this National Policy that they could not take it up. I hope they will lose no more time in setting the matter right. The money is the peoples, and they want the Government to pay it over to them. The municipalities paid this money into the Treasury, and those hardworking sons of toil ought not to be kept out of it any longer. The Government was to collect this money for 6 per cent., but it has actually charged 20 per cent. for collecting it. They ought to pay over forthwith the money and the 20 per cent. in addition that they have taken for collecting.

The motion was agreed to.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Increase in Dominion Notes.

Sir L. Tilley moved the House into Committee of the Whole to consider the following resolution: That the amount of Dominion notes issued and outstanding may be increased to twenty millions of dollars, provided the Finance Minister shall always hold for the redemption of such notes an amount in gold, or gold and Dominion securities guaranteed by the Government of the United Kingdom, equal to not less than 25 per cent. of the total amount of such outstanding notes shall be held in gold, and the statements to be published by the Finance Minister, under the eighth section of the Act 31 Vic., cap. 46, shall show distinctly the amount so held by him in gold and guaranteed securities respectively. The law at present did not provide for any limitation of issue, since that for all issues over $12,000,000 a dollar in gold should be held for a dollar in paper. The Government proposed to raise the issue now from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000, the increase to be in the sums of $4,000,000 per annum for two successive years. They proposed to hold as security for this gold to the extent of one fourth and Government securities for the balance. Then if $16,000,000 were in circulation $4,000,000 would be held in gold, or $12,000,000 in Government securities. The issue of Government notes was in the first place designed that the people might enjoy some of the profits of the circulation. At present the circulation of Dominion notes had sprung from $10,500,000 to $12,000,000, and of this amount $9,500,000 were held by the banks. The Government held $4,150,000 in gold against the circulation. He was aware that the proposed system was opposed on the question of expansion. The Government had considered this, as it was doubted whether it had the ability to meet any demand made on the treasury for gold under such circumstances. He apprehended nothing on that point, however, as the Government would hold 15 per cent. in gold and 10 per cent. in securities, which could be converted into cash at any moment. The financial powers of the Government to-day were sufficient to prevent any danger on this head. The Government had besides its revenue, £600,000, and $300,000 of guaranteed debentures, which might have been floated under authority in 1878, but which were not floated, but for which issue there was authority. The interest on the issue was saved, and if necessary the Government could fall back upon the right to issue the debentures they possessed. It was also arranged that the debentures should be issued for the balance of the notes in circulation beyond what were covered by gold and guaranteed securities sufficient to cover the whole amount in circulation, and these could be taken advantage of at any moment. At no previous period had the Government at its credit a larger sum available for any purpose. Last year the Government deposit was $8,500,000 and though the circulation was $11,500,000 the entire sum called for in gold, on account of banks, was only $1,600,000, which was paid out. The practical result of the proposition was that if the Government increased the circulation to $16,000,000 it would require to hold $2,400,000 in gold, or 15 per cent.; and 10 per cent. in guaranteed securities, or $1,600,000, and the Government would then issue $16,000,000 in securities for payment in excess of this sum. Under the present system instead of holding a gold revenue of $4,150,000 we should hold only $1,860,000 in gold, and the balance in securities, thus relieving from deposit $2,290,000. There was no question, in consequence of arrangements which had been made, that the securities would be available within twenty-four hours for the purpose of replacing the gold drawn out. There were many annuities payable in these notes, and in addition to their being redeemable in Halifax, St. John, Montreal and Toronto, they would be redeemable at Charlottetown, Winnipeg and Victoria. This was in accordance with the spirit of the first Act. The banks at present had $21,000,000 in circulation, with deposits of $70,000,000 and Government deposits of $11,000,000—a total liability of $102,000,000, against which they would hold Dominion notes of $16,000,000.

Sir R. Cartwright said he thought that the resolution should have been brought down at an earlier day. He thought the advance of an issue from $12,000,000 to $20,000,000 was a step in a direction of the Government taking the entire issue of notes into its own hands. Though there were many opinions upon this subject, yet he thought there could be little doubt that such a course had but one end—namely, one of danger to the State. At times of stringency it would greatly increase the stringency, and would decrease the already small amount of gold in reserve as it was not much more than $6,000,000. He was sensible of the dangers which beset a great inflation with too little gold in reserve, and this had induced him to alter the laws a few years ago. What changes were made then were as great as safety would permit, and he also doubted whether the additional $8,000,000, as proposed, could be floated under the conditions mentioned by the Finance Minister, and the facility for their redemption would cause their return to be so speedy as to seriously embarrass the Government, and the redemption would have to be made out of the small reserve of gold on hand and would speedily exhaust it. The extension of the note issue would also cause additional borrowing. He thought that the banks had done very well in the past, and he saw no reason for immediately interfering with them as they had done very good service. He deprecated any change, as at the present time, if there was any stringency, gold could readily be obtained in England; and he thought the banks could be left in peace, so far as their reserves were concerned. The old Scotch system of banking, which had prevailed in Canada, was, in his opinion, a sounder one, and one which might reasonably have been left alone, as it had met all the requirements of the country. He observed that in the series of resolutions to be moved by the Finance Minister on the banking subject, that it was left to the option of persons under certain circumstances to demand payment in Dominion notes.

Mr. Wallace (Norfolk) said the theory of a national currency had many supporters. He was not of the opinion that a national currency would make persons rich without honest labor. He congratulated the Finance Minister in having gone in the matter as far as he had. One argument in opposition to the idea of a national currency was that waves of depression had always taken place at intervals, but the cause of this had to be looked into. He could understand waves of the sea or storms which are due to natural laws, but commercial waves of depression were due to national laws. He thought that commercial depression was due to legislation, and what caused depression could cure it. He contended that the depression was wholly due to the fact that the financial system of the country was placed upon a gold basis, the contraction of credit and finally its total loss. The gold basis was false, as embodying the promise to pay that which men who promised did not possess. Then, as a consequence, credit arose and took the place of gold. Then credit failed and then came commercial chaos and ruin. He cited the case of Jay Cooke as a startling case in point of his theory. Money, he argued, was simply a creation of the law, and hence a gold basis was bad. If the Goverement impress was taken, if it was no longer a sovereign, or an eagle, or money in the strict sense of the word, it had no value, which was equivalent with usefulness. It was also contended that scarcity was a proof of the value of a gold coinage, but scarcity did not create a value of any reality nor did indestructibility. He thought that anything of intrinsic value was not fit for money, but money should be merely representative. It should also be remembered that money did nothing, nor was it of any value in itself, for men had to part with it before it became of any value. An objection had been made to the scheme of a Governmental issue on the ground that it would stand in the way of the country borrowing money. The idea of making money with a printing press was sneered at, but he thought that if the credit of the country was good, it would be better to make money on its own security. It must be remembered that money of itself would not build a foot of the road. The object of the money was to utilize the labor of the country, and he felt assured that a national currency would fully satisfy the poor who were now unemployed. He felt assured that if the Government issued two notes—one a gold basis note and one a national basis note—the national note would be found to be as popular and as good as the other. Reference had been made to the comparative uselessness of national currency abroad, but if prices were less in Canada than abroad, she would not need to purchase abroad, and her own paper would buy as much at home. A fiat money had been sneered at, but it should be remembered there was no foreign trade save that of production. If the country produced gold then it could export it, but then if it did not the argument was of no use. He contended that gold was of no value in itself, as it was given up for the barest necessities of life. The value of gold was regulated by supply and demand. He thought money should not be exportable, as an exportable money was a source of weakness to the country, as a man could remove a gold coinage, whereas if his interests were bound with a country which had a national currency he would feel bound to stop and do his best to maintain its institutions. When the banking resolutions came up he would move an amendment to them.

Mr. Charlton said that he would not endorse the views of the Finance Minister, and the plan he proposed was, he thought, one which had been generally condemned by the first financiers of the United States, such as Alexander Hamilton, John Sherman and others. The hon. member then proceeded to review the remarks of the member for South Norfolk. The proposed changes were very great, the arguments adduced were old and utterly worn out. They were merely those of George Law, the French Assembly, the American Colonists, and the Southern Confederacy, and they had been exploded in all cases. He was surprised to hear them revived again. All the opinions of scientific financialists were against them, notably Francis Horner, Chairman of the Bullion Committee in the House of Commons in England in 1811; of Judge Storey, of C. J. Marshall, of the United States Supreme Court; of Henry Lee, and of Daniel Webster. It might be taken as an axiom that the abandonment of specie payments always meant misery and pressure on the poorest. Russia, Austria and Turkey had all alike found the surcharge of an irredeemable currency. It was absurd to suppose that money could be made by Government. The hon. gentlemen had sneered at money as an indestructible element. As it was at present gold and silver would last for 2,000 years.

After recess, Mr. Charlton continued, and argued that the country would suffer severely from any issue as mere fiat currency.

Hon. Mr. Mills opposed the resolution and said he thought it involved a breach of faith with the banks.

Sir John Macdonald said the Government had, under all systems of government, an absolute right to the government of the public moneys, and had generally reserved the right of making money. They had the right to make a promise to pay equal to gold, and it was only a modification or an act of grace if the Crown gave up the right of issue. To say the proposed issue was a breach of faith was absurd. If it was a breach of faith, the issue of $12,000,000 was equally so. The banks had accepted it, and the late Government during five years of office did not seem to have made any very strenuous efforts to right the breach of faith of which the member for Bothwell had spoken.

Sir S. L. Tilley introduced a bill based on the resolution; he also moved for a committee to consider the following resolutions:

That the charters of the several banks to which the Act respecting banks and banking (34 Vic. Cap. 5) applies shall be extended to the first day of July, 1891, subject to the following provisions:

1st. That after the first day of July, 1881 (on which day their charters, if not extended would expire,) the payment of the notes of any such bank intended for general circulation shall be the first charge upon its assets; and that the bank shall not, after the said day, issue or re-issue any such note for a less sum than five dollars, or for any other sum not being a multiple of five dollars.

2nd. That from and after the same day any such bank, when making any payment, shall, on the request of the person to whom the payment is to be made, pay the same, or such part thereof, not exceeding fifty dollars, as such person may request, in Dominion notes for one or for two dollars each, at the option of the receiver.

3rd. And that from and after the passing of the Act to be passed in pursuance of these resolutions, the proportion of the cash reserves to be held by any such bank in Dominion notes shall never be less than forty per cent.

4th. That the form of the monthly returns to the Government be so amended as to show more clearly the financial position of the bank.

5th. That sections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of the Act of last session (42 Vic. cap. 45,) respecting the number of the bank shares, be repealed.

In Committee, Mr. Plumb opposed the issue of an irredeemable currency as one which, if not impracticable, would bring serious and evil results in its train. It would be impossible to carry on any great work on the basis proposed by the member for South Norfolk. He doubted whether, under certain circumstances, the conditions under which the bank charters were renewed might be somewhat modified, and was in favor of a gradual assimilation of our banking system with that of the United States.

Mr. Wallace replied to the comment on his speech. He denied that the principle of a national currency in any degree involved either the principle of an irredeemable or an inconvertible currency. It had been said also that there was some close connection between banking and currency. This was incorrect, and there was no more connection between the two elements than between the growing and selling of wheat. Any person could speculate in wheat, but only the farmer could grow it. The hon. gentleman then reviewed the condition of the United States during several years under the currency of greenbacks, and contended that it was an era of great prosperity. He moved an amendment to the second clause, that no banks, which under the authority of any act of this Parliament shall get a renewal of its charter, shall be empowered to put into circulation a larger amount of its own notes than the amount of the said notes in circulation at the date of expiration of its present charter.

Mr. Boultoe endorsed the resolution as one calculated to promote the future prosperity of the country.

After reviewing the general qeustion, the amendment was put and lost. The House resumed and the resolutions were agreed to. A bill based on the resolutions was then introduced and read a first time.

HON. GEORGE BROWN.

His Condition Becoming Very Alarming.

Toronto, April 28.—The condition of Hon. Geo. Brown is hourly becoming more serious. Utter nervous prostration still continues, and now that he cannot take nourishment most serious consequences are feared. The only way that food can be administered to him is through a tube. Dr. Aiken, who has been confident of his patient's recovery all along, does not speak hopefully to-night.

FACTION RAMPANT.

How the Action of the Listowel Public School Board is Viewed by our Neighbors.

From the Mitchell Advocate.

Quite a little storm is raging in Listowel over the inspectorship of the town schools. Mr. Alexander, one of our County Inspectors, has had the supervision of the Listowel public schools for quite a number of years. They have been remarkable for very great efficiency and no complaint was ever made against the Inspector, to whom, to a great extent, the credit for this efficiency is due. On the contrary, it was generally admitted, that whatever other grounds of dislike certain factionists might have against Mr. Alexander, even they admired his skill and success in his professional work. By a turn of the kaleidescope they found themselves in a majority on the school board, and without warning, gave him the grand bounce. As there was no one in the town, amongst the few who were qualified for the position, that cared for accepting it, they were compelled to go out of the county and appoint Mr. Clapp, the Inspector for North Wellington. In taking this step they effectually punished themselves for their exercise of petty spite. Only a short time previously this same Mr. Clapp had rung from the Minister of Education a statement to the effect, that no County Inspector could hold the supervision of the schools of a town outside the limits of his own county. Consequently, if he accepted the appointment he would have to fly in the face of a decision procured by himself from his superior officer, and if the Listowel board persists in appointing him, they will set the Minister of Education at defiance, or compel him to revise a decision he gave only a short time ago. It is a shame that faction animosity should be allowed to bring matters to such a pass. Mr. Alexander loses nothing by the wanton insult put upon him; Mr. Clapp, and the faction that dragged him into the breach, gain nothing but their trouble for their pains. Meanwhile the schools have been thrown into confusion for want of regular supervision, several teachers have resigned, and others have been hastily appointed in their places, and the whole town is disgusted at and disgraced by the narrow tyranical spirit displayed by its board of trustees.

A CHURCH SCANDAL.

Rev. W. H. Handford Charged With Immortality and Embezzlement.

Toronto, April 26.—For some time past rumurs have been afloat reflecting upon the character of Rev. W. H. Handford, pastor of Bond street Congregational church. Enquiry was made to-day and it was found that one of the deacons of the church accuses him of immoral conduct. Mr. Thompson, the deacon referred to, says Mr. Handford is living in indecent relations with two female members of his congregation. He also accuses the pastor of having embezzled the proceeds of a bazaar held in Shaftsbury Hall some time ago, and of being a drunkard. The deacons were requested to meet at the church to investigate the charges and hear Mr. Handford's statement, but by some mistake the meeting was made a congregational one, many ladies being present. Mr. Thompson said he was ready to make the charges at any time, but they being of a delicate nature, he requested a committee of members to hear and pass upon them. He was about entering into particulars when he was greeted with cries of "Shame, shame." The proceedings were of the liveliest description, but as the reporters were ordered out of the room early in the evening no report was taken. A member brought up a resolution expressing confidence in the pastor, which was adopted. Great dissatisfaction is expressed at the manner in which the meeting was conducted and at its results, and there is likely to be a fuller investigation. The case excites general comment, and was the absorbing theme of conversation on the streets to-day.

Toronto, April 27.—Rev. T. W. Handford has sent a communication to the different papers, denying the charges made against him, and Mr. Thompson has sent a letter, saying that he is prepared to substantiate them whenever called upon. A meeting of deacons was held to-day, but the representatives of the press were excluded, and what transpired cannot be learned.

One of the ladies alluded to is about to bring an action for defamation of character against Rev. John Potts, of the Metropolitan Church, who it is said, was the first to spread the stories of Mr. Handford's visits to her house. Mr. Handford will not resign.

The principal charge against Rev. T. W. Handford, is that he has been guilty of immoral conduct with several lady members of his congregation. One of these is described as follows: "Her appearance is not calculated to inspire affection, if affections are inspired by appearances. She is not handsome, is far from young, is old-maidish in her manner, and displays a number of corkscrew curls, which do not add to her attractiveness." Mr. Handford has many friends in this vicinity who will regret to learn of the serious trouble which has befallen him, and who will hope that his reputation will be cleared.

THE N.P. AT WASHINGTON.

A Fear that the Dominion may Become "Sufficient Unto Itself."

Washington, April 23.—The report accompanying the resolution for the appointment of a Reciprocity Treaty Commission, presented in the House to-day by Hon. Mr. Cox, shows the extent and importance of the trade of Canada. From 1872 to 1878, inclusive, the value of her exports, was $572,834,000, and her imports, $776,346,000. The trade between the United States and Canada ranks next to that between this country and Great Britain. The report alludes to Canada's protective tariff, and says it is of special importance that the question should be taken up now, before, under the influence of hostile legislation between the two countries, Canada shall become a producer rather than a consumer and sufficient unto itself.

THE LAMBTON MILLS MURDER.

DeCoursier Sentenced to be Hanged on June 16th.

Toronto, April 26.—The trial of Robert DeCoursier, for the murder of his brother at Lambton mills, in September last, was commenced at the assizes to-day. The prisoner has improved greatly since his imprisonment. Dalton McCarthy is for the defence.

Toronto, April 27.—The DeCoursier murder trial was finished at 8 o'clock to-night. Mr. Dalton McCarthy made a vigorous speech on behalf of his client to convince the jury that the accused was insane. The jury deliberated about two hours and returned to court with a verdict of "guilty." On being asked if he had anything to say, the prisoner shook his head and answered very carelessly "nothing." Judge Galt spoke very feelingly to the prisoner and sentenced him to be hanged at the jail on the 16th June at six o'clock in the morning.

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

THE NEW GLADSTONE MINISTRY.

It is believed that the following appointments have been sanctioned by the Queen:—The Duke of Argyle, Lord President of Council; Sir Wm. G. Vernon Harcourt, Secretary of State for Home Department; Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for Colonial Department; Right Hon. John Bright, Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster; Right Hon. J. Hansfield, President of the Local Government Board; Earl Granville, Secretary of State for the Foreign Department; Marquis of Hartington, Secretary of State for India; H. E. E. Childers, Secretary of State for War; Lord Selbourne, Lord High Chancellor; Wm. E. Forster, Chief Secretary for Ireland; Lord Northbrook, First Lord of the Admiralty.

The *Times* says of the dozen or more members of the new Cabinet a great majority will be Liberals or Whigs of the old type. The new Government promises to be a moderate one, while it allows due play to the younger forces of party. On the whole the difficult task that Gladstone undertook seems to have been judiciously performed thus far. A Liberal Administration has been formed which promises to be strong, moderate and representative. Of the appointments outside the Cabinet the most remarkable is that of the Marquis of Ripon as Governor-General of India. In the present case it is inevitable that the Viceroy should be changed simultaneously with the change of Ministry, but the example is novel, and it is not desirable that it should become a precedent.

BRITISH VICTORY IN AFGHAN.

Great Battle Won by Gen. Stewart. 1,000 Afghans killed.

Calcutta, April 23.—A despatch from Cabul reports that while a considerable force of British troops under command of General Stewart was marching on Ghuznai they suddenly encountered a body of about 15,000 tribesmen and 3,000 swordsmen, the latter belonging to the communities of religious fanatics so common in the Central and Southern portions of Afghanistan. The English were totally surprised, having no information of so large a body of the enemy in the neighborhood. A battle ensued, the fanatical swordsmen rushing upon the British with great impetuosity, and without apparent regard for their own lives. At first Gen. Stewart's command was completely outflanked, and fears were entertained of the repetition in Afghanistan of the Isandula catastrophe in Zululand; but after an hour's warm fighting, modern military science began to tell, and the Afghans were finally defeated and dispersed, leaving 1,000 of their number dead upon the field. The British loss is reported as 17 killed and 115 wounded. It is believed Gen. Stewart will meet with no further serious opposition before reaching Ghuznai, where he is expected to arrive within a day or two.

MORE AFGHAN FIGHTING.

Ghuznai April 26.—Gen. Stewart again engaged the enemy on the 20th instant. The enemy numbered eight hundred, and are known as Mooshkialum's army. After two hours' fighting they were defeated with a loss of four hundred in killed and wounded. The British loss was two killed and nine wounded.

ELMA.

PROLIFIC EWES.—Mr. Wm. Hammond, in the 7th con., has a ewe which brought forth four lambs recently. His neighbor Mr. Singleton M'Bain is also the possessor of a ewe which had four lambs this spring. This remarkable prolificness must be the effect of the N. P., for who ever heard of twe Elma farmers having an increase to their flocks during the "fly on the wheel" regime?

NEWRY—Mr. A. H. Wynn has re-purchased the Newry hotel, and is about taking possession. His numerous friends will be pleased to see him back again. It is thought that "mein host," Mr. Cook, intends to locate at Monekton.

STRATFORD.

Sore throat and diptheria is very bad in the west end of the town.

The new block that is going up next to the *Beacon* is estimated to cost $7,000.

LOOK OUT for twenty and fifty cent counterfeit pieces. They are in circulation.

The Chairman of the Board of Health has issued a proclamation warning all to have their yards cleaned up before the first May.

A man named Wm. Bickford was run over by the Port Dover train a short distance from Stratford. His arm and shoulder were broken. Slight hope of recovery.

MOOREFIELD.

On Thursday last the second annual spring show of stock and seed grain was held at Moorefield. The weather was all that could be desired, and the roads passable, consequently there was a large gathering of farmers. There were two entries of wheat, all of which might be called first-class samples. The following is the prize list: *Grain*—Russian White Wheat—1, W. Elliot; 2, R. Armstrong. Red Chaff—1, W. Elliot; 2, R. Armstrong. White Oats—1, W. Elliot; 2, R. Armstrong. Black Oats—R. Armstrong. *Short Horn Bulls*—Two year old and under—1, W. Elliot; 2, A. Anderson. Aged—1, Geo. Cherry; 2, Jas. Bruce. Mr. A. Parks, of Hollen, showed a very fine Ayshire bull, but no prize was offered in this class. *Horses*—Imported heavy draught—1, Lord Clyde, W. Follis Minto; 2, Honest Willie, W. L. Bell, Minto. Canadian Draught—1, A. Long, Marlborough; 2, A. Stinson, Peel. Agricultural—1, J. Musselman; 2, A. Parks, Hollen.—Roadster—1, Jno. Rowe, Peel; 2, R. Rudd, Peel. At the conclusion of the show the seed grain taking first prize was put up at auction; the wheat realized $2 per bush., both samples bringing same price. On the whole the promoters can justly claim that the show was a grand success. The prizes and expenses of the show have thus far been raised by voluntary subscription among the villagers, but we understand an effort will now be made to join with the Peel and Maryborough Agricultural Society, or to organize an independent association. The large number of people attracted to Moorefield by the show added considerably to the business, and we judge every business man in the place reaped some benefit.—*Tribune.*

Bogus and Counterfeit.

There is no genuine Hop Bitters made or sold in Canada except by Hop Bitters M'f'g Co., of Toronto, Ont., nor can they be, for the sole and exclusive right to use the name Hop Bitters is secured to said Company by the laws of Canada, by two registered trade marks, and it is a heavy penalty for any one to use the Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and consumers should remember this and shun all spurious, injurious stuff made by others or elsewhere. Hop Bitters is the purest and best *medicine* made.

The Winnipeg *Times*, discussing with the Fargo *Argus* the comparative advantages of Manitoba and Dakota, says that it is a fact demonstrated every winter that the blizzards south of the line are more numerous and severe than those in Manitoba. Last winter the Canadian Pembina Branch road was only blockaded one day by snow, while the American line was compelled to suspend business for a week. It gives the following table in order to show which point offers the farmer the best market for produce, the quotations being taken from the latest reports in both Fargo and Winnipeg papers:

FARGO.		WINNIPEG.	
Wheat, No. 1	00 to 98c	*Wheat	95c to $1
Oats	45 to 50c	Oats	60 to 65c
Barley	none sold	Barley	60 to 65c
Butter	29 to 30c	Butter	25 to 30c
Eggs	00 to 20c	Eggs	00 to 20c
Cheese	00 to 15c	Cheese	00 to 20c
Potatoes	00 to 60c	Potatoes	75 to 80c

*$1.10 at the Portage.

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.

The decision in the case of Gauhan vs. Howard, rendered on Thursday at the Guelph Assizes, was one of considerable interest. It will be remembered that some time ago Mr. Gauhan was ejected from the Council in Guelph by order of Mayor Howard on the ground that he was not properly qualified. Mr. Gauhan entered an action for damages. The decision given by Mr. Justice Cameron was in favor of the plaintiff. He stated that, whether Gauhan was properly qualified or not, the Mayor has no authority to question his qualification, that it was a matter to be decided, as perscribed by law, by a writ of *quo warranto*. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff and $100 damages. His Lordship granted a certificate for full costs.

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.

The Credit Valley Railway, it is supposed, will commence their passenger traffic in Toronto about the middle of next month.

Mrs. Jaques, wife of Dr. Jaques, President of the Albert College of Belleville, died on Saturday afternoon after a short illness from inflammation on the lungs.

Of the sixteen Scotch peers elected to the House of Lords in the new Parliament fourteen are Conservatives, one Liberal-Conservative, and only one Liberal.

Worms are the Bane of a Child's Existence, and the prolific source of the numerous diseases which imperil the lives of children. Their presence in the intestinal canal is the source of great irritation, which operating on the delicate nervous organization of the child, so keenly alive to every morbid impression, gives rise at times to the most violent disturbances of the nervous system, such as fits, convulsions, epilepsy, and St. Vitus' dance. Mothers should have resource at once, in such cases, to Freeman's Worm Powders. For sale by all dealers. Price 25 cents.

The feud in San Francisco has at last brought forth a fatal tragedy. De Young of the *Chronicle*, who last August shot Mayor Kalloch, though not fatally, was himself shot and killed by Mayor Kalloch's son on Friday evening. It was a cowardly and cold blooded assassination, to say the least of it.

A Washington despatch to a New York paper talks of the cessation of all reciprocity movements as one result of the decision of the British Government in regard to the claims of the American fishermen in reference to the Fortune Bay affair—to be followed by a demand for the abrogation of the fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty.

No Man on Earth can do a good job of work, preach a good sermon, win a law suit for his client, or write a good article for a paper when he feels miserable and dull, with sluggish brain and unsteady nerve, and none should make the attempt in such a condition. What that man wants is renevating—so to speak—National Pills will do it. Try a box; price 25 cents.

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

During the late British elections a pamphlet was largely circulated in Midlothian entitled "Political Achievements of the Earl of Dalkeith." It was neatly got up, and when opened was found to contain some thirty blank pages.

Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property have been destroyed and many lives lost by a cyclone which visited Illinois on Saturday.

Hagyard's Cattle Spice is put up in pound packages, and is just the medicine wanted at any season of the year for horses, cattle, sheep or pigs. It cleanses the blood, tones up the system, and opens out the water passages, giving relish for food, rapidly improving the condition of the animal fed with it. A purely vegetable preparation: 25 cents a package. Sold by all Druggists and dealers.

Little Johnny O'Connor has gone to reside in Kensington, where his parents have rented a house. A store-keeper named Jones has been sworn in as special constable, and he will sleep with Johnny, and remain with him in the day time till after the Donnelly trial.

THE HUM.—The Ridgetown *Plaindealer* says that Messrs. Moody & Son, of that town, have purchased the Norfolk woolen mills, at Port Dover, which have been idle for some time. It is said the firm intends running the establishment at its full capacity. It is the hum!

"No! You Must not."

Perhaps the strongest anomaly in human nature is to see little children crying for medicine. But so it is when they have partaken of **Scott & Bowne's Palatable Castor Oil.** These gentlemen by their pharmaceutical skill have made that hitherto noxious drug a positive delight, and one that is a pleasure, not a nauseating effort, to partake. All admit the beneficial effects of Castor Oil, but are restrained from taking it by the revolting taste. This, thanks to science, has been overcome. Price 25 cents.

Rev. Dr. Rice, of St. Mary's, has been designated by the authorities of the Methodist Church to Manitoba, to take charge of the missions in that part of the Dominion. The appointment is under consideration with a strong probability that Dr. Rice will accept and forthwith proceed to Winnipeg.

Some People Doubt the genuineness of a *Testimonial*, but a moment's thought, or a trip to the address of the person who gives it, (with a postal card for reply) will convince any one:—

GENTS:—I have much pleasure in recommending Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. I had it in my store for 3 years and was never asked for it. My wife tried a bottle for a bad cold, which completely cured her before it was all used. After this occurred I had confidence to recommend it to my customers. I I am completely sold out and will be obliged if you will send me 3 dozen bottles at once.

Yours, J. KENNEDY.

Dixie, Feb. 17th, 1880.

A Word with Practical People.

The climate of some parts of the south seems to peculiarly foster three special scourges of the general health; these are yellow fever, periodicity; malarial fever and consumption or premature decline always. The result of all of them, when not rapidly fatal, is complete prostration of the whole system, and in most cases, utter inability to derive restoration from nourishment of ordinary food. Then the Doctors all say, the only thing the stomach and pancreas, and liver, can accept and turn into vitalizing blood and solid fibre is Cod Liver Oil, or rather **Scott's Emulsion of the Oil** with the **Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda.** This is a finer nutrient than the Oil alone, and is besides a splendid tonic, and then it has not the least disagreeable taste or odor, and is acceptable to the most sensitive stomach.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Little Falls, N. Y., April 26.—Three thousand five hundred boxes of factory cheese were sold here to-day, 11½c to 14½c was paid. 600 boxes of farm dairy cheese brought from 10c to 13½c; 200 packages of butter sold at 20c to 24c.

Utica, N. Y., April 26.—Two thousand four hundred boxes of cheese were sold to-day at 10½c to 14½c, 700 commissioned.

LISTOWEL MARKETS.

April 29, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.	1 12to	1 15
Spring Wheat, "	1 10	1 12
Barley, "	0 40	0 45
Peas, "	0 60	0 60
Oats, "	0 32	0 33
Flour, per brrl.,	6 00	
Oatmeal, "	2 75	3 00
Cornmeal, "	1 75	2 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 15	0 15
Eggs, per dozen,	0 8	0 09
To use the Hop Bitters or make or sell anything pretending to be like it. Druggists and	0 35	0 40
Hay, per ton,	6 00	7 00
Wood, long,	1 75	2 00
Wood, short,	1 00	1 25
Hogs	8 00	0 00
Hides, per cwt.,	6 00	7 00

TORONTO.

PRICES AT FARMERS' WAGONS

April 29, 1880.		
Wheat, fall, per bush.,	1 18 to	1 20
Wheat, spring, "	1 20	1 25
Barley, "	0 58	0 70
Peas, "	0 67	0 70
Oats, "	0 40	0 41
Rye, "	0 80	0 81
Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs.,	6 50	7 50
Beef, hind q's, "	5 60	6 00
Mutton, by carcase "	9 00	10 00
Butter, per lb.,	0 23	0 25
Butter, large rolls,	0 20	0 23
Butter, tub, dairy,	0 20	0 22