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## Listowel Banner

FERGUSON & ELLIOTT, Publishers.  
FERGUSON EDITOR.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 22, 1882.

### THOSE RESOLUTIONS.

The political luminary who framed the series of resolutions passed at the Conservative Convention lately held at Toronto, would appear to possess a strong faith in the gullibility of mankind in general, and the electors of this Province in particular, otherwise, many of the statements contained would have been less recklessly made, or given to them at least, some coloring of truth. In the first of the resolutions the Convention, with assumed gravity, informs us that the present Administration of Ontario deserves the unqualified condemnation of the electors for alleged squandering of public money, for persistent attacks on the powers of municipalities, for manipulation of the public service for political support, for an ill-concealed desire to procure the disintegration of the Federal Union, and for refusing to believe in the National Policy. It is rather singular, indeed, that during the whole of Mr. Mowat's career in Parliament the Opposition has never been able to sustain, or even find grounds for a charge of squandering the people's money, or point to a single fact in justification of such a charge. If we suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Mowat Administration had been guilty of squandering public money, the only logical conclusion that we can come to is that Mr. Meredith and his followers are not capable of guarding the interests of the people. But Mr. Mowat's Administration is endeavoring to destroy the integrity of the Federal Union, though what its object can be for such a consummation, the Convention has left us in the dark. The very opposite is the truth, and if anything has been done in the way of sowing the seeds of "disintegration," it has been done by Sir John Macdonald and his Government, and by them alone. Mr. Mowat only asks that Ontario's Rights, of which he is the appointed guardian, be guaranteed by and guaranteed by the Act of Confederation, shall be constitutionally maintained, and that her possessions shall not be despoiled to appease the jealousy of Quebec. Again the Mowat Administration is hostile to the National Policy, against the alleged "well understood" wishes of the people. There is no Legislative Act of the Ontario Government on record to justify a charge of hostility, and the statement, from the relation of the Dominion and Local Governments, bears an absurdity on the face of it, and also from the fact that the N. P. has never been an issue in the Provincial elections, nor can it reasonably be made such. Neither is it correct to say that the people of Ontario have declared in favor of the N. P. By one of the most contemptible acts of which any Government could be guilty, they were, it is true, at the late general elections, gerrymandered, or rather swindled out of an expression of correct public sentiment, and influenced by other nefarious practices to record an apparent approval of the Government policy, but beyond that there is no proof for the statement made.

The idea of returning to the old method of placing the power of issuing licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the hands of municipal officers, instead of the present system, as suggested in one of the resolutions, we are certain will not commend itself to the good sense of the people of Ontario. Before the passing of the Crooks Act, the regulations affecting the liquor traffic were a dead letter, and the improvement that has been wrought under the new system, with all its alleged defects, are too well known and appreciated to be ignored. Another charge against the Mowat Administration is that the surplus in the treasury is not quite so large as it may have been at some former time, though the resolution is so carefully drafted as not to state how large is the sum that still lies in the Treasury to

the credit of the Government. Nor would it suit the purpose of this Toronto Convention to state how much of the Ontario surplus, the people's money, has, instead of uselessly accumulating in the Treasury, been given back to the people, to meet municipal indebtedness or invest for lightening municipal obligations, but it does suit its purpose to characterize such expenditure as reckless and extravagant, on the assumption that the statement will be believed by some without examination. Lastly, we are told that "the Liberal-Conservative Government of this Province" promises, if elected, of course understood, to give its best consideration to the improving and cheapening of our school system, so far as it can be done without impairing its efficiency. This last clause is a very wise provision, and the Conservative Convention deserves credit for its foresight and prudence in making it. But if we mistake not, that is exactly what the Mowat Administration has been trying for years, and what every other good government should try to do, and therefore a change of Ministers would not likely make much change in this respect, nor is there any promise given that there would be.

### PEACE IN EGYPT.

With the defeat of the rebel Arabi at Tel-el-Kebir, has followed the collapse of the war in Egypt, and peace has again been restored. The strongholds of the rebels are nearly all in the possession of the British soldiers. Arabi himself is a prisoner, and his forces broken and scattered. The campaign in Egypt has been the annals of British warfare, and furnishes ample testimony, not only of the skillful generalship of Sir Garnet Wolseley, but of the bravery and discipline of the troops under his command. But though Arabi is a prisoner, though his forces are disbanded and his former strongholds are now in the hands of the British, the Egyptian problem is not yet solved and all difficulties overcome. Will Arabi be tried as a rebel and pay the penalty of his crime, or will he be considered as a general who surrenders without further aggression is helpless? Will the British Government cause the troops to be withdrawn and allow the Khedive to have his uncontrolled sway? and what will be the Sultan's attitude in the practical solution of these difficulties? are questions that yet remain to be answered, and which, in their settlement, are not entirely free from future complications. Then there is the question of indemnities for loss sustained during the war, and the ways and means to effectually check or rather prevent any future rebellions. The late achievement of Sir Garnet Wolseley has virtually made the British masters of Egypt, and absolutely placed the future destiny of her political condition in their hands. There is little doubt, however, that the plan of the future government of Egypt will be, to a large extent, determined by a Conference of the European Powers, unless mutual jealousies and distrusts combine to prevent its inception or practical operation.

### Editorial Notes.

ST. MARY'S ARGUS: Prices are gradually declining. Has the N. P. lost its charms? Some of the "faithful" should rise and ask Sir John to explain their worth.

AT THE Conservative convention held in Brussels lately, Mr. Thos. E. Hays was selected as the Conservative candidate to contest East Huron at the forthcoming election for the Local Legislature.

THE list of protests entered comprises thirty-three petitions against sitting members, of whom eighteen are Tories and fifteen Liberals. Eighteen are Ontario cases; eight Quebec; three Nova Scotia, and four New Brunswick. In addition to these, six counter-petitions have been filed against defeated candidates, four of whom are Tories and two Liberals.

OWEN SOUND ADVERTISER: Mr. A. Lyon, M. P. P. for Algoma, has been unsuccessful in getting large grants from the Ontario Government for the purpose of building colonization roads throughout the district. We believe the Government are seriously con-

sidering the advisability of dividing Algoma into two or three constituencies, and we hope to see the matter taken up by them before the close of the present parliamentary term.

LONDON ADVERTISER: It is well known that under the old system of issuing tavern licenses, the permission to sell liquor was not granted with a view to the convenience of the public, but solely as a result of the logrolling that preceded the Aldermanic elections. As for the inspection, it was a farce, and houses of public resort were kept open year after year without contributing one dime to the public revenue. The defeat of Mr. Mowat means a return to that state of things. Do the people desire it? We think not.

THE Hamilton Times says:—Long before the National Policy was dreamed of, the heads of his firm (Gurney's) had been making clear profits in the stove business at the rate of \$50,000 a year, through they started without \$1,000 of capital, now the young man professes to believe that there was no property, no chance to make a living in this country, until the protective tariff was imposed by Sir Leonard Tilley. His fine natural profit has been increased by the addition of a profit which he has not earned; his customers have been made poorer than he might be made richer. Sir John Macdonald has legalized young Gurney's robbery of the public, and in exchange for the favor to his pocket Gurney bows the knee and becomes the humble servant of Sir John, willing to do any dirty work with whose performance he may be entrusted. Gurney was for sale and the Tories got him; they are welcome to all such Canadians.

THE Georgetown Herald, speaking from a Conservative point of view, says:—The Conservative party are making a big mistake when they attack Hon. Oliver Mowat's Government on the liquor license system. We are rather surprised at their making such an attack, as the benefits of the Crooks Act over the old system are so apparent that they themselves must feel the impropriety of the step they are taking. If they love morality and the elevation of society surely it is not their desire that a gerrymander should spring up in every nook and corner, creating an army of drunkards. They will gain no great party advantage by the attack, as nearly all liquor manufacturers and dealers in the country already belong to their party. Whereas, on the other hand, they will drive from their ranks many of their best and most indefatigable workers—men who have borne the heat and burden of the campaign, and who at least should have a voice in shaping the future policy of the party.

### The Resolutions.

The following are the resolutions passed at the close of the Conservative Convention, held at Toronto last week; their thoroughly bogus character does not require any further demonstration than a mere perusal:

That, in the opinion of this convention, the course of the present Administration of Ontario in the expenditure of public money without useful or adequate result, and too often with political objects only; in their persistent attacks on the powers of the municipalities; so long and so beneficially exercised in their respective localities; in the manipulation of all branches of the public service, for the purpose of securing political support; in their attempts to sow the seeds of dissension and distrust between the several Provinces of the Dominion; in their ill-concealed desire to procure the disintegration of the Federal Union and the rupture of the links now happily binding the Provinces together, and in their factious efforts individually and as a Government, to thwart the well-understood will and determination of the people to foster and develop the various industries of the Dominion, deserves and should receive the unqualified condemnation of the electors of Ontario.

That it is the undoubted right of the Provincial Legislatures to exercise, without interference by the Government of the Dominion, the exclusive powers vested in them by the British North America Act, if these powers are exercised lawfully and constitutionally, and not in a manner prejudicial to the interests of the Dominion, and the Liberal-Conservative party is prepared at all times to maintain and defend this right; but provincial legislation which provides for the taking of private property, and applying it to public uses without making adequate compensation to the owners is contrary to natural practice and the fundamental principles of legislation in civilized countries and prejudicial to the interest of the Dominion; and it is the undoubted right and manifest duty of the Government of the Dominion, in the exercise of the powers vested by the same Act, to prevent such legislation remaining in force by disallowing; the Act known as the Rivers and Streams Bill, inasmuch as it provided

for the taking of valuable property and applying to public uses without making compensation to the owners, as rightfully disallowed, and in the opinion of this Convention the Government of the Dominion would have failed in the discharge of its duty had it permitted the Act to remain in force.

That the Liberal Conservative party is at all times prepared, by lawful and constitutional means, to maintain and defend the territorial rights of the Province, as defined by the British North America Act, and this Convention most earnestly deprecates as unwise and unpatriotic the course which the Government of Ontario has pursued with reference to the boundaries of the Province and the award in regard to them since the refusal of the Parliament of Canada to assent to the award—a course dictated solely by a desire to assist the Dominion Opposition in the recent elections for the House of Commons and opposed to the interests and calculated to disintegrate the Dominion; and this Convention also desires to record its approval of the mode proposed by the Government and sanctioned by the Parliament of Canada for the determination of the boundaries in dispute as the most satisfactory mode now open for arriving at a final settlement of the matter in difference, and which, while securing the just rights of the Province, will be satisfactory and obligatory on the whole Dominion.

That the National Policy, twice endorsed as a main issue at the polls, has amply fulfilled its promise by enriching the Province, and that the bitter hostility which has been displayed towards it by the members of the Ontario Government being a direct attack upon the commercial and industrial wellbeing of Ontario and the Dominion, and in contravention to the policy of non-intervention laid down and urged by the Reform leader in 1872 and approved of by his party, is deserving of the unqualified condemnation of the electors of Ontario.

That this Convention disapproves of the policy which has been pursued by the Government of Ontario of taking from the people powers which they have heretofore exercised through their municipal bodies, and of centralizing the powers in the Government, and is of the opinion that the tendency of legislation should be in the direction of extending rather than centralizing the powers of the municipalities, so as to leave to the people, as far as practicable, the management of their local affairs.

That the present system of issuing tavern and shop licenses through Government officials having been instituted and systematically used for the purpose of rendering those engaged in the liquor traffic subservient to the administration of the day, it is the opinion of this Convention that without interfering with the laws regulating the liquor traffic and limiting the number of licenses that may be issued, the power of issuing licenses and the fees derived therefrom should be restored to the municipalities.

That this Convention strongly disapproves of the usurpation by the Ontario Government of the power of appointing Division Court clerks and bailiffs—a power which has been used for partisan purposes, and has been prejudicial to the due administration of justice in these courts.

That the revenues of the Province being to a large extent derived from its timber, the supply of which is rapidly decreasing, the public interests demand that great care should be taken for the preservation of it, and that it should be provided by law that no additional territory shall be placed under license without the consent of the people's representatives in the Legislative Assembly.

That in the procedure of the settlement of the free grant districts of the Province every effort should be made to further the interests of the settlers by a liberal expenditure in the development of the resources of the country, and by returning, as far as practicable, to the principle of the Homestead Law of 1865, due regard being had to the interests of the Province at large in the revenue derived from the sale of timber, as well as in the preservation of such timber as may be requisite for home consumption.

That the state to which the Mowat Administration has brought the finances of the Province, with a rapidly increasing expenditure of a stationary or diminishing revenue, doubled from 1871 to 1881, living year by year largely on capital for the ordinary expenses of government, and our formerly large available surplus now nearly gone, is one of thoughtful men of all classes, with a view to interposing a check on reckless, which if not stopped, must, at no distant date, bring the Province to direct taxation.

That the extension of the franchise so as to bring within its privilege the sons of mechanics and others not now entrusted with it on equal terms with the sons of any other class of the community upon whom it has been conferred; the gradual and judicious decentralization of the administration of justice; the reform of the municipal system, especially with regard to the

constitution of the county councils; the improving and cheapening of the school system, so far as it can be done without impairing its efficiency, especially with regard to the supply of text books, and in the direction of leaving to the people large powers in the management of their school affairs, and the exclusion of party politics from the administration of the Education Department; the lessening, as far as practicable, the costs of administering the Provincial Government and the exercise of a rigid economy in the management of Provincial affairs should, in the opinion of this Convention, form part of the policy and receive the early attention of a Liberal Conservative Government of this Province.

That the able moderate and loyal course of the Conservative Opposition under the leadership of the Hon. M. C. Cameron, and, since his elevation to the bench, under Mr. W. R. Meredith, merits the thanks and acknowledgments of the party and the country.

**Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease.**  
A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

The Berlin News of last week had the following:—"Last Monday night, Mr. William Ellice, a farmer residing near Winterbourne, had two valuable horses stolen from his pasture field. It is said that they are worth fully \$350. The thief or thieves caught the animals in the field and put on the harness, which was in the barn, and started off. Some of the neighbors in the morning started in pursuit, tracking the animals, one of them not being shot down to the Guelph road, thence to Mr. J. S. Belzer's, where they found the harness belonging to one of the team, and then proceeded to Mossburg, where a blacksmith had found one of the horses—the one that was unhitched and travelled with difficulty—tied in his lane. But there they lost all traces of the other and gave up the search. They however telegraphed to different places to keep a look out for the thief and the horse."

**Notice.**  
On and after September 1st our store will be open for business until 10 o'clock p.m.  
ROY, MACDONALD & CO.  
Stion—777.

Should any person doubt that Messrs. Ross are selling their furniture at 25 per cent cheaper than ever, for cash, let them call at the warehouse, ascertain the price of the goods, and be convinced.

Messrs. Ross wish to announce to the public that they are retelling all kinds of furniture at their warehouse 25 per cent cheaper than ever, for cash.

**LIST OF FALL SHOWS FOR 1882.**  
NORTH PERTH—Stratford, Sept. 21 and 22.  
HAY BLANCH—Zurich, Sept. 21 and 22.  
WESTERN FAIR—London, Sept. 21 and 22.  
SOUTH HURON—Exeter, Oct. 2 and 3.  
EAST WAWANOSH—Palgrave, Oct. 18.  
PROVINCIAL—Kingston, Sept. 24 and 25.  
LOGAN—Barnholm, Oct. 4.  
ELMA—Newry, Oct. 3.  
ELMA AND HURON—Sept. 28 and 29.  
HURON—Palmerston, Sept. 26.  
PEEL AND MARYBOROUGH—At Rayton, October 5 and 6.  
ELMA AND WALLACE—At Atwell, October 4 and 5.  
WELLSLEY—At Wellsley Village, Oct. 4 and 5.  
SOUTH HURON—Exeter, Oct. 2 and 3.  
HIBBERT—At Staffa, Sept. 26.

**LISTOWEL MARKETS.**  
Thursday, Sept. 21, 1882.  
Corrected by W. Forbes.  
Fall, per bush Treadwell, \$0.90 0.93  
Spring Wheat, per bush, 0.93 1.00  
Flour per cwt., 3.00 3.00  
Barley per bush, 0.50 0.55  
Peas per bush, 0.60 0.65  
Oats per bush, 0.30 0.32  
Cornmeal, 2.25 2.25  
Cornmeal per cwt., 2.25 2.25  
Butter per lb., 0.16 0.16  
Eggs per dozen, 0.17 0.17  
Potatoes per bag, 0.35 0.35  
Hay per ton, 8.00 9.00  
Hides per cwt., 7.00 7.25  
Pork, 7.00 7.50  
Beef, 9.00 9.00  
Chicken per pair, 0.25 0.25  
Ducks per pair, 0.40 0.40  
Apples, per bag, 1.00 1.00  
Wood, per cord, long, 2.50 2.50  
Calves, per lb., 0.09 0.15  
Wool, 0.18 0.18  
Sheepskins, each, 0.40 0.40

**STRAITFORD.**  
Sept. 21, 1882.  
Fall Wheat, per bush, 0.90 0.93  
Spring Wheat, per bush, 0.93 1.00  
Flour per cwt., 3.00 3.00  
Barley per bush, 0.50 0.55  
Peas per bush, 0.60 0.65  
Oats per bush, 0.30 0.32  
Cornmeal, 2.25 2.25  
Cornmeal per cwt., 2.25 2.25  
Butter per lb., 0.16 0.16  
Eggs per dozen, 0.17 0.17  
Potatoes per bag, 0.35 0.35  
Hay per ton, 8.00 9.00  
Hides per cwt., 7.00 7.25  
Pork, 7.00 7.50  
Beef, 9.00 9.00  
Chicken per pair, 0.25 0.25  
Ducks per pair, 0.40 0.40  
Apples, per bag, 1.00 1.00  
Wood, per cord, long, 2.50 2.50  
Calves, per lb., 0.09 0.15  
Wool, 0.18 0.18  
Sheepskins, each, 0.40 0.40

**CHEESE MARKETS.**  
Little Fall, N. Y., Sept. 18—Sales, 7,000 boxes of 100, 1,000 at 10 1/2; 500 at 11 1/2; others unchanged.  
Utica, N. Y., Sept. 18—Sales, 5,700 boxes of 100, 500 small cheese at 11 1/2; ruling 11 1/2.  
Lansdowne, Sept. 19—Offerings, 6,225 lbs. No sales reported. Factory men are now offering August cheese at 11 to 11 1/2.  
Listowel, Sept. 21—The offerings at the market were 3,000 boxes, the product of 11 days. Buyers and sellers apart. No sales reported.

**LOST—ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 2, 1882,** somewhere in Listowel, a book containing \$12, being a Silver Dollar, and the rest in silver coin. A reward of \$5 will be given to the finder of the book, or the owner in the purse, "J. A. D. Stricker." The finder on returning it, rewarded.  
Listowel, Sept. 4th, 1882.

**MONTHLY CATTLE MARKET.**  
Listowel will be held on  
FRIDAY, OCT. 6th, 1882.

**EXECUTORS SALE.**  
—OF A—  
**VALUABLE FARM.**  
The undersigned will offer by public auction on the premises,  
On Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1882,  
AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.  
The following property for sale, viz:—The south half of lot 44 in the 5th concession of the township of Wallace, in the County of Perth, containing about 100 acres cleared, a good dwelling house, frame kitchen, a good barn with stone foundation, a good wagon shop, also a good bearing and milking stall. The farm is well watered, the buildings are all in good repair. Terms of sale made known at day of sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.  
R. F. KAY, Auctioneer.  
Executors of Jacob's Estate.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**  
WANTED—A GIRL.  
general house work.  
WANTED—A SERVANT.  
general house work.  
WANTED—A COOK.  
servant, apply to  
A. M. Sloan, M. P.  
Central Hotel.

**LOST—ON TUESDAY**  
about 11 o'clock, the school bag of Miss Mary Jane, daughter of Mr. C. H. McKay, of Listowel, Sept. 19th.

**ESTRAY—CAME INTO**  
possession of the undersigned, a valuable cow, and prove his property, and take her away.  
W. M. FLAHERTY.

**STRAYED—STRAYED**  
premises of the undersigned, a valuable cow, and prove his property, and take her away.  
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W. M. FLAHERTY.

**CIDER PRESS.**  
The subscriber is prepared to press to make all kinds of cider, and all new customers may have a trial. Address, for particulars, Mr. J. H. McKay, of Listowel, Sept. 12, 1882.

**FOR SALE OR TO**  
That desirable residence on Listowel, at present occupied by the undersigned, contains 4 rooms and a kitchen. The garden is well stocked with choice fruits, and the whole in good order and condition. Possession at an early date.  
W. M. FLAHERTY.

**SIX HIVES OF ITALIAN BEEHIVES.**  
An excellent opportunity to acquire to start bee-keeping, at a low price.  
W. M. FLAHERTY.

**TOWNSHIP OF**  
**VOTERS' LIST**  
Is hereby given that a Court will be held at the Voters' List, in the County of Perth, at the  
AT THE TOWN HALL, LISTOWEL.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.**  
At the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and determine the several errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the County of Perth, at the Town Hall, Listowel, at the said time and place.  
THOS. FULLERTON,  
Clerk of the said Court.

**WOOD WANTED.**  
Wood wanted at the  
FROM 500 TO 1,000 CORDS.  
"EMPRESS MILL."  
LISTOWEL.  
Apply to  
S. BRICKER & CO.

**NOTICE.**  
Notice is hereby given that a Court will be held at the Voters' List, in the County of Perth, at the  
Town Hall, Listowel.

**TUESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1882.**  
At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, and determine the several errors and omissions in the Voters' List of the County of Perth, at the Town Hall, Listowel, at the said time and place.  
W. M. FLAHERTY.

**EXECUTORS SALE.**  
—OF A—  
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The undersigned will offer by public auction on the premises,  
On Saturday, Sept. 30th, 1882,  
AT 2 O'CLOCK P.M.

The following property for sale, viz:—The south half of lot 44 in the 5th concession of the township of Wallace, in the County of Perth, containing about 100 acres cleared, a good dwelling house, frame kitchen, a good barn with stone foundation, a good wagon shop, also a good bearing and milking stall. The farm is well watered, the buildings are all in good repair. Terms of sale made known at day of sale. For further particulars apply to the undersigned.  
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