

# The Standard.

C. W. Rutledge, Publisher.

MARKDALE, SEPT. 9, 1886.

**—AWFUL**, destitution prevails in the drouthstricken region of Jones and Stone-wall counties, Texas, no rain having fallen there for fourteen months. The region has been transformed into a desert. All the settlers who could leave have fled, but about three thousand families are threatened with death from starvation unless assistance is given them.

—The members of the Methodist Conference are to be congratulated upon their refusal to assert that the members of their church do not command that influence in public affairs to which their numbers and intelligence entitle them. The proposition to that effect was most injudicious. No church should seek to control political patronage, and no church is in less need of formally asserting such claims than the one represented by the members of the Methodist Conference. Methodists figure among our most active and most intelligent politicians, and it is to their credit that they are to be found working conscientiously on either side of the party line or cleavage. Neither oil and water nor religion and politics can be successfully mixed. One or other ingredient is bound to come to the top, and not the one that is the nicer to take, either. [World

The recent earth quake at Charleston, S. C. was the most severe ever known on this continent. The damage to property, and buildings in particular, is enormous, footing up to some \$4,000,000. The residents are panic-stricken and a number fatally wounded. One heave of the earth has made the proud city a mass of shattered ruins and there is hardly a building in the city, which, instead of being a protection, is not a danger to the citizens. A disaster so great cannot fail to cause wide distress among the people of the State. A continuation of shocks have occurred almost daily since the first one, but not near so severe.

—Here is something important, if true, which comes to us from Montreal via Chicago. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Allan Steamship Company have entered into a spirited competition for the English and Canadian trans-Atlantic mail contracts. This is the first step of the former company to absorb the Allan Line, Sir Donald Smith, who has recently returned from England, has made arrangements on behalf of the Pacific company for eight fast ocean steamers, the object to reduce the time not only between Liverpool and Canada, but between English ports and trans-Pacific points. The Pacific Company are determined to open up the fastest means of communication between England and the East through Canada that can be effected by skill and capital, and it is believed its management has the hearty cooperation of the Salisbury Government. Should the effort to capture the Atlantic mail contract succeed, the Canadian Pacific route will be one of the heaviest subsidized lines in the world. The company has already secured the Pacific mail contract, together with assurances of a \$5,000,000 subsidy from the English Government, and a like amount from the Canadian Government to assist in opening up the route.—[World.

## A HIGHWAY OF MIGRATION

It has been regarded as a certainty for some time that the British Government would subsidize a line of Canadian steamships on the Pacific, but the announcement just made that it is the purpose of the Government to establish a mail line between Ireland and Canada is news. The Dominion Government is trying to make arrangements to secure the service of a fast line of steamers for the Atlantic mail service, and the Canadian Pacific Company are likely to tender. If the Company can secure from the British Government a subsidy for carrying the mails across the Atlantic as well as across the Pacific, there should be no difficulty in establishing a line of fast steamers in both oceans.

If such an arrangement is effected there can be no doubt that Canada will become a highway of travel to the East. The great tide of emigration to Australia will probably pass through Canada and many who set out from England with the intention of locating on the island continent may become so favorably impressed with Canada on the way as to decide to settle in the Dominion instead of going further. At all events those who go on to Australia will carry with them impressions of the Dominion that must help to stimulate trade between the two countries. Canada has suffered much in the past with misrepresentation. The popular impression in Europe has been that Canada is an arctic country with scarcely any Summer. With the tide of travel coming this way these false impressions are likely to be removed. Each traveller will help to disseminate the truth and the result must be greatly increased immigration of the most desirable kind.

## A Trip to the West.

To the Editor of the Standard.

On the 14th of July we left Flesherton Station for the West. We boarded the S. S. Atabaaka at 4 p. m. the same afternoon at Owen Sound for Port Arthur. We had a beautiful sail over the lakes. The weather was everything that could be desired until we got to our destination about 10 o'clock Friday morning. Port Arthur is a scattered town with some very good buildings, the greater number of which are hotels. At 15 o'clock we took train for Winnipeg where we arrived at 9 o'clock next morning. This is a beautiful city; the buildings in it would do credit to a city centuries old. The weather was very warm; in the evenings, however, it was quite cool. We spent the Sabbath in the historic settlement of Kildonan and attended service in the Presbyterian church. There was a very large congregation of fine looking and intelligent people. This is the centre of the late Dr. Black's labors. The country about Winnipeg is parched for want of rain. On Saturday 24th July, we left Winnipeg for Moosomin, 219 miles west. The country is an open prairie with here and there clusters of bush near by, and far distant on the banks of the streams appear more extensive woods. The trees are mostly poplar, mixed occasionally with white birch. One travelling over these prairies for the first time will be struck with the almost complete absence of fences. The country from Winnipeg to Portage La Prairie looks well; but, owing to the dry weather and heat, the crops are short and thin. Hay will be scarce this year. Stacks of old hay still in the fields, however, give evidence that the hay crop was abundant last year. Potatoes are nearly a complete failure all through the West except at Portage La Prairie, where everything looks well. On 25th July we drove out 15 miles from Moosomin to Welwyn. The crops look fair. At the little church were assembled a congregation of about 50 people, all farmers and their families, who had come from different parts of the eastern provinces. Though they had been settled here for two or three years they were nearly all strangers to one another, owing to the extent of the farms they occupy, and the consequent distance of their homes from each other. The system of surveying the land in large square blocks is going to prove a great hindrance to the social, religious and intellectual development of the people. Neighbors seldom meet or see each other. To maintain schools and churches will become burdensome, and social intercourse will be almost impracticable. The mennonite system of living in villages and attending to their farms at a distance seems, after all, to be the most scientific way of settling in such a country as the North-West. From Moosomin to Regina, Medicine Hat and on to Gleichen, 784 miles west of Winnipeg the country appears, from the railway, to be all burnt up with the heat. It must be remembered, however, that most of the settlements are 15 or 20 miles from the railway, so that a very imperfect idea of the developments of the country, the extent of settlement and the quality of crops can be obtained by one travelling over the road at the rate of 25 miles an hour. As we come to Gleichen and approach Calgary the appearance of the country is more promising. The prairie grass here seems a fair crop, but not what it would be had the season been favorable. The town of Calgary is beautifully situated on the banks of the Bow River, (899 miles from Winnipeg) on a sunken plain, surrounded by elevated prairie lands well covered with grass. The town seems to be flourishing. A great number of new houses have been built this summer and many are in course of erection. Workmen receive good wages, and many who came here a year or two ago have acquired wealth. Calgary will always remain a place of considerable importance, as it is surrounded by a beautiful ranching country. The hills about it notify the traveller that he is soon to see the Rockies. On Sabbath, the 1st August, we were at the Cochrane ranch. This place may become one of importance as there are extensive ranches, and a saw-mill, and a coal mine. At two minutes past midnight Monday morning we boarded the train for the Mountains. The ascent is steep and the snow peaks of the Rockies are soon in view. The scenery along the line is grand beyond description. Although it is night the scene is so varied and overwhelming in majestic grandure that sleep is out of the question. The weather at Cochrane on the previous day was very hot, but in the mountain two stoves well fired were hardly sufficient to keep a car warm. Shortly after daylight we arrived at the summit of the Rockies. One towering snow-capped peak, called Mount Stephen, about 7000 feet above the level of the track, seemed to follow us at the same distance from early morning till we descended far down along the course of the Kicking Horse River. The level of the track at the summit is just a mile above the sea level. Here there is a small lake and the water from it flows both east and west. It is therefore the source of the mighty rivers that take their rise here and empty in both the Atlantic and the Pacific. From the summit the descent to Donald is very rapid. Along the Kicking Horse the grade is 4 feet in 100 feet, and in one part for about 9 miles it is 4 1/2 feet in 100. It requires two engines of immense size to guide the train and hold it from rushing at lightning speed to destruction. It requires four such engines to draw freight trains up the hill. One of these engines is said

to be 60 tons in weight. Going down this rapid descent, now rushing through tunnels, now on the verge of deep gorges with the mad stream of the Kicking Horse dashing down over the rocks beneath us, and with a roar that can be heard above the crashing of the railway train, now turning sharp curves, now winding over curved bridges of airy height, and then crashing through deep cuts in rocks, produce in the helpless traveller a feeling of mingled awe and delight which can never be forgotten. We went west as far as Kamloops, 1280 miles from Winnipeg, and within 288 miles of the coast. From Cochrane to Kamloops there is no farming country, not even an acre of cultivated land, in a distance of 400 miles. The mountains are said to contain rich deposits of gold and silver.

Yours, &c.,  
D. McLeod.

Glacier Hotel, C. P. R.,  
British Columbia.

## SUMMER is Going FAST

—AND SOON—

## AUTUMN'S WINDS

—AND—

## WINTER'S Chilling Blast

WILL BE HERE.

# McFARLAND

Is taking time by the forlock and preparing for the coming season.

He has just received the following letter from his agent in-England:

Manchester, August 4th, 1886.

My Dear McFarland:

Your letter with enclosures received. Having just completed a large order for a Montreal wholesale firm, I will commence here to-morrow to make our purchases, and have pleasure in telling you that I can place your order upon exactly same terms as I did for the wholesale house I bought for. There are some lovely DRESS GOODS, VELVETS and CASH-MERES in this market which I will select for you, and then go on to LONDON for the SILKS, LACES, SATINS and other goods you order, as I can do better for you in London for those goods than here.

Was pleased to learn that business with you was good, and that you anticipated an increase in your fall and winter's business. I shall do my part to help the increase, by sending you goods bought on as good terms as any wholesale house in Canada.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

J. SELWIN.

P. S.—I expect to make a shipment of your goods say in ten days.

J. S.

# NEW Book, Stationery, Fancy Goods, & Wall Paper

## REYNOLDS' BLOCK

### NEXT DOOR TO THE MANSION HOUSE

# MARKDALE

The subscriber has opened and is now offering, in the premises, a choice and well assorted stock of General Books, Stationery, great variety; Fancy Goods, comprising Albums, Purse, Ladies Stationery, Fancy Brackets, Fans, Mouth Organs, Concertinas, Accordions, &c., &c. A full supply of School Books in all grades, also Blotters, Copy Drawing Books, Pens, Pencils, all kinds. A full supply of Sheet Music, vocal and instrumental. All the new in cheap Bindings. Sunday School supplies a specialty. Bibles, Testaments, Methodist, Presbyterian and Episcopal Church Hymn-Books, and Epworth and Roman Catholic Prayer-Books in great variety. Any goods not in stock, obtained to order at shortest notice. Subscriptions received for Morning and Evening editions of all the Toronto Papers.

ARTHUR DINSMORE.

# MARKDALE SASH and DOOR FACTORY

Having erected and fitted up in every detail a Sash, Door and Plan Factory, containing all the latest and most approved machinery, everything being new, I am now prepared to turn out

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Mouldings, Hollow Battens, FRAMES, LATH, FENCE PICKETS, &c.,

And everything needed in the building trade, in a manner second to none in Canada, and having engaged superior mechanics in every department, I would now respectfully solicit public patronage.

Every Effort Made to fill Orders Promptly.

PINE LUMBER Dressed and Undressed

Direct from North Shore, all sizes, on hand. Plain and Fancy Turning done.

Careful Attention to Orders from a Distance.

808

THOS. McNEA.

# WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

Those having Wool to sell or manufacture, will find it to their advantage to call at the

# FLESHERTON WOOLLEN FACTORY.

The machinery being now in splendid working order, and having engaged a staff of competent hands, we are now busy manufacturing goods usually kept in stock. Any custom work entrusted to us will receive prompt and careful attention, and done at reasonable prices. DON'T FAIL TO GIVE US A CALL.

May 3rd, 1886.

W. H. FLESHER.

## MARKDALE LIVERY.

GOOD		Moderate
RIGS.		Charges.

SPECIAL ATTENTION TO COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS.

Mathews' Old Stand, opposite Markdale House

WM. TAYLOR, PROPRIETOR.

## CUSTOM WEAVING.

THE subscriber having opened out in the weaving business next door to Haskett Bros. on Elizabeth Street, is prepared to do all kinds of weaving on short notice. Good work and moderate charges. 313.16 WM. McBROM.

## FARM FOR SALE


THE subscriber being in bad health, will sell lots 70, 71, 2nd con., W. T. & S. Road, Holland, 100 acres, 70 acres cleared and fenced with rails, 30 acres new seeded down; there are two bearing orchards—apples, pears, plums, cherries and crab—choicest kind; plenty of water; log buildings; 5 miles from Markdale, and 2 miles from Berkeley station on C. P. R. Church, school and post office within a mile of place. Good neighbors. Call on or address

WILLIAM EWART, Berkeley P. O., Holland.

## STRAYED!

From the Premises of John Brown, Lot 68 & 69, 2 range west T. & S. Road, Township of Holland, the following Cattle, 3 Steers, 1 Light grey and 2 spotted with tail banded, also one red heifer with tail banded, any person giving such information as will lead to their recovery will be suitably rewarded. Berkeley, Aug 17, 1886.

I have used three bottles of Dr. Jugs' Medicine for bronchitis and have received great benefit from it and can highly recommend it. Mrs. Wilson, Cromarty. Sold by A. Turner, & Co.



A GREAT AWAKENING.—There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Purifier are taken. It arouses the torpid Liver to action, regulates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally.