Spring Advertisements.

VALENTINES from two cents to two dollars.

VALENTINES Richly Perfumed by Rimmel.

The Attention of the public generally is called to a very Large assortment of first-class Valentines. Such Elegant emblems of love, affection and regard could not possibly be surpassed. At this Establishment the Prices are low, and they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their Endless affection, to examine the extensive and rich STOCK AT

PORTER'S BOOKSTORE.

EXCHANGE OFFICE;

Dominion Telegraph office; Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected; Mortgages, Notes, Greenbacks and silver bought and sold money to loan on Mortgages or other security.

Room Adams' new block, three doors east of the Merchants' Bank, Lindsay

A. McALPINE, Broker.

W. & J. MATTHIE,

DEALERS IN AND MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds of Plain & Fancy Furniture.

COFFINS AND SHROUDS.

TURNERS, UNDERTAKERS AND VALUATORS.

All on place corner Kent and Lindsay Streets.

PLEASE GIVE US A CALL.

JOHN MASON, OMEMEE,

Agent for the

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine,

All kinds of Canadian Machines; and the celebrated SIMMONS & CLOUCH CABINET ORGANS.

RICHARD SMITH,

Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer,

LITTLE BRITAIN,

A large stock of plain and fancy Furniture on hand at moderate prices. Orders solicited. Undertaking attended to.

CONCERTINAS,
WORK BOXES,
FAMILY BIBLES,
ALBUMS,
WRITING DESKS
SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES,
WATCHES,
FINE GOLD JEWELERY,
DRESSING
CASES, CHINA VASES,
CUPS, &c.,

A beautiful assortment of goods suitable for

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

THOS. BEALL,

LINDSAY.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, FEB. 6, 1874.

Elections in England.

The campaign in England has progressed with much vigour. Both parties have made important gains in different sections; but it is too early to conjecture which will be left the stronger. The Conservatives were undoubtedly gaining ground yesterday.

The Midland Railway and Port Hope Harbour.

We direct the attention of our town reader to a supplement in the carrier boy's list only, containing a proposition from Mr. Hugel, President of the Midland Railway, for the purchase, by the Company, of the Port Hope harbour, with a view to an early reduction of tolls. The proposed purchase would appear to be a step in the right direction; and it will certainly be advantageous to a railway which will shortly be in a position to compete for Western freight.

Mr. Dormer's Defence.

We shall notice on this occasion only one phase of Mr. Dormer's elaborate defence of the manner in which he evaded a vote on the New Brunswick school question. He says he was absent on the evening of the division through an appointment with a friend; and made use of a general pair arranged sometime previously with an Opposition member. Mr. Dormer must have known from he printed "orders of the day" that the question would probably come up that evening; and it does not redound to his credit that he sacrificed an important duty to indulge in personal recreation. He should have remained at his post.

A Base Slander.

Public contractors drove their employees to vote for the Government candidates under threats of dismissal, moneyed institutions, and notably the Ontario Bank, in this town and in South Ontario, compelled prominent citizens, to whom a refusal of discount at this season would be ruinous, either to remain inactive or to support the Grit candidates.
Warder, Feb. 4.

It is almost unnecessary to say that this wild statement is, as far as the Ontario Bank in this town is concerned, totally untrue. There is not a shadow of foundation for the charge that discount was refused for political effect, or that the bank in any way whatever wielded its influence as a monetary institution for political purposes. South Ontario can speak for itself; but we are confident there is no ground for the charge, because the Hon. T. N. Gibbs is Vice President of the institution.

"Carpet Baggers."—A Cowardly Attack.

We commend to the considerate attention of Mr. Mackenzie the couple of political missionaries, who, leaving their lucrative situations in Toronto and Bowmanville, and stuffing their carpet bags which old *Globe*, and a few paper collars, came here to the scene of their former successes to enlighten their old neighbors on the duties of the hour. The Toronto man, [Mr. James Lenihan] especially, has for some time been an applicant for a lucrative government situation, and had Mr. McLennan been elected, would doubtless have attributed the victory to the invaluable services he had been able to render to the party, and have claimed his reward accordingly. Alas for human hopes! The "huge spider" wove his enticing web, but the wary flies were not to be entrapped, and our quondam townsman returned to earn in East Toronto the laurels which an adverse fate denied him here. If he is wise he will remain at home on similar occasions in future, for we can assure him that he quite overestimates his own importance, and that his presence here serves only to awaken reminiscences, which, for his own sake, were as well forgotten.—*Warder, Feb. 4.*

The foregoing assault upon Mr. Jas. Lenihan is so vile and cowardly that we should declare a belief that it was concocted by Mr. Hector Cameron were it not that he might sue us for libel in stating that he allowed his lucubrations to go forth through the columns of the *Warder*. We venture to predict that upon no possible grounds could our contem. have been driven to publish his vile innuendoes before the polling; and in so doing we pay the highest tribute to Mr. Lenihan's influence and popularity. An attack hardly less vindictive is made in the same article upon Mr. Jeremiah O'Leary, than whom there is no one more highly respected among all classes. A cause must be desperate indeed that requires to be maintained by uncalled for attacks upon gentlemen so well-known and highly esteemed as Mr. Lenihan and Mr. O'Leary.

The State of Trade and the Necessity of Paying Up.

So appropriate are the remarks of the *Monetary Times* on the important subject of the state of trade and the not less important "art of paying up" that we give them all reasonable prominence, and trust they will not be disregarded by debtors in this county. Our contemporary says it "is well understood that the degree of depression felt in trade, and which in some sections is a good deal complained of, is due, in a great measure, to the hitherto open character of the winter, and the consequent delay in reaching market with produce. Stocks of produce in farmers' hands mean unpaid store bills, and that again implies the non-payment of accounts with the importer, the renewal of notes at the banks, heavy demands for accommodation on all sides, and general inconvenience in business circles. Added to the adverse influence of this cause, is the general elections which have to a large extent, diverted attention from other matters. Both of these causes have, now ceased to operate. The turmoil of Thursday last ended the political struggle; and the severe frosts and snow within the past ten days, have put the roads in good condition. Grain, pork, lumber, etc., may now be moved to market; and it would be little short of criminal folly to neglect the present favourable opportunity. Country merchants should bring the strongest pressure to bear on their customers; and they in turn should be spurred up to duty by the wholesale trade. Excuses are now out of order. A settlement should be required, and a general squaring off insisted upon. Fair prices are offered in the markets for every marketable commodity, and any "holding back for higher figures," is a species of folly that ought not to be countenanced."

"In this connection it is appropriate to suggest to country merchants the necessity in opening new accounts of drawing the reins of credit a little tighter. If insisting on the cash system is regarded as too rude a jerk-up for the feelings of their customers, let them go as far in that direction as possible. If every trader would become a missionary of sound views on the evils of credit, and the benefits of ready cash, we are convinced that numerous converts would be made. The present is no time for expansion. Within about five years the imports at Toronto have risen from about seven to more than fourteen millions of dollars, and what is true of this port is true in a great degree of the whole country. In 1867-8 the total imports of the Dominion were $71,985,306, while in the year ended 30th June last, the total was $125,586,523. These figures show a rapid expansion in trade; whether more rapid than the general progress of the country is a question about which it would be useless to dogmatize, but respecting which every one may form his own opinion. It must be apparent, however, that in the face of such facts further extensions of credit are not to be thought of. The commercial safety of the Dominion lies in keeping credit within healthy limits; and we are convinced that trade has already been kept fully up to those limits for years past. A large consumption of foreign goods, if paid for, indicates wealth, and might afford cause for congratulation; but if represented by debts the reverse is true."

Another "Outrage."

Our town contemporary with unusual enterprise and, it may be, with heaven-born prescience, is preparing to monopolize some of the benefits expected to accrue from the "incidental protection" dangled in the air during the recent campaign by Mr. Geo. Dormer and other Tory political economists whose place of nativity like that of most others of that genus, was skywards. Hitherto "scissors and paste" have formed the humble but not ineffective weapons of warfare employed by our contemporary, and in justice we must say that they have been handled with considerable skill and no little industry in the reproduction of slanders and "outrages" manufactured in other establishments. The frequency and persistency of these reproductions would have called for the interference of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals had it not been for the well-known fact that few and far between were the unregenerate readers thus regaled. But "scissors and paste" has essayed bolder flights in the ignoble work; and has drawn upon his not unfertile imagination for the slanders and outrages that give an air of originality and piquancy to columns that have been a synonym for sterility and dullness. Our contemporary's imagination has been stirred up by the conduct of some persons who it seems, posted some placards calling "Orangemen to the rescue for McQuade." This placard was apparently natural enough under the circumstances; but these misguided persons being less expert at handling the paste-brush than our contemporary, made, it would appear, some blunders thereby, arousing fearful wrath that is vented upon the Reform party, the Reform Committee, the Secretary thereof, THE POST, and everything within reach. In fact he has been howling like a mad hyena ever since, instead of settling down quietly to count up the gains and losses and meditate upon the far distant prospects of prolonged enjoyment of patronage. We do not know precisely the character of the blunder made by the unfortunately too zealous partizans; but it must have been of magnitude sufficient to elevate it into a crime, or our cotem would not have changed his usually child-like and bland demeanor for that of a raised meat axe. It must have been a criminal blunder, or the *Warder* would not exhibit such haste to repudiate the whole affair and endeavour to fasten terribly magnified onus upon Mr. McLennan's committee, in a thundering article decked out with sensational phrases suggestive of heavy consumption of "midnight oil." And that, too, after a magnanimous proposal to shake hands. Our contemporary magnificently offers to let bygones be bye-gones and then sheds a bucket of indignation! We shall advance the price of buckets if this thing continues.

It is pretty cool as well as pretty comical for the *Warder* frantically to endeavour to injure the Reform party by such a charge. As a matter of fact neither the Central Committee nor any of their officers had anything to do with the transaction which has ruffled our neighbour; nor are they in any way responsible. Of course the *Warder* will continue to howl till doomsday; but he would do much more service to his party forming an awkward squad for exercise in handling the paste brush and for the reception of a part of his profound knowledge of the religious peculiarities of the riding; and then there will be a less strain upon Tory lungs and charter-selling windpipes.

The Reform candidate and his friends rested their case upon the sound and sensible policy of the Government and the admitted corruption of their predecessors. They were moderate in their addresses to the electorate, and carefully [illegible] raising religious or national prejudice or stirring up religious or national animosities. They did not even [illegible] Mr. Dormer's position was affected by his vote upon the New Brunswick school question, until this gentleman, either with the consciousness of a blasted reputation in marked contrast to his vaunted strength as a candidate, or with a reckless determination to arouse bad blood, made a weak and rambling defence of his vote—we beg his pardon, of his total neglect of the interests of constituents upon whose suffrages he professed to have a special claim. Even then Mr. Dormer's eloquence received but scant notice; while he made passionate appeals to his co-religionists to support Mr. McQuade. At one place Mr. Dormer's hue was as verdant as Mr. Tom Stephenson's perairies; at another he was yellower than the "Heathen Chinee," and so frequent were the changes that the dexterity of this chameleon politician was sorely tried. It is the quintessence of hypocrisy for the party who have traded upon religious feelings, who have stirred up national jealousies, who have concocted the long list of outrages and slanders from Proton to the burning of the Pacific railway survey papers, to raise hands in holy horror, as is now being done, from the chief vehicle of slander in Toronto all through the tag-rag and bobtail till it finds drivelling utterance in the columns of our contemporary.

AFFAIRS AT TORONTO.

THE DOMINION ELECTIONS IN TORONTO—TACTICS OF SCANDAL — PROVINCIAL POLITICS — FACTIOUS AND INCAPABLE OPPOSITION—THE ORANGE QUESTION.

From our own Correspondent.

TORONTO, February 23.

THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

The crisis through which the country has passed—and passed satisfactorily, let us say—has been marked by many an episode which might form a fit subject for remark in a communication like this; but the matter is so vast, and the possible treatment of it so varied and extensive, that for the present I must confine myself to one or two characteristics, somewhat local perhaps as to occurrence, but quite general in their application. Toronto, while certainly not the commercial capital of the Dominion, is really although not nominally the political capital. The fact that the two leading organs of the two parties into which our body politic is divided are published in Toronto, is alone sufficient to secure for it that position; and the extraordinary influence and circulation of at least one of those journals, furnished, as it always is, with the first and most authentic information on all subjects, gives all matters connected with the city, especially in a political way, a metropolitan prominence throughout the rest of the Dominion, which neither its own size nor inherent importance could command for it. We have it on the best of all authority that a prophet is not without honour, save in his own country. The remark has hitherto been appropriate so far as the journal in question is concerned; for it is matter of notority that in very few instances of late years have candidates supported by the *Globe* been elected to Parliament for Toronto, and, at the last general election, out of the three members returned, they were barely able to get in one. This was only natural, for the *Globe* in its fearless discharge of its multifarious duties, and in its persistent refusal to wink at the corrupt practices of the influential wire-pullers who control a large party of the electorate, made many enimies; and the rapid progress of its proprietors towards independence, both in financial and political matters, including, as a natural result, their refusal to be patronized by leading political snobs, alienated from it the support of those who pride themselves in being the aristocracy of this democratic country. The result of the recent contest shows that the *Globe*, or more correctly speaking, the principles of which it is the exponent, have at last gained the ascendancy, and as all the Dominion of Canada knows, we are now represented by three Reformers. The weapons with which our opponents fought the battle were of the most ignoble kind. The catalogue of crime was raked up in order to find suitable misdemeanours with which to charge our candidates, and the vocabularies of Billingsgate and the Saut market ransacked for disreputable names to call them by. It is true that Mr. Moss, being a young man, escaped with comparatively little annoyance. Not so Mr. Wilkes, not so Mr. O'Donohoe. For the foul, base and false charges brought against the former, Mr. Hector Cameron, who was very properly repudiated by the good people of the North Riding of your county, is mainly responsible. I think the writer on a leading newspaper, who described him as a political skunk, at whom decent people will forever turn up their noses in disgust, was happy in his expression of opinion for once. On Mr. O'Donohoe the vials of the charter-sellers' wrath were poured out largely, but without effect. Anonymous letters, concocted within the office of the chief Corruptionist organ, have been successful only in blasting the little prospect which that undertaking ever had of success. For that I am sorry, in the interests of the journalistic profession of Canada; for the newspaper I refer to, had it been conducted on economical principles financially or decent principles editorially, would have done much to improve the tone of the Canadian press, and even more to improve the condition of the pressmen. I am safe to say that it was quite impossible that any election, in any country, could have been carried on in a manner more disgraceful to the losing party than that of 1874. It is now almost one of the things of the past, thank heaven! Well may the nation tremble when it contemplates the terrible shipwreck of fair fame and good name from which it has, almost miraculously, just made its escape—or rather, has just been saved.

ONTARIO POLITICS.

During the struggle through which we have just come, in connection with the Dominion elections, Provincial matters have been cast entirely into the shade. Even yesterday, when the House re-assembled, there was but a poor attendance, and comparatively little interest exhibited in the proceedings, notwithstanding that some very important measures were passed a very important stage.

At the opening of the House, the session promised to be exceedingly stormy. The nature of the opposition which the Government had to encounter was of itself sufficient to give rise to very acrimonious feeling and bitter personal remarks. If the tone of the debate proved anything at all, it proved the extremities to which the Ontario Tories are prepared to carry a senseless opposition to everything proposed by the Government. They proposed an amendment to the address of an absurd character, and made clap-trap speeches, not intended for members of the House, but for the crowded galleries. The Opposition obtained their largest vote on the amendment to the Address, and upon that occasion the House stood as two to one in favour of the Government. Mr. Mowat's Administration is perhaps as strong as it is possible for any government ever to be in the Province of Ontario, and indeed the only thing to be regretted is the utter helplessness and impotency of the Opposition. They are not even serviceable for the legitimate purposes of an Opposition. If they are not factious and abusive, they are nothing; and we all know that factiousness and abuse, at least when the latter [illegible] merited, will never dam[illegible] of any body of men a[illegible] are used in the estim[illegible] thinking public. Ce[illegible] improve, under any c[illegible] public estimation of those who use them.

I am well aware that the Opposition at one time expected to turn Mr. Mowat and his colleagues out of office upon this Orange question, and the glee with which the conductors of the Opposition journals hailed the opening of the session was neither concealed nor attempted to be concealed. True, they did not intimate upon what particular question they would probably carry themselves into power, but privately they boasted of it as a foregone conclusion. The result of the first vote could not fail to be demoralizing. And now that the Premier has offered a final settlement of the difficult problem—a problem which those who proposed it could not and did not attempt to solve—their last hope has died a way. The bill under which all societies not illegal may obtain incorporation—a piece of clever legislation from a party point of view, but on every ground a wise and prudent measure—was yesterday read a second time, without a division or the proposition of any amendments. This, your readers probably know, according to Parliamentary usage, is a practical recognition and acceptance on the part of the whole House of the correctness of the principle of the measure; and at any further stage in its passage through Parliament, it is impossible to carry or even propose any amendment which will materially alter, or indeed in any way interfere with that principle. Any changes must therefore be of a verbal nature, and the only question upon which a division can be taken for the defeat of the Government would be the rejection of the entire measure. I do not anticipate that the issue will be laid before the House in this shape. In fact, I am much mistaken if any serious obstructions will be placed in the way of the bill at all. But I am well assured that we have not yet heard the last of the Orange question. Mr. Mowat's proposition covers the entire ground of the Orange Bills of last year, except that under the proposed law, before taking advantage of the general measure, the Orangemen must fyle a draft of their constitution for inspection by the proper authority. This, I fancy, will be the point upon which the Opposition will take their stand, and I take the liberty of predicting that the majority of the Orangemen will not feel at all obliged to them for so doing. If there is nothing illegal or objectionable in the constitution of Orangeism—as there most certainly is not—there can be no reason why they should be at all opposed to the fact being incontrovertibly established and legally recognized; but if, on the other hand, the Opposition seek by a factious course to throw upon them the odium that there are features in the constitution which will not bear the light of day, the logical conclusion from such factiousness would be that they have no right to incorporation, and then the Orangemen would see who were their friends. Of course their constitution is perfectly legal. The Orangemen are neither fools nor children, and the Opposition had far better wait like men till an opportunity occurs when they can take issue with the Administration upon some broad principle, however long that time may be of coming. It will not come soon, if the Government of Ontario continues to be conducted with the ability and justice which has charaterized the Reform party's administration of affairs from the beginning. M. A. B.

BOBCAYGEON.

ELECTIONS OF ALL KINDS.—POLITICAL—QUEER INDEPENDENCE.

From our Own Correspondent.

As this is about the season when people generally have the election fever and elections and appointments to the different offices municipal and otherwise have to be filled, I shall endeavour to give you a correct list. First comes the Council of which you are already in the possession of its composition. Then comes the Agricultural Society when the following gentlemen were elected at their annual meeting:—President, Jno. Junkin, jr.; Vice-President, Alex. Robertson; Directors, Jos. Kelso, H. Werry, W. Lyle, J. L. Read, W. B. Read, W. Thurston, T. Staples, W. Hamilton and C. E. Tiers; Sec.-Treasurer, J. Junkin; Auditors, J. H. Read and W. B. Read. This society is in a very satisfactory position, having a balance on hand after paying all their prizes, etc. of $64. In 1873 they numbered 72 subscribers and paid $138 50 in premiums. Next comes the election of School Trustee which resulted in the re-election of Mr. H. Thompson with a majority of 29 over his opponent, D. Allison. Next the Directors of the Verulam Cemetery Company, when the following were chosen: J. Aitken, Geo. Bick, E. Bottum, R. P. Beaty, J. Junkin, Jos. Kelso, J. L. Read, W. B. Read and A. Orr. Last but not least came our election for member for the Commons which has resulted in the election of Mr. McQuade. In this township politics ran pretty high, and I think Verulam gave an emphatic verdict against charter-selling. It is well known that Mr. Dormer in 1872 got a majority of 30 in this township, no doubt aided largely by Sir Hugh's money and the influence of certain parties in high standing. Now we perceive that majority reduced to 12! in a contest with an old and respected resident of the county: and I venture to predict that there would have been a majority against him had it not been for the influence still felt by certain parties in the Allan fund. If we can believe the genius of the *Independent* Mr. McLennan's defeat is owing to the course pursued by his friends on his committee, whether in Bobcaygeon or Lindsay he does not say; but one thing I know, that at the commencement of the campaign he was prepared to support Mr. McLennan and said so to more than one, and also that if he had received certain favours Mr. McQuade would not have been brought out. Of course such conduct can only leave one impression; and then his gross and untruthful attacks on our respected member for the local legislature have exhibited his malice and unfairness. The man is growing desperate and his friends will need to take care of him. Reformers feel very well satisfied with the result of the election, that though they lost this riding by a small majority they have made great gains in all other parts of the Dominion. NED.

FENELON FALLS.

THE ELECTIONS—OYSTER PARTY—BUSINESS—THE SCULLY BLOCK.

From our Own Correspondent.

The great election excitement has now about subsided and people have betaken themselves to their accustomed business as formerly. The contest being so even, rendered it at one time almost impossible to ascertain or tell which of the candidates was elected. In the early part of the evening, the "Reformers" were almost certain their man was all right, but late during the same evening a report was received that Cameron was elected, and consequent upon this news there was much rejoicing among Mr. Cameron's friends. However, on the following morning there came authentic intelligence that Mr. McLennan was duly elected, much to the satisfaction of his numerous friends. On the Friday evening following a large number of the friends and supporters of Mr. McLennan met at the Quebec and Ottawa House to celebrate the victory, and partake of an oyster supper. The Reeve of the township, Mr. J. D. Naylor, occupied the chair, supported on his right by Mr. J. B. Campbell, of Port Perry; on his left by Mr. Jas. Junkin, ex-Reeve of Verulam. Neat and effective speeches were made by Messrs. Campbell, J. D. Smith, Hand, Junkin, A. McDonald, Keith, Graham, Lockhart, and Marshall. It is the intention at some future day to entertain Mr. McLennan to a public dinner.

Business is very dull this winter, but [illegible] are for a most [illegible] of [illegible] blocks [illegible] and off the hands of the contractor, and its appearance reflects great credit upon him. The painting by Mr. McCarty is very well done.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE KING SUBMITS—HURRAH FOR WOLSELEY.

[Special Cable despatch to THE CANADIAN POST, by the Dominion Line.]

London, Eng., Feb. 5, 10 a.m.

The Ashantee war has closed. The king has accepted General Wolseley's terms of peace. The result is hailed with much satisfaction.

New Advertisements.

STRAY HEIFER.

Came into the premises of the subscriber, Lot 16, 2nd concession Ops, in December last, a Yearling Heifer. Any person proving property and paying expenses can have the same.

FRANCIS FEE.

752-3pd.

NOTICE.

This is to forbid all parties trusting or giving credit on my account without my written order, as otherwise I will not pay the same.

J. W. SHYNE.

Ops, Feby 3rd, 1874.—752-3pd.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs leave to notify his customers that their accounts for 1873 are now ready, and on which if not paid at once 12 per cent interest will be charged.

W. J. THIRKELL.

Lindsay, 5th February, 1874.—752-2.

LOST.

Lost on Kent Street, on Tuesday afternoon, a SMALL BLACK AND TAN DOG, about 9 mos. old with very long ears, answers to the name of Cappie. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the house of H. Graham, t. Peter Street, Lindsay.—752-1pd.

NOTICE.

ROMAN CATHOLIC ACADEMY.

All persons having any claims against John Whyte and Joseph Redmond in connection with the New Roman Catholic Academy in Lindsay are requested to send in the same to the undersigned post-paid to their address at Peterborough.

DENNISTOUN BRO. & HALL,
Solicitors for Joseph Redmond.

Dated 4th February, 1874.—752-2.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS

will be received by the Incumbent and Churchwardens of Christ Church, Omemee, up to

MONDAY, the 23rd INSTANT,

for the erection of a Frame Church, consisting of nave chancel, vestry, tower and spire.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Parsonage. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. HENRY JONES, Incumbent.
ARTHUR McQUADE, } Wardens.
VINCENT CORNWALL, }

752-2

LEATHER! LEATHER!

There is nothing like Leather. If you want any go to

J. LISLE'S

NEW BRICK TANNERY, McNeil's old stand, William street, opposite Judd's woollen factory, where you can buy

GOOD HARNESS, COWHIDE, KIP, CALF AND STRING LEATHER,

always on hand.

CASH FOR HIDES.

The highest cash price paid for

Hides and Skins and Tanbark.

If you want one of

LISLE'S NEW PATENT CHURNS

go and examine them. They will save you a great deal of hard labour.

Remember, McNeil's old stand, William Street.

J. LISLE.

Lindsay, Feb. 5th, 1874.—752-1y.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE.

The Independent Electors of South Victoria are respectfully solicited to make no pledges for the Local House until they have heard from the people's candidate.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } TO WIT.

Will be sold at my office in the

COURT HOUSE

In the

TOWN of LINDSAY

On

Saturday, the 28th Day of February, A. D., 1874,

at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, all the right title and interest of the undermentioned defendant in and to the following Lands and Tenements, viz:

IN THE COUNTY COURT,

JOHN HAM PERRY, Plaintiff,
vs. ROBERT BLYTHE, Defendant.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Bexley, in the County of Victoria, and Province of Ontario, being composed of

LOT NUMBER TWENTY-NINE,

In the Front Range, on Gull River, in the

Township of Bexley

containing by admeasurement

SIXTY-THREE ACRES,

be the same more or less.

GEORGE KEMPT,
Sheriff, County of Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, }
2nd February, A. D. 1874. }
First published 6th Feb'y, 1874.—752-4

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } TO WIT.

Will be sold at my office in

THE COURT HOUSE

In the

TOWN OF LINDSAY,

On

Saturday the 28th Day of February,

A.D. 1874, at the hour of twelve o'clock, noon, under and by virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, all the right, title and interest of the undermentioned Defendant, in and to the following Lands and Tenements, viz:

In the Court of Queen's Bench,

MALCOM MORISON, Plaintiff,
vs. EDWARD DRUMM, Defendant.

All and singular that certain parcel or tract of land and premises situate, lying and being in

THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In the

COUNTY OF VICTORIA,

and Province of Ontario, being composed of Lot Number Twenty-seven north of Queen Street in the said Town of Lindsay, according to Registered Government map thereof, plan by the same name or number.

GEORGE KEMPT,
Sheriff, County of Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, }
5th February, A. D. 1874. }
First published 6th February, 1874.—752-4

Dry Goods.

DONNELLY'S NEW STORE.

GENERAL

DRY-GOODS MERCHANTS

ARE RECEIVING AND OPENING

New and Seasonable Goods!

Which we have

SELECTED WITH THE UTMOST CARE

And judgment and now submit to the

INSPECTION OF OUR PATRONS

WITH EVERY CONFIDENCE.

Dress Goods,

Hosiery and Gloves,

Shawls and Mantles,

Millinery,

Fancy Woolens,

Haberdashery,

Ordered Clothing,

Gentlemen's Furnishings,

Carpets,

House-Furnishings,

Blankets,

Staples.

EVERY DEPARTMENT WILL BE FOUND COMPLETE.

We Solicit Inspection.

RAY & THORNBURY,

Corner Store, Doheny Block,

KENT & WM. STS.

Groceries, and [illegible]

NEW STORE.

NEW GOODS.

New Men. New Prices.

OPENED IN

DOHENY'S BLOCK,

Next door to Ray & Thornbury's

AN IMMENSE STOCK

OF

WINES,
LIQUORS,
GROCERIES
AND
PROVISIONS

GROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

FISH OF ALL KINDS,

FEED OF ALL KINDS,

A LARGE LOT OF FRESH TEAS.

Which will be sold at prices that will astonish the people of Lindsay and surrounding country

FOR CASH OR PRODUCE.

Please call and examine goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

CADOTTE & CARROL.

Dry Goods.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

J. R. DUNDAS,

ADVISES HIS

AUTUMN IMPORTATIONS

OF

STAPLE and FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Direct from British Manufacturers. Complete in every Department, and invites with confidence the inspection of purchasers.

Lindsay, September 27th, 1873.

FALL AND WINTER SHOW OF

NEW

DRY GOODS,

MILLINERY, &C.

J. McCAMMON

Would advise his customers and the public generally that his stock is now complete in every department, and he is prepared to give the very best value in all classes of Dry Goods, Millinery and Clothing that can be procured in the town.

A call respectfully solicited.

J. McCAMMON,
Kent Street.

35

SELLING AT COST!

AT THE

GLASGOW WAREHOUSE.

$25,000 WORTH

OF

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES

Which must be sold for cash by 1st Feb.

MALCOM MORISON

VICTORIA TEA STORE.

100 Chests of Green, Black & Japan Teas

AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

A large stock of

General Groceries, Tobaccos, Sugars, Raisins, Amber, Golden and Honey Syrups.

Also, a large and varied stock of

GENERAL DRY GOODS

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, TWEEDS, BLANKETS, &c., READY-MADE CLOTHING, BOYS' and MENS' OVERCOATS, HATS, CAPS and FURS, BOOTS and SHOES AN ENDLESS VARIETY IN SIZES AND QUALITIES, RUBBER OVERSHOES, SHOE PACKS and MOCCASSINS.

Persons in want of the above articles would do well to

CALL AND EXAMINE

before purchasing elsewhere and thereby save money.

JAMES WATSON,
CORNER OF KENT AND WILLIAM STS