Milne & Graham.

GO TO

MILNE & GRAHAM'S

FOR

Black Silks.
Colored Silks.
Summer Silks.
Wedding Silks.

Tilloni Dress Goods.
Damasse Dress Goods.
Mandarine Dress Goods.
Cashmere Dress Goods.

Embroidered Linen Costumes.
Braided Linen Costumes.
Silk Mantles.
Cashmere Jackets.

Wedding Hats.
Mourning Bonnets.
Dress Hats.
Children's Hats.

Dress Parasols.
Cheap Parasols.
Sun Umbrellas.
Rain Umbrellas.

French Suitings.
English Broads.
Canadian Tweeds.
Waterproofs.

Corner of Kent and William Street, Lindsay.

W. A. Goodwin.

ROOM PAPER.

Picture Frames and Mirrors,

W. A. GOODWIN'S KING STREET

Sewing Machines

A. M. Keekie.

MUSIC EMPORIUM.

PIANOS

ORGANS

ELASTIC MOUTHPIECE.

SHEET MUSIC AND MUSIC BOOKS

A. M. HEEKIE.

T. Maguire

ARRIVED

AND OPENED.

WOMEN'S STRONG BALMORALS

CHILDREN'S do do

GIRL'S do do

BOY'S KIP do do

Without seams in the Backs consequently no pinching, all suitable for the Spring Trade.

T. MAGUIRE.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18, 1877.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LINDSAY TOWN HALL.—Rice Lewis & Son have secured the Town Hall for the week commencing on the 28th inst., when they will open out with a large stock of hardware, stoves, tinware, etc., etc., which they will dispose of at very low figures for cash. See their card in THE POST next week.

FRESH GROCERIES.—C. L. Baker has just received four car loads of general Groceries, fresh and of first-rate quality.

DRESS PARTIES.—One of the young men who left home last winter for the Black Hills writes home for money in order that he may return. He has not found the El dorado he sought.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Solomon Hyman, father of Mr. S. A. Hyman, formerly of this town, died in Kingston, of which city he had been a resident for many years, on Sunday evening week.

NEARLY DROWNED.—Mrs. Douglass, while drawing a pail of water at the river in the rear of her dwelling on Sunday afternoon, slipped into the water and had a very narrow escape from drowning.

SHOT HIMSELF.—Herbert Hudspeth, aged 15 years, son of the late Mr. Thos. Hudspeth, of this town, shot himself in New York city one day last week. He had been punished for reading trashy literature. The wound was fatal.

ASSESSMENT STATISTICS.—From the assessment rolls just returned it is gathered that the total assessment of Ingersoll is $1,093,768, an increase of $18,000; population 3,015, an increase of 106. Uxbridge, population 3,782. Prescott's population 2,751. Strathroy's population 3,310. The population of Napanee has decreased 324 in the last year, being now 4,127. Woodstock, $1,375,230; population 5,236, an increase 122.

THE LOCKS.—The lockmaster informs us that several parties have recently been in the habit of tampering with the locks and considerable injury has been done them. On Thursday night last some person opened the gates and allowed the water to escape during the whole night. A notice has been posted in the vicinity warning parties against loitering about or interfering with the works, the penalty which the law provides. The lockmaster is determined to punish all transgressors and all persons are warned to govern themselves accordingly.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEETING.—A meeting in the interests of Sabbath School work will be held in the Methodist church on Monday evening, May 28th, commencing at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. Hart, of Whitby, on "Advantages of Early Training," by Rev. A. C. Wilson, of Woodville, on "What Parents could do and what they ought to do for the benefit of Sabbath Schools." Any persons in the audience desiring to offer suggestions on the foregoing topics will have an opportunity of doing so. The excellent choir of the church will sing several appropriate pieces, and a collection will be taken up at the close of the meeting.

HYMENEAL.—We have much pleasure in recording in our issue of this week, the marriage of Mr. John Twohey, son of Mr. John Twohey, council for of Ops, to Miss Sarah Ann Hurley, late of Cobourg and now of Ops. Mr. Twohey is a young man of sober and industrious habits, and is highly respected and esteemed by the large circle of his acquaintances. The young lady whose affections he has been fortunate enough to gain has endeared herself to all who know her by her accomplishments and quiet disposition. The ceremony was performed on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock by the groom's brother, Father Twohey, of Kingston, assisted by Father Spratt, of Wolfe Island, and Father Hogan, of Bridge. Father Stafford assisted in robe and addressed the newly married couple. When mass had been celebrated the wedding party proceeded to the residence of the bride's mother, where a sumptuous breakfast was partaken of by all. After a pleasant drive of several miles in the afternoon the bride and groom took possession of their new home, where we wish them many years of joy and happiness.

BUILDING OPERATIONS IN LINDSAY.

The number of buildings to be erected in town this year is much larger than was expected earlier in the season and is largely in excess of last year. Although most of the structures are small and do not involve large outlay, a good sum of money will be expended and our large staff of bricklayers, carpenters and plasterers will be kept employed constantly. We subjoin a list of the principal buildings in course of construction and completion, which might be largely supplemented were we to include the numerous small wooden dwellings and additions being made to old premises. The "revival" business is coming into favor in town and a large number of wooden buildings are receiving a coat of brick. The cost of the undermentioned structures has been merely estimated, but we think the figures will be found correct.

The most important works are the station house, grain and freight warehouses of the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway which will be situated on Victoria avenue. The station and round house are to be constructed of red brick, the former building being 20 x 60. The dimensions of the round house we could not ascertain, but it will have capacity for five engines. The cost of the buildings will be about $8,000. Mr. Wm. McBurney, contractor. The grain warehouse will be a frame building, 24 x 100, and will cost $2,400. Mr. W. Mackenzie, contractor. The freight warehouse, which will be annexed to the grain shed, will be a large wooden structure. The contract has not yet been awarded, but it does not can be safely estimated $1,600. In addition to these buildings several large structures will be put up by the Air Railway Company, contracts for which have not yet been made.

The buildings for the Central Exhibition stand next in importance a description of which we gave in our issue of last week. The cost will be about $3,500. Messrs. Gilbert & Blain, contractors.

The other buildings are as follows:

Mr. J. S. McCarthy, Kent st., two brick stores, two storys, with dwelling in the rear. Cost, $2,500. James Crowden, contractor.

Mr. W. M. Robson, Albert st., brick residence of excellent design, two and a half storey; cost, $2,000.

Mr. T. Cambridge st., wing to residence of white brick, two storeys; cost, $800. B. Cook, contractor.

Mr. R. Smyth, Waverly avenue, residence of red brick with white facings; two storeys; cost, $2,000. C. J. Gilbert, contractor.

Mr. John Robinson, Lindsay st., brick dwelling, two storeys; cost, $1,000. W. Calvert, contractor.

Mr. George Greer, Adelaide st., brick residence, two storeys; cost, $2,000.

Mr. Jas. M. Barnes, Cambridge st., brick dwelling, two storeys; cost, $2,000.

Mr. E. Murphy, Albert st., brick cottage; cost, $1,000.

Mr. Thos. Kearse, Russell st., three dwellings, white brick, two storeys; cost, $4,500. J. Crowden, contractor.

Mr. J. Pitcher, south Durham st., brick cottage; cost, $1,300.

Mr. R. Thexton, Adelaide st., brick residence, two storeys; cost, $2,200.

Mr. W. McBurney, Glenelg st., brick residence, two storeys; cost $2,000.

Mr. J. M. Dunn, Lindsay st., two frame dwellings, two storeys; cost, $2,000.

Mr. Chas. Connolly, Melbourne st., frame residence, two storeys; cost, $1,000.

Mr. J. Bernard, Melbourne st., large frame cottage; cost, $1,500.

Mr. John Lee, Cambridge st., concrete dwelling, two storeys; cost, $1,000.

Mr. P. Chambers, Albert st., frame dwelling, two storeys; cost, $1,000.

Mr. W. McBurney, William st., frame dwelling and shop, two storeys; cost, $1,500. Thos. McKibbin, contractor.

Mr. Wm. A. Goodwin, Cambridge st., frame dwelling and shop, two storeys; cost $1,000. Thomas Fee, contractor.

Mr. S. Tucker, Durham st., frame cottage, two storeys; cost, $1,000.

Mr. E. Newton, Durham st., frame cottage; cost $700.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT COBOCONK.

HALF THE VILLAGE DESTROYED. LIST OF LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

COBOCONK, May 16. This morning about 12.30 a fire was discovered in the rear of Key's hotel, and soon spread to the hotel and adjoining buildings. About half an hour after being discovered the entire hotel was in flames, which rapidly spread to the adjoining store, owned by Mrs. Leroy. They also extended across the street to the Shedd House, which was soon in a blaze. The fire spread so rapidly that the whole of the village on Main st. north of the bridge was soon consumed. The following are the parties who will be losers by the fire: John Keys, hotel and stables, loss about $3,000; insured for $1,500. Mrs. Leroy, general store and post-office; loss, $3,000; insured for $1,500. W. H. Grandy, drug store and Montreal Telegraph office; loss, about $1,000; insured for $600. S. Parrish, flour and feed; loss, $200. James Ferguson, boots and shoes; loss about $100; no insurance. George Russell, harness shop; loss, about $50. George Delurey, carpenter; loss, about $200; no insurance. L. McLaren, hotel; loss, about $2,500; insurance, $1,300. George Sinclair, labourer; loss not known. At the time of the fire the Shedden House was furnished, and the proprietor will lose heavily. The full amount of his loss and insurance is not known. The fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary.

FRESH GROCERIES.—C. L. Baker has just received four car loads of general Groceries, fresh and of first-rate quality.

PHASES OF SCEPTICISM.

THE EXISTENCE OF A PERSONAL GOD.

SERMON BY REV. DR. SMITHETT.

Last Sunday evening Rev. Dr. Smithett delivered the first of a series of six discourses on some phases of modern infidelity. There was a very large congregation, and the sermon was listened to with deep interest. The series will be continued the next five Sunday evenings. These will appear in THE POST.

"Because that which may be known of God is manifest in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.

For the invisible things of him from the creation of the world are clearly seen, being understood by the things that are made, even his eternal power and Godhead; so that they are without excuse. Romans i, 19-20.

Before entering upon the discussion of my subject let me first consider my position and state my premises. I find that revealed religion is everywhere met with objections, and declared to be inconsistent with the advancement of science and the progress of modern thought. These opinions are not confined to the avowed sceptic, but are being adopted to a greater or lesser extent by a large portion of the thinking classes of the community. They are also occasionally hinted at by even teachers of religion. My object will not be the display of pedantry in citing and quoting an array of learned authors, nor to ventilate the powers of rhetoric or pulpit elocution. I shall simply confine myself to a matter-of-fact and common-sense discussion of the subject. I shall not, moreover, take my stand on the Scriptures, reasoning from them as a basis, but appeal to the testimony of nature and reason, and deduce from their teaching the authority of my belief. This will be used as collateral and corroborative evidence of revealed truth. My first subject is the Being of a God, the existence of a personal, uncorporeal Deity. To sustain this position I appeal to the voice of nature, the common consent of mankind, and the natural perception of the race; and here let me suggest to our opponents who talk a good deal about Nature, to define what Nature is. Is it chance or accident? Is it a being, an entity? Who made it, and whence had it its origin; for even that which we see all around us as nature must have had an author and a beginning. The question settles the whole difficulty when I claim to be a believer in the God of nature. This is the most simple solution of the problem which is now mystifying the learned and scientific world, and reconciles religion to modern thought. We now pass on to the consideration of the subject. We understand by the being of a God the existence of a Supreme Being, a creator, Preserver and Governor of the universe, self existent, infinite, eternal, present everywhere, knowing all things, and able to do all things, the mind, the intelligence, the power of the universe. In this we defy controversy or contradictions, because all His works which we see around us and within us proclaim Him so. We claim that He is a person, distinct from a principle, that He is free and voluntary in all things, governed only by His most high and holy will, and uncontrolled by the laws of an impersonal fatality. This may be expressed briefly by saying that He is a spiritual being, pervading all nature, and possessing naturally and eternally every attribute of absolute perfection, in an infinite degree. In proceeding to reason out this existence we must take for granted the facts of our existence, and of our own ability and authority to deduce certain inevitable conclusions; and from these premises reason upward to God. The argument for natural or intuitive perception than is simply that wherever there are marks of design and contrivance, there must of necessity have been at work the mind of a designer, and the hand of a contriver. Let me illustrate. A traveller upon the high seas is cast upon the shores of an island known coast. He explores its curiosities, wanders here and there amidst its valleys and groves, and discovers before him an imposing building. He notices its strong foundations, its massive superstructure, its towering walls, firmly compacted together. The windows freely admit light, yet exclude the elements and all the lofty spire points towards heaven, surmounted by a deep meaning symbol; he enters the spacious doors, grand egress for safety, and behold the well arranged seats for accommodation. There also are there for sacrifices of prayer and praise to a pulpit where a congregation may be addressed. Niches here and there are filled with monuments of holy men of God, and entablatures recording lives well spent. He gazes upon the lengthened aisles, the fluted columns, the vaulted arches which, rising as if in light of every beauty, seem to crown and adorn him. He listens, and from the lower deep, thick strike accordant in the hearts of time, and now the pealing anthem swells through the lofty vaults, and the assembled worshippers, crying aloud in rhapsodic phrase in sounds and hallelujahs to holy praise. He sees, he hears, he feels all this, and he knows, yea he know with a knowledge which is certain, and this is not the work of chance, not accidental. He knows this must be the effect of deep design, of laborious contrivance, and, therefore, in which he sees around him, there is ample evidence of the Divinity, work of a great contriver. Now this is proven by the argument for the being of a God, from intuitive perception, in argument which appeals to a great first strength, for never in human annals has there been exhibited such marks of design, as are exhibited in this natural temple of the Most High God, and without a moral worth; full of beauty and enjoyment with song. Wherever we turn and if the works of nature, so called, we find ourselves met at every point by the most obvious proofs of contrivance and design. We behold everywhere the most perfect adaptation of means to ends, systematic order, matchless skill, exquisite beauty, endless variety, and unremitting perpetuity. We appeal to ordinary or question, much less dispute, gladly accept and thankfully receive the irresistible conclusion of truth. Our souls become conscious of the immediate existence and presence of a Great Spirit. As in our spiritual nature we are now conscious of the presence of each other, and as God fill all the immensity of space by His presence so that spirit within us, become profoundly strongly and deeply impressed that He, the Being who contrived all this is God over all, blessed for ever. We pass on to consider some of the evidence of the existence of a divine nature, as submitted to our senses by the natural world. Among the ten thousand illustrations of such a theory, that contrivance proves a contriver, we select the most prominent, simple, and most common of all the marvels, the fluid water. This is composed of two elements, one of which, hydrogen, is a deadly poison, and yet through the contrivance of which, when the united, the combination produces the most essential to human health and life and comfort. The same characteristics mark an article of food which forms the staple for the sustenance of many millions in the tropical zone, the manive or cassava, botanically *Jatropha Manihot*, literally to kill and to eat, a deadly poison, until the action of fire has passed over it, and then next to arrowroot, is the most nutritious of all farinaceous food. But to return to our most familiar illustration. Had the vast body of water on the globe been simply perfectly motionless, it would have become a stagnant mass, charging the atmosphere with deathful exhalations. Hence the contrivance of the ebb and flow of the tides of those great rivers of the ocean, sweeping as currents around the eastern and western hemispheres, from the sea of Japan and the Caribbean Sea, the two gulf streams, and which, together with the wind, keep the whole body of the world's waters in constant and healthful agitation. Again, had this element been limited to one place, the whole animal and vegetable world would have perished by thirst and drought. Hence also the contrivance of the system of evaporation, by which water, though more dense than air, is drawn upward, and then condensed and cooled and made fit for use, rendered almost tasteless and colourless, fitting it for all future combinations, and then suffered to descend again upon earth, not in overwhelming torrents, but so gently and refreshingly in showers as not to injure, as a rule, the most sensitive plant or delicate flower. Again, had this element remained on the surface of the earth it would have been useless eventually. Had it descended into the earth it would have become inaccessible, but the contrivance of the little rivulet, trickling in the forest glade, all covered out of sight, and that there is no such thing as a separate spiritual substance. But after all it clearly identifies Deity with nature, and matter and mind, and makes God, indeed, a substantial and personal God, and merges all his attributes and powers into the visible things of creation. Hence like Atheism it must be thrown out of the view of belief at all, in the eternity of matter, and therefore, eternal, some God, called Hyanotheism, Deism and Rationalism. These forms of unbelief declare that God only exists above the world, as a personal Spirit, not only different but actually severed from the present world of nature. For the Deist and Rationalist, God is a personal being, who, after creating the world by His will, acts upon it only from without, and, like machine towards it, in certain laws are given to nature, which mechanically pursue its course without the assistance or interference of its Maker. The Deist and Rationalist, like the clock-builder now leaves her to herself and her power. The clockmaker has finished and wound up his clock. It now must go of itself without any more need of him. This is all we ask for the present to sustain our claim to the common consent of all mankind, rustic and philosopher, savage and scientific man, in the existence of a Supreme Ruler of the universe under the name or form, and which we for convenience sake, designed a personal God. Out of their own mouths we judge them, and by their teachings, unconsciously, we obtain the verdict in our favor. The argument is not weakened by the fact that crude notions of idolatrous and startling theories in the dark age, respecting the nature and existence of the Deity have extensively prevailed. The very discussion of the subject predicates all we ask. The whole argument arises from the universality of the belief that there is a God and can be accounted for upon no other hypothesis or supposition. What men think about, talk so much about and write so much about must be. The existence of God appears to have been one of those first great truths about which the world has never been divided, a truth which must have traditionally descended from the early ancestors of the race, or in the intuitive perceptions of the human mind, or higher and better still, its authority, as we claim and teach it, in the genesis of mankind. Who ever saw a race without a God? Creatures; a truth, in a word, handed down from generation to generation, by an unfailing tradition outside of it yet contemporary with mankind, and discovered and a rail put in place before any damage was done.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—The O.Y.Bs. are to celebrate the occasion by excurting to some point on the Ottonlaee river. I have heard of no other demonstration here.

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QUERY.—What has happened your Omemee correspondent? Why does he not write up and keep us posted on what is doing in the "city of bullfrogs?"

LOCAL NEWS-LETTERS.

COBOURG.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—As an up freight train was crossing the Kingston Road Tuesday morning it ran over and instantly killed a boy, some twenty months old, belonging to Mr. Shaw, who lives close by the crossing.

OBIT.—Mr. John Helm, father of Mr. John Heim, of Port Hope, was buried here on Monday. Deceased, who was over ninety years of age, was one of the oldest residents of Cobourg.

CAMBRAY.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

TEMPERANCE PIC-NIC.—A few of the temperance lodges in this vicinity intend holding a pic-nic in Mr. Berkeley's grove, near Cambray, on the 24th May. Games, base-ball, croquet, speeches, singing, etc., are to be the amusements of the day. All friends of the temperance cause are cordially invited to attend. All parties who intend coming will have to bring along their own eatables as there will be no refreshments on the grounds.

LORNEVILLE.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

ROWDYISM.—A disgraceful row occurred last Friday evening in one of the hotels here, which resulted in three of the parties having their heads badly cut up and another receiving a scratched face and bruises. It was necessary to call Dr. McKay, of Woodville, to the seat of war to dress the wounds of the "slain," and to examine others to see if they were dangerously hurt. The authorities should look after such disgraceful characters and punish the guilty ones severely.

FENELON FALLS.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

BASE BALL.—A base ball club has been organized here to be known as the "Rough and Ready" club. They have arranged to play the "Clippers" of Lindsay on the 1st of July.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held by Coroner Bryson, Thursday, on the body of the child found Tuesday week, which was referred to in my last. A verdict "that the remains found are human and deposited by some persons unknown," was returned.

ACCIDENT.—A little daughter of Mr. Robert Jacquet, about eight years of age, fell from a cart on Sunday week and had her left arm broken near the wrist and elbow dislocated. The injured member is progressing favorably.

BELMERTON.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

INCORPORATED.—Several of the inhabitants of this place are anxious for incorporation, some of the most influential residents prefer remaining as if our village continues to grow as it at present, as has been doing for some time we can then incorporate as a town.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—Steps are being taken to make necessary arrangements for a grand celebration on the 24th inst. Liberal prizes will be offered for competition in the different games.

KEEPING TRUE.—Mr. Frankish, license Inspector, as in town Tuesday last, visiting the liquor dealers.

ACCIDENT.—A man named McLean, from Cannington, was thrown out of his waggon on Tuesday last, about a mile south of this place, and had his head and face badly cut. His horse became unmanageable.

LITTLE BRITAIN.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

BUSH FIRES are doing mischief in some localities. The atmosphere is full of smoke, and unless we get rain soon great conflagrations may be looked for.

FARMING.—The continued dry weather has enabled the farmers to go through with their seeding much earlier than usual this season. The crops look well but need rain.

TEMPERANCE.—Mr. E. Carswell, the celebrated temperance orator, is to deliver a lecture in the Bible Christian church on the evening of the 19th inst. A full house is expected.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The Sabbath school anniversary in connection with the Bible Christian church is to come off on the 20th inst. Tea will be served at the usual hour on the Monday following, after which addresses will be delivered by the Revs. Messrs. Clarke, Savage, Dunlop and others.

COBOCONK

[Correspondence of The Post.]

LOG DRIVING.—Several drives of logs are now passing down the river. Owing to the water being low some difficulty is experienced in running them over the slide. The water has not been as low for many years.

BUSH FIRES are raging all around us. The atmosphere is dense with smoke, and we shall be very fortunate indeed if we are not burned out ere your next issue reaches us, and you called upon to chronicle the fact instead of the matter I send you. [This prediction has unfortunately been fulfilled.

DISTURBANCE.—During service in the C. M. Church Sabbath evening last, some person threw a stone breaking one of the windows. Possibly some boys may have done it. There is too much of this sort of thing in our village. Sabbath and public schools both lose their influence in checking it unless parents too lend their aid and warn the children of their care against the evil resulting from such practices.

CANNINGTON

[Correspondence of The Post.]

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal accident occurred on Thursday last to the son of Mr. Johnson, a farmer east of the village. The waggon was left standing near the door, and the little fellow whose age was eight years got on, when the horses started off in a gallop. He fell in front of the waggon, and it is supposed one of the wheels passed over him. He died a few hours after.

GRAIN MARKET.—The high prices per bushelquoted in our weekly market, which has been kept over for some time.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH.—Preparations are being made for celebrating the 24th of May. The competition for the different prices was generally anything but spirited last year. Whether this was owing to the scarcity of athletes in this part of the country or some other cause I cannot say. Many very amusing yet innocent games might be on the programme which have not hitherto noticed. If horse racing is indispensable it is a pity the committee cannot get a less dangerous course than the one generally used.

WOODVILLE.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred in this neighborhood on Thursday, 10th inst., by which a son of Mr. George Johnson aged eight years, was killed. It appears he was along with a team of horses and the animals had taken fright, jumped upon him or that the waggon had run over him. He lived but three hours after the accident.

ABSTINENCE.—A public meeting of the inhabitants of the village is to take place in the town hall next Monday evening, 21st inst., to take into consideration the propriety of getting the village erected into a police village and also to change its name. The movement is favorably spoken of by those interested and it is to be hoped a suitable name will be adopted, for owing to the number of post offices in the Dominion of a name somewhat similar, much inconvenience in mail matter frequently occurs.

THE CROPS.—The shower of rain which fell Tuesday last was greatly welcomed by the farmers, who were beginning to grumble at the continued dry weather. The fall wheat in this neighborhood never looked better, and promises an abundant harvest. Owing to the present high prices of grain and the favorable weather for seeding, an unusual quantity of grain has been put in the ground.

MILLBROOK.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT TRAIN WRECKING.—A fifteen feet rail was removed and laid on Friday night last at Needler's hill, on the Peterboro branch of the Midland Railway, about two miles from here and about fifteen rail lengths from where a similar attempt was made last week. The danger was discovered and a rail put in place before any damage was done.

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ONTARIO COUNTY.

DIPTHERIA continues its ravages at Columbus. W. R. Powers' five year old daughter was the latest victim; she had recovered, had a relapse, and was only ill twenty-four hours.—[Reformer.

BELLEVILLE.

COMMITTED.—James A. Buck, lumberman, was committed for trial on the charge of cutting a boom belonging to James H. Jordan, of Trenton. Bail to the amount of $1,000 was accepted.

GOLD MINING.—A $125 button was brought to town Monday from the Feigel mine, Marmora. The yield from this mine has of late been satisfactory.

GRASS HILL.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

RECOVERED.—Mr. N. Weldon desires us to state that the report of the illness of his stallion "Young Gamboy," was greatly exaggerated and that the animal is now in as good condition as he ever was. "Young Gamboy" will travel through Fenelon, Eldon and Mariposa this season. Farmers desirous of improving their stock should look out for him.

A FINE ANIMAL.—The farmers in this county have now an excellent opportunity of improving their stock through the enterprise of Mr. Nicholas Weldon in bringing to this section a first prize Durham Bull. It is generally admitted that this county is ten years behind the time in the matter of stock raising and the step taken by Mr. Weldon goes to prove that a few at least of our farmers are becoming alive to the necessity of improvement.

SOMERVILLE.

THE STATUTE LABOUR QUESTION.—(*To the Editor of* THE POST.)—SIR.—My attention has recently been called to the proceedings of the Council of the Township of Somerville as published in THE POST of November last, and wherein the following resolution appeared:—"Moved by Mr. Joseph Howie, seconded by Mr. Joseph Elliott, that as to the request of George Eade to be allowed his statute labour for work done in the year 1876, it appears by the pathmaster's returns that the work which Mr. Eade states to be done was not done under his directions nor according to his orders, that George Eade refused to perform his statute labour as directed, therefore this Council cannot allow him for said labour.—Carried." Now in reference to the above I may say that the Clerk of the Township, Mr. S. Dawson, and who happened on the above occasion to be pathmaster in my neighbourhood, gave me instructions to perform my statute labour and that the same was performed at the place indicated by him and in accordance with his instructions then given, and that the foregoing resolution is absolutely at variance with facts, which I can easily prove by him and as the very best evidence of the truth of what I now state. I may say that I have never been called upon to pay the amount of the statute labour referred to. GEORGE EADE.

Somerville, May, 1877.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST,
LINDSAY, May 17, 1877.

Business and Produce.

Though business generally is quiet it feels the effects of the improvement that is setting in and that slowly but surely is working up to "good times" again. Much now depends upon the harvest; and never have farming work and the weather been watched with as much anxiety as will be entertained this summer. So far all has gone most favorably. Some are inclined to become apprehensive at the continued dry weather, but experienced farmers do assure us that no harm would come if rain did not come for a week longer. If the ground is thoroughly warmed first, and then warm rains follow all the better. We had a little rain the past two days, however, have quickened vegetation. Considerable damage has been done by fires in the woods in the Ottawa district, and in Northern Vermont, New York and Michigan.

British Grain Trade.

A leading Liverpool grain circular issued last Saturday says:—"The recent excitement has entirely disappeared, and business is settling down into the ordinary channels. The recovery in the value of wheat acquired at the commencement of the week has been partially lost, especially for foreign, but at country markets for the past two weeks English has nearly supported the extreme advance: millers, however, have bought sparingly. Trade has been without animation. On the spot, since Tuesday, only a limited business was transacted, at about 2d per cental decline, for wheat. Maize declined 3d to 4d. Wheat opened quiet, and, closing with an upward tendency. Flour was in moderate request at unchanged prices. Maize was in fair demand at 4d decline."

The Russian Grain Trade.

From present appearances, remarks the New York *Bulletin*, an excellent authority, the only trade likely to be interrupted is that of Russia on the Black Sea. That, however, is very important. About one-fifth of the whole commerce of Russia is done on the Black Sea frontier, and, what is of chief importance to us, the bulk of the grain exports go from these ports. The quantities of wheat, shipped to Great Britain from the northwestern and southwestern ports of Russia respectively compare as follows for a series of late years:

	Southern ports, cwts.	Northern ports, cwts.
1875	8,317,290	1,673,035
1874	3,016,055	709,587
1873	7,775,982	1,816,787
1872	15,773,462	2,080,173
1871	1,732,631	3,931,265
1870	8,127,011	1,941,884
Average six years	7,344,614	2,015,637
Average total from Russia		9,359,251

It will be seen that of an average total export of 9,359,251 cwts. or 18,718,000 bushels of wheat to Great Britain, nearly 80 per cent. goes by way of the southern ports; while ports would be very liable to be effectively blockaded by Turkey. Beyond these exports, considerable quantities of grain are also sent to other countries. Are we then to conclude that the large grain surplus of Southern Russia is to be shut up in that country because its usual outlet, the Black Sea ports, is closed? By no means. We must calculate upon a large consumption for army purposes and also upon a partial interruption of production in consequence of the withdrawal of men by military conscription, but the surplus of Russia may find foreign markets in various ways. The great grain producing section of Russia lies between the Baltic ports north and the Black Sea ports south. It is through that country that the network of railroads recently constructed mainly runs; and nearly every part of the grain section can communicate with St. Petersburg or Riga almost as easily as with Odessa, the railroads are numerous and numerous and are all double-track, well constructed lines. In some measure, these roads will be preoccupied for military service, but, when the army has been forwarded to the theatre of war, this service will abate, and the roads would be able to accommodate a considerable amount of grain traffic. The distance being somewhat greater to the Baltic than to the Black Sea, the cost of the route would be greater than to Odessa; but a moderate advance in the price of grain would suffice to compensate for that difference.

Toronto Cattle Market.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle during the past week have amounted to thirty carloads, the greater portion of which were taken for shipment to England and the lower ports. Prices are firm with an upward tendency, at 85.25 to 85.50 for first-class, $4.50 to $4.75 for second, and $3.75 to $4.25 for third.

SHEEP.—Good prices have ruled all week. First class brought $5 to $5½; second, $5 to $5; third, $3.50 to $4. Spring lambs have been very plentiful at firm prices, the range being $2.50 to $5, according to quality.

CALVES.—Lower grades have been plentiful, but choice veals wanted. First class, $12 to $14; second, $9 to $8; third, $3 to $4.—[Globe.

Lindsay Market Prices.

Fall Wheat	1 75 @	2 00
Spring Wheat	1 70 @	1 00
Flour, Fall, double extra, per 100	0 00 a	5 00
Flour, Spring, strong bakers	0 00 a	4 25
Flour mixed	0 00 a	4 50
Oatmeal	0 00 @	3 75
Cornmeal	2 00 a	2 25
Bran per ton	00 a	11 00
Shorts		18 00
Barley per bus.	00 @	50
Peas	00 @	60
Oats	0 @	45
Potatoes	65 @	80
Butter per lb	15 @	18
Cheese	00 @	13
Lard	@	13
Tallow	6½ @	7
Eggs fresh	9	10
Beef per Quarter, per lb	4 @	6
Bacon	8½ @	9
Smoked Hams	00 @	12½
Sugar cured canvass do	00 @	13
Mess Pork	00 00 @	19 00
do extra Prime	00 00 @	00 00
Salt per. bbl.	0 00 @	1 25
Rand Salt per ton		5 50
Hay	9 00 a	11 00
Straw per load	2 50	3 00
Beef Hides	4 00 a	6 00
Sheepskins	1 00 a	1 40
Calfskins, per lb	0 00 a	0 10

—The Consolidated Bank lately had a large quantity of unsigned ten dollar bills stolen from it, which was not a sign that the thief knew too much. In its new issue, therefore, it confined itself to denominations of $3, $5, $20, $50 and $100,—throwing out the tens, for fear the stolen ones should get mixed up with the genuine. $10 bills of the Consolidated Bank, therefore, are not genuine.

LAST-MINUTE LOCALS.

RECOVERING.—The man Thompson who was injured on the Whitby Extension last week, was removed from the Toronto General Hospital that he is recovering and is worth a dozen dead men yet.

PERSONAL.—Rev. D. M. Billings, M. E. minister at Oakwood Rest, is stationed now at Greensville.....Mr. Thomas Niblock, of Dobson & Niblock, has returned from California greatly improved in health. His many friends are glad to see him again.

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.—Next week THE POST will be printed Friday morning instead of Thursday evening, as usual, in order that our staff may enjoy the holiday. The early mails for Mariposa and the north Nipissing section will be a day late, in consequence. Advertising matter should be handed in not later than Wednesday afternoon.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE.—It will be seen by our report of the town council proceedings that the charges made against Chief Constable Douglass have been referred to Judge Deane for investigation under a clause in the municipal act providing for such cases. The matter no doubt will be thoroughly dealt with.

TORONTO POLICE MAGISTRATE.—Several fof our cotemporaries have had Judge Deane all but appointed Police Magistrate of Toronto, probably because he was appointed to investigate the charges against the late P. M. That would be an "Irishman's hoist." The *Globe* states that Mr. G. T. Denison will probably be appointed; and we believe the appointment would be satisfactory.

TEACHERS' CONVENTION—Mr. J. H. Knight, Inspector of South Victoria, had an interview with the Hon. A. Crooks, Minister of Education, Tuesday, and obtained his consent to visit Lindsay in October next for the purpose of meeting the Teachers of the County of Victoria. The visit is delayed on account of the hon. gentleman's intended visit to England next week.

THE WHITBY EXTENSION.—Work on this line up to a few days ago progressed so rapidly that no doubt was felt as to the fulfilment of our statement made a few weeks ago that the iron would be into town by the first of June, but the work at Nogey's cut has been found very heavy and will delay the arrival of the construction train till the middle of June. A large staff of men and horses are at work at the Macaulay farm, which work will be completed this week and a commencement made inside the corporation. It is the intention of the contractors, we learn, to put on the whole staff of workmen on the Victoria Avenue and complete the work in a few days, so as not to impede travel on the Avenue and streets intersecting it longer than possible.

"THE FAR WEST."—An interesting lecture was delivered in the Methodist church on "The Far West Territory" by Rev. E. B. Young, Wednesday. The lecturer had been engaged for eight or nine years as a missionary among the Indians of that country. He referred to the immense resources of the country and the great fertility of the soil. In Manitoba he saw where excavations were being made for cellars loam five feet deep before reaching clay. He saw a field of oats, owned by Mr. Sifton, a contractor on the Pacific Railway, consisting of 200 acres in a square, which had been ploughed for the first time out of prairie land. The yield of this field was 14,000 bushels, or 70 bushels per acre. He also referred to the mineral resources of the country. The coal beds are immense, on the Assiniboine and Saccatchewan Rivers the coal hangs over the river in cliffs and can be loaded on scows and barges without having to dig down into the earth for it and can be towed down those rivers to supply the wants of the inhabitants. He spoke for about an hour and a half, referring to his adventures among the Indians and the great work that is being accomplished among them. He spent some time at Norway House and Nelson River 500 miles north of Winnipeg, and in describing the mode of