INTO THE WORLD AND OUT.

MRS. STAFF.

Into the world he looked with sweet surprise,
The children laughed as when they saw his eyes

Into the world a rosy hand in doubt
He reached; a pale hand took one rose-bud out;

And that was all—quite all! No, surely! but
The children cried as when his eyes were shut.

ILLUSION.

A scarlet poppy, in the balmy night,
Upraises from the grass her slender stem,
And near her heart she holds a dewdrop, bright
And lovely as a gem.

A pure white lily murmurs half asleep,
As from a dream, "The late, the moon's pale ray
Silvers the earth; close, love, your leaves, and keep
Your beauty for the day."

With gladsome pride, the scarlet flower replies,
"So blessed am I, for joy I cannot rest,
A star from heaven hath fallen, and it lies
And sparkles on my breast."

A star!" repeats the deeper drowsily,
"Yes, for stars shine ever from afar
He who plucks the daisy, let her happy be,
Believing it a star."

THE NOBLEMAN OF THE STEPPE

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

gave up all intercourse with his neighbors; the rich he was afraid of, and the poor he detested; he behaved with an unheard of boldness toward everybody, even toward the Government officers. "Know that I am a nobleman of the empire," his conduct seemed to say.

Once he had come within a hair of shooting a police officer because he had entered his room with his cap on his head. The authorities, on the other hand, were none too indulgent toward him, and made him feel their power whenever an opportunity presented itself, but for all that they feared him, because he was such a terribly hot-headed fellow. No sooner had he hardly opened your mouth before he would threat-en you with a duel. At the slightest contradiction he would roll his eyes, and his voice would fall him.

"I in . . . I . . . I . . . insist, even if I shall lose my head for it."

As for the rest, he was a man of the purest character, and had never been entangled in any dishonorable affair. To be sure, he visited no one; and still he had, in his fashion, a kind, and even a great soul. He could endure no injustice or oppression even toward strangers. For the rights of his peasants he fought heroically.

"How," he would say, while he struck his hand furiously against his own head, "touch my people,—my own people! As sure as my name is Tchertapkanoff, I will . . ."

Tichon Ivanitsch could not, like Pantalei, boast of his family; his father descended from a yeoman, and did not become a noble until he had been forty years in the government service.

Nedopuskin, the father, was one of those men whom misfortune pursues with a persistency resembling personal spite. In the course of sixty years, from his birth to his death, the poor fellow struggled with all the varieties of distress, sickness and accidents to which little people are so frequently exposed. He sprawled like a fish upon the ice, he never ate his fill, he never took any rest, and he bowed to everybody; he was restlessly active and harmed no one, worried about every cent that passed through his hands, suffered without fault of his own the injustice of his superiors, and at last died, God knows where, in a warehouse or a cellar, without having gained by his labor as much as a bit of bread for his children. Fate hunted him all his life like a hare. He was a good, honest man, but did receive bribes, from ten kopeks to two rubles inclusive.

Nedopuskin had a slender, consumptive wife. His children, fortunately, all died, with the exception of Tichon and a daughter, who was nicknamed "the mercantile lady of fashion." After many comic and tragic adventures she married a retired government clerk. Nedopuskin succeeded, before his death, in procuring his son Tichon a place as a supernumerary in the Chancery, but immediately after his father's death, Tichon sent in his resignation. The overwhelming cares, the depressing struggle with the cold and hunger, the whimpering anxiety of his mother, and the desperate efforts of his father, the coarse oppressions of landlords and merchants, this daily and incessant misery developed in Tichon an indescribable timidity. At the mere sight of his superior he would tremble and shake like an imprisoned bird. He gave up the service.

Nature, in her indifference or caprice, deposits in man the most various faculties and inclinations, without taking even remotely into consideration their position in society, or their surroundings. What the care and love peculiar to her she made Tichon, the son of a poor official, an affectionate, languid, soft and sensitive creature, who seemed only born for pleasure, being endowed with an abnormally exquisite taste and smell; she dabbled in developing these qualities in him with the greatest care, and then left him to grow up on old sauerkraut and ill smelling fish. And at last he did grow up, and began, as the saying is, to live. Then the joke commenced in real earnest.

Fate, that had persecuted the elder Nedopuskin so unremittingly, now transmitted her attention to the son. She probably found pleasure in it. In her relation to Tichon, however, she changed her tactics, she did not torment him, she played with him. She never once brought him to the verge of despair, did not make him feel the ponderous tortures of hunger, but she hunted him through all Russia, from Wolki Lstjug to Zarovo-Koktschaisk, from one ridiculous and humiliating situation to another. Now she made him a major domo of a very quarrelsome, malicious lady, who liked to play the benefactress, now the heir-in-law of a rich and miserly merchant, then she promoted him to chief clerk in the private office of a goggle-eyed gentleman who wore his hair closely cropped in the English fashion, or to steward or clown of some landed proprietor who had a passion for the chase; in short, Dame Fate made the poor Tichon drain drop by drop the bitter and poisonous cup of an inferior position. He had, in the course of his existence, enough to endure from the all humor and the sheepy and malicious moods of the idle nobility. How often, when he had been the butt of a troop of noble cousins, and at last was permitted in God's name to take himself off, did he swear in the solitude of his chamber, burning with shame and with bitter tears of despair, to run away secretly the next day, to seek his fortune in the city, to accept some poor clerkship, or to die of hunger at the wayside! But, in the first place, he lacked strength to carry it out; secondly, his timidity restrained him; and thirdly, what position could he possibly get? Whom should he apply to?

"They would give me no place," the wretched man would whisper, as he lay about sorrowfully in his bed; "they will give me no place."

And on the following day he would shoulder his burden once more.

His situation was the more distressing because kind Nature had not been pleased to endow him with the smallest possible share of those gifts which are indispensable to a clown. He could not, for instance, dance in a bear skin travelling coat (turned inside out) until he was tottering; he did not understand how to act the buffoon and play the amiable in the immediate neighborhood of the ever-whirling whips of ridiculous hunters; when half naked, in a temperature of 20° below zero, he would sometimes catch a cold, his stomach would neither tolerate brandy mixed with ink, nor fine-cut toad stools and mushrooms sprinkled with vinegar. God knows what would have become of Tichon if it had not in a mirthful mood occurred to his last benefactor a tenant who had grown rich to add the following clause to his will: "And to Tichon Nedopuskin I bequeath for eternal and inheritable possession, my estate, Hossiko-dejewka, with all its appurtenances."

A few days later the benefactor had a stroke of apoplexy, in consequence of a too abundant repast on sturgeon soup. Now a great commotion arose. The magistrate came and sealed all moveable goods, all in proper order. The relatives arrived. The will was opened. Nedopuskin was called. The majority of those present knew what Tichon Ivanitsch's position had been in the house of his benefactor; he was accordingly overwhelmed with deafening exclamations and mocking congratulations.

"The proprietor! There he is—the new proprietor!" cried the other heirs.

"That is a nice one," broke in a man who had a reputation for wit, "well, I must say—that is really—that is what one might call a—a nice heir." And all burst out laughing.

Nedopuskin could not at all comprehend his good fortune. The will was shown to him; he blushed, pinched his eyes together, rubbed his hands deprecatingly, and at last burst into loud sobs. The laughter of the company rose in a loud continuous roar. The village of Besselendejewka consisted only of twenty-two serfs; in reality, no one regretted its loss; but why should they let the chance slip of having some sport? Only one of the heirs—a stately man from St. Petersburg, with a Greek nose and the noblest expression, Rostislav Adamitsch Stoppel name—could not quite reconcile himself to it; he took Nedopuskin aside, and laid his hand patronisingly on his shoulder.

"As far as I can learn," he said in a tone of tiredness, "you occupied in the household of the universally revered Feodor Feodorovitsch the position of a buffoon, of a servant, as it were?"

The gentleman from St. Petersburg expressed himself in unendurably precise and correct language. The poor, excited Nedopuskin did not understand what the stranger said; all the others stood by in silence. Only the wit smiled condescendingly. Stoppel rubbed his hands and repeated the question.

Nedopuskin raised his eyes in amazement and opened his mouth. Rostislav blinked poisonously with his eyes. "I congratulate you, sir," he went on, "I congratulate you! To be sure it is not everybody that would condescend to earn his bread by such a trade. However, every one to his taste. Isn't that your opinion, too, sir?"

"Tell me," he continued, encouraged by the laughter of the company, "to what special talent are you indebted to this unexpected good fortune? Well, don't be ashamed; speak out frankly: we are all here, so to speak, *en famille*. Isn't it so, gentlemen?"

The heir, to whom Stoppel accidentally had addressed this question, unfortunately did not understand French and accordingly confined himself to clearing his throat with an air of approval. Then another heir, a young man with a yellow spot on his forehead, threw in hastily: "*Wai, wai*, of course."

"You probably can, as it were, walk on your hands with your legs in the air?"

Nedopuskin cast a despairing glance about him. All faces were distorted with scornful laughter—all eyes dilated with cruel pleasure.

"Or perhaps you can crow like a cock?"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ADVICE TO BATHERS.

With the view of diminishing the loss of life which annually occurs from drowning, and which, according to recent returns of the Registrar-General, has increased between 30 and 40 per cent. during the past year as compared with corresponding periods of the previous year, the Royal Humane Society has issued the following important advice to bathers:—"Avoid bathing within two hours after a meal, or when exhausted by fatigue or from any other cause, or when the body is cooling after perspiration, and avoid bathing altogether in the open air if, after being a short time in the water, there is a sense of chilliness with numbness of the hands and feet, but bathe when the body is warm, provided no time is lost in getting into the water. Avoid chilling the body by sitting or standing undressed on the banks or in boats after having been in the water, or remaining too long in the water, but leave the water immediately there is the slightest feeling of chilliness. The vigorous and strong may bathe early in the morning on an empty stomach, but the young and those who are weak had better bathe two or three hours after a meal; the best time for such is from two to three hours after breakfast. Those who are subject to attacks from giddiness or faintness, and who suffer from palpitation and other sense of discomfort at the heart, should not bathe without first consulting their medical adviser."

THE DEPARTURE OF MECHANICS FOR ENGLAND.

SOME INTERESTING FACTS—A NUT FOR THE PROTECTIONISTS.

[New York Evening Post.]

The recent departure of mechanics from this country for England, under a contract with English builders, and the engagement of others to go hereafter, is a matter worthy of more careful attention than has yet been given to it.

These men go to England to accept wages which English workmen of a similar class have refused by striking. They go because at the wages which the English workmen have refused to accept they can do better than they can do in this country. It is perfectly right and proper that they should go, because it is always right for men to go where they can improve their condition; but the fact that they can improve their condition by leaving this country and going to England to accept wages which English mechanics refuse suggests some things to which we wish to direct attention.

The Protectionists of this country, under whose trade system we live, have made it their boast and their plea that they promote the interests of American workmen by "protecting American industry" against the competition of "the pauper labour of Europe." They loudly assert that protection increases wages here, and that without it goods made by pauper labour in England would so fill our markets that American employers would have to reduce wages to a "pauper" basis or close their shops altogether; yet it appears that the "pauper labourers" of England get wages so high that the protected mechanics can improve their condition by going to England to work for less than the "pauper labourers" will work for.

Are not the "pauper labourers" of Europe men in broadcam.

On the other hand, are not the benefits which protection confers upon workingmen illusory? Can any workman believe that protection improves his condition when he looks at these facts? Can he doubt that it is the manufacturer, and not the workman or the Government, in whose interest protective tariffs are maintained?

Let us look at this matter in another light. The mechanics who have left us have gone to England to sell their labour and buy their living because they can make the exchange to better advantage there than they can here; and the advocates of free trade ask only that precisely this sort of liberty shall be given to all men in America. We insist that every man who earns his bread in any way is engaged in exchanging the products of his own labour for the products of other men's labour; and we say that it is at once the part of justice and common sense to let every man make the exchange where he can make it to the best advantage, to let every man sell what he has to sell where he can get the most for it, and buy what he has to buy where he can buy cheapest. This is the whole of the free trade doctrine; it proposes to make every man free, and to permit every man to make the best use he can of his time and his labour and his money. Protection forbids this, and restricts the labourer; it compels him to buy of the protected manufacturer what he could buy cheaper of some one else, and it practically compels him to sell the products of his own labour in this country for less than he could get for them in other countries. It is a tax upon all men for the benefit of a few, it is a cannon ball chained to the feet of labour, and a cord about its neck.

SOWING FALL WHEAT.

Preparations for sowing wheat should be made at once. There formerly were more differences of opinion as to the time of sowing wheat than there are now. The majority of farmers prefer early sowing and if the seed is well in the ground late in August, the chances are more favorable than if sown later. Where wheat follows oats, the oat stubble should be plowed immediately after the crop is taken off the field. If the weather is dry, the greater will be the necessity for repeated plowing and rolling, to prevent the soil from baking. A mellow soil, well rolled and packed, is what the seed requires to germinate in. If the soil is clodden, the young roots are exposed to the action of air in the open spaces, and dried and killed. This is the secret of many failures of what were at first promising seedings. Repeated harrowings and rollings are needed to produce the proper condition of the soil. No matter if the surface is somewhat rough. Drilling is by far the best method of seeding. It costs 50 cents an acre if the drill is hired, and less if it is purchased. Five pecks of seed per acre, or six at the most, is enough.—[American Agriculturist.

"THE BALANCE OF TRADE."

[Hamilton Times.]

The "Balance of Trade" people contend when a country's imports exceed its exports that country is on its road to ruin. The following table, prepared from returns furnished by United States Consuls, professes to give the exports and imports of the countries named for 1875:

	Imports.	Exports.
Argentine Republic	$ 55,746,000	$ 59,321,000
Belgium	549,337,000	419,695,000
Chili	38,137,000	34,483,955
China	101,704,870	103,369,231
U. S. of Colombia	6,949,068	9,984,028
France	693,583,000	747,419,000
Germany	1,149,494,000	905,000,000
Great Britain	1,809,989,000	1,383,095,000
Canada	133,589,983	77,586,979
Japan	24,531,134	16,751,172
Netherlands	296,683,000	239,754,000
Egypt	39,273,660	66,034,149

So if the B. of T. theory be correct, China, Colombia (in South America) France and Egypt are the only countries that prospered in 1875. That is a melancholy thought for the rest of the world. More especially is it a melancholy thought for the Balance of Trade theorists when it is remembered that in Colombia there is no manufacturing at all, and the people live in the rudest manner; in China labor is paid for at starvation rates; in France, the workingmen receive much less pay than in England and the United States; in Egypt the laboring classes are more wretched than were the slaves in the Southern States of America a few years ago. We do not mean that these results have followed because they export more than they import, though we would be quite as fully justified in drawing that conclusion as are B. of T. men in holding that the present depression in Canada is due to the fact that we import more than we export.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of the digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.*—Sold only in packets labelled JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle-street, and 170, Piccadilly, London." 799-1y.

Public Notices.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, Aug. 25th, 1877.

Authorized Discount on American Invoices, until further notice 4 per cent.

J. JOHNSON,
896-1y Commissioner of Customs.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made by the **Victoria Railway Company** at the next Session of the Legislative Assembly of this Province, for an Act limiting their Debenture issue to $8,000 per mile or less, and for such powers as may be necessary or proper to reduce and confine such issue within such limit.

A. MACNABB,
August 6th, 1877. 933-6. Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

County of Victoria, } To Wit. }

On

Saturday, the 27th day of October

Next, A. D. 1877, at the hour of Twelve o'clock noon, by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to me, directed and issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, in the suit of

DUNCAN JACKSON,
Plaintiff,
and
THOMAS BRIGNALL,
Defendant.

I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION

At my office in the

COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In said county, all the right title and interest of said defendant, in the following lands and tenements, that is to say:

Lot Number Three, on the North Side of King Street and West of Napanee Street, in the Village of Woodville, in the County of Victoria. There is a nice commodious cottage about 30 feet by 38 feet, on the premises. A very desirable situation for a gentleman's private residence.

GEORGE KEMPT,
Sheriff, Co. Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, }
July 11th, 1877. }
First published 13th July, 1877. 931-td.

Saw Works.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

Centennial Medals

St. Catharines Saw Works

Awarded the

ONLY GOLD MEDAL

For Saws at Philadelphia; also an

INTERNATIONAL MEDAL

Fully establishing the well known reputation of our goods. We manufacture all kinds of Saws at prices equally as low as the same quality of goods can be produced by any other manufacturer.

Patronize home production, and keep your money in the country.

R. H. SMITH & CO.,
Successors to J. Flint,
901-1y. St. Catharines, Ont.

Hickey's Groceries.

T. HICKEY,

Manufacturer of

BISCUITS AND CONFECTIONERY,

And dealer in

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS,

CANNED FISH AND FRUIT,

The trade supplied.

An unusually choice and complete stock for the holidays, including all the novelties in sugar goods and fruits. An inspection of the stock will establish what is claimed for it the most complete in town

FINE CONFECTIONERY & PASTRY A SPECIALTY

Kent Street, 3rd door east of William Street, Lindsay. 904-1y

Lumber.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

Of all kinds, suitable for building and retail purposes, can be had cheap in quantities of 20,000 feet and upwards; also

SHINGLES

Of any grade. The same can be delivered at any point. For particulars apply to

M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.
901-1y

LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at his

LUMBER YARD, LINDSAY,

ON

BANK OF RIVER EAST SIDE WILLIAM ST. IN NEAR OF WOOLLEN FACTORY.

All kinds of

Lumber, Shingles, Sawmilling, Lath, Flooring, Joist, Pickets, Plank

all widths and lengths of cut to order on the shortest notice. All manufactured in Gang Mill by

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls,

A. W. FARRELL, Agent.
904-1y. Office opposite Woollen Factory.

Railways.

TORONTO & NIPISSING RAILWAY.

Summer Time Table.

Commencing Monday, May 7th, 1877.

GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Local.	Mixed.
Toronto, depart.	3:00 a.m.	3:30 p.m.	
Uxbridge "	10:55 "	6:10 "	12:15 p.m.
Cannington "	11:53 p.m.	7:07 "	2:05 "
Woodville "	12:05 "	7:20 "	2:20 "
Midland Junction	12:15 "	7:30 "	3:00 "
Coboconk, arrive	1:30 "		3:15 "
GOING SOUTH.	Mixed.	Mail.	Local.
Coboconk, depart	5:30 a.m.	1:40 p.m.	
Midland Junction	8:15 "	3:00 "	8:40 a.m.
Woodville "	8:30 "	3:10 "	6:47 "
Cannington "	9:00 "	3:23 "	7:00 "
Uxbridge "	10:55 p.m.	4:25 "	8:06 "
Toronto arrive		6:15 "	10:30 "

Travellers leave Lindsay at 5:30 a.m., by M. R. R., arriving at Toronto at 10:30 a.m. Returning leave Toronto at 3:00 p.m., reaching Lindsay at 8:30 p.m.

W. GOODERHAM, JUN.,
Toronto, May, 1st, 1877. Managing Director.

Midland RAILWAY OF CANADA.

COMMENCING on Monday, May 7th, 1877, and until further notice trains will **Leave Lindsay** for Lakefield, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations at 5.00 a.m., 9.30 a.m., and 4.10 p.m. For Toronto and points on T. & N. R'y, Waubaushene, Georgian Bay and intermediate stations at 5.30 a.m., and 12.50 p.m.

Arrive from Lakefield, Peterboro, Port Hope and intermediate stations at 8.30 a.m., 12.50 p.m., and 7.45 p.m. From Waubaushene, Georgian Bay, Toronto and intermediate stations at 4.10 p.m. and 8.30 p.m.

For further particulars see pocket time cards, to be had at all Stations.

The above time gives passengers five hours in Toronto, and returns them to Lindsay same night. Through tickets on sale to all points on G. T. R. 924-1y A. HUGEL.

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Takes effect on

Friday, 15th of June, 1877.

Miles.	STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.
0	†Kinmount, leave	9.00 a.m.
9	*Rettie's Bridge, "	9.38 "
14	*Fells, "	9.53 "
19	*Fenelon Falls, "	10.35 "
	†Midland R'y Junction, "	11.15 "
33	†Lindsay, arrive	11.35 "

Miles.	STATIONS.	GOING NORTH.
0	†Lindsay, leave	2.45 p.m.
	†Midland R'y Junction, "	2.55 "
14	*Fenelon Falls, "	3.50 "
19	*Fell's, "	4.07 "
24	*Rettie's Bridge, "	4.25 "
33	†Kinmount, arrive	5.00 "

CONNECTIONS.

LINDSAY.—With Midland Railway. Passengers leaving Toronto by Grand Trunk at 6.37 a.m., can arrive same evening at Fenelon Falls, Kinmount and Minden. Returning can connect with Midland and Toronto & Nipissing Railway trains, arriving in Toronto at 8.45 p.m.

KINMOUNT.—With Stages for Minden, Haliburton, the Free Grant Territory, and English Land Company's Property.

†Telegraph stations. *Platform stations—trains stop on signal only.

921. JAMES ROSS, Manager.

WHITBY, PORT PERRY & LINDSAY RAILWAY.

Two Daily Trains each way between Toronto and Port Perry, Lindsay, and all points on the Victoria Railway.

Time Table No. 19,

Taking effect on [illegible] 12th, 1877.

TORONTO TIME.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.	Mail.	Express.
Toronto, via G. T. R. depart	7.00 a.m.	4.37 p.m.
Whitby Jun. G. T. R.	8.45 "	6.35 "
†Whitby	8.56 "	6.50 "
†Brooklin	9.15 "	6.47 "
Myrtle	9.28 "	7.00 "
*Summit	9.33 "	7.10 "
Manchester	9.45 "	7.17 "
Prince Albert	9.55 "	7.25 "
†Port Perry	10.10 "	7.35 "
†Seagrave	10.35 "	7.58 "
*Sonya	10.43 "	8.05 "
†Manilla	10.57 "	8.17 "
†Mariposa	11.18 "	8.35 "
†Opa	11.32 "	8.48 "
†Lindsay, arrive	11.45 "	9.00 "
TRAINS GOING SOUTH	Express.	Mail.
†Lindsay, depart	3.45 a.m.	2.20 p.m.
Opa	3.54 "	2.30 "
†Mariposa	4.06 "	2.45 "
†Manilla	4.23 "	3.05 "
*Sonya	4.35 "	3.18 "
†Seagrave	4.41 "	3.25 "
†Port Perry	7.03 "	4.00 "
Prince Albert	7.08 "	4.07 "
Manchester	7.15 "	4.18 "
*Summit	7.21 "	4.26 "
Myrtle	7.30 "	4.36 "
†Brooklin	7.42 "	4.50 "
†Whitby	7.55 "	5.10 "
Whitby Jun. G. T. R.	8.00 "	5.18 "
Toronto, via G. T. R. arrive	9.52 "	7.07 "

*Flag stations—Trains stop on signal only. †Telegraph stations.

Connections.

WHITBY JUNCTION with Grand Trunk Railway for all points east and west.

PORT PERRY with stage for Epsom, Utica and Uxbridge.

SEAGRAVE.—For Sandfield and Wick.

MANILLA.—For Sunderland and Cannington.

MARIPOSA.—For Oakwood, Little Britain, Valentia and Port Hoover.

LINDSAY.—With Victoria Railway, for Fenelon Falls, Kinmount, Minden, Haliburton, the Free Grant Territory, and the English Land Company's property, with Midland Railway for Woodville, Beaverton, Orillia, Waubashene, Georgian Bay, which connects at Orillia with the Northern Railway for Gravenhurst, Bracebridge, and the Free Grant Territory with Captain's Steamer for Sturgeon Point Hotel, a delightful Summer Resort, and Bobcaygeon. This is the only direct route from points on the Victoria Railway and Lindsay to Toronto and the West.

Through Tickets may be had at Grand Trunk Ticket Office, Union Station, Toronto.

JAMES HOLDEN,
Whitby, July 27, 1877.—933. Managing Director.

The Lost Printing House.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The attention of parties requiring any kind of Job Printing is respectfully directed to the admirable equipment of the

JOB PRINTING DEPARTMENT

OF

THE CANADIAN POST.

The liberal patronage accorded the proprietor during the past four years has enabled him to make extensive additions to the already large plant of the office, until it now ranks with any country establishment, and is excelled only in quantity by the large city concerns. The new type has been carefully chosen from the most tasteful designs; the presses are the best manufactured; all the latest appliances for speed and economy are in use; none but first-class workmen are employed, and orders for printing of all kinds from a lady's visiting card to a three-sheet poster can be filled promptly and in the highest style of the art.

BILL HEADS.

A large stock—plain and in colours—in all the popular sizes; good paper and low rates. A new series of script and ornamental type unequalled for this class of work.

CIRCULARS

In all sizes required, and various qualities of paper to select from—from the cheapest post to the most costly satin paper. An extensive series of type specially provided for circulars.

CARDS

Of all sizes and qualities—from gentleman's visiting card to railway board. Several late novelties in stock. Printing in colours a specialty.

POSTERS.

The stock of wood and metal type suitable for this class of printing is large and well-selected. Prices moderate. Customers in the country can have their bills printed to take home with them if the order is left in good time in the forenoon.

PROGRAMMES

A great variety, in size, style and quality, can be promptly furnished.

PAMPHLETS.

The office is supplied with heavy founts of old style type—all the fashion in book and pamphlet work—in capital condition, "as good as new," and giving a clear sharp print.

Estimates of special work furnished on application. Prices made to suit the times.

Harness & Saddlery.

JAMES HAINLEY HAS

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HIS

HARNESS EMPORIUM

TO THE

Premises in Thirkell's Block,

Lately occupied by

"THE CANADIAN POST."

☞ Give him a call.

Planing Factory.

LINDSAY PLANING FACTORY.

Parties in want of

DOORS, SASH,

WINDOW BLINDS,

MOULDINGS,

FANCY FENCE PICKETS,

And everything in the Factory Line, should see our stock. We do not advertise a price list, but request inspection of our work.

GEO. INGLE & Co.
Factory.—Wellington st., Lindsay. 874-1y

L. O'Connor.

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES AND WAGGONS.

L. O'CONNOR

Would call attention to his **Superior Designs** in

CARRIAGES AND BUGGIES

For the summer of 1877.

The material is well seasoned, and of the clearest and best quality. The iron work is a special fashion, and the painting and ornamentation cannot be surpassed in the district.

WAGGONS OF ALL KINDS

In stock.

A large

STOCK OF COFFINS

Always on hand at very low prices.

All work warranted.

☞ **REPAIRING Expeditiously and Cheaply done.**

Clark's Spool Cotton.

CLARK'S ELEPHANT

SIX CORD

TRADE MARK.

SPOOL COTTON.

The following SEWING MACHINE COMPANIES recommend their customers and the public to use THIS THREAD ONLY, as, after careful testing, they are satisfied there is no other in the market so ELASTIC, SMOOTH, FREE FROM KNOTS, or in any way so well adapted for machine use:—

Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co.,

Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Howe Machine Co.,

Raymond Sewing Machine Company.

C. W. Williams Sewing Machine Co.

LADIES:—As a SUPERIOR THREAD is required for the successful operation of Sewing Machines, your special attention is called to the above.

A full assortment to be had at all first-class Dry Goods stores and Sewing Machine Depots.—919-1y

Navigation.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER.—Commencing on or about Tuesday, the 17th April, the steamer

"NORSEMAN,"

(W. Sherwood, Master,)

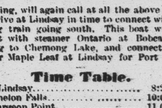
Will make her regular trips on the route, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7.30 and Port Hope at 9 o'clock, on arrival of G. T. R. trains from east and west, connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern, Central and Erie Railways, and Lake Ontario Shore Division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway, for all points east, west and south.

Returning, will leave Charlotte, (port of Rochester) daily at 5 p.m., except Saturday, when she will leave at 3 p.m., for Port Hope direct.

Dealers in stock, &c., will find this the cheapest and most expeditious route to Boston, Albany, New York, &c. For further information apply to

W. SHERWOOD, Port Hope,
Or C. W. GILDERSLEEVE, Kingston.

STEAMER



"VANDERBILT."

The Time Table will take effect on

MONDAY, 16th JULY, 1877,

When the Steamer will leave the Lower Wharf, Lindsay, on the arrival of the train from Port Hope at 8:30 a.m., calling at the

STURGEON POINT HOTEL, FENELON FALLS AND BOBCAYGEON.

Returning, will again call at all the above points and arrive at Lindsay in time to connect with the evening train going south. This boat will also connect with steamer Ontario at Bobcaygeon, running to Chemong Lake, and connects with steamer Maple Leaf at Lindsay for Perry Perry.

Time Table.

Leave Lindsay	8:20 a.m.
Fenelon Falls	10:00 a.m.
Sturgeon Point	11.00 a.m.
Bobcaygeon, arriving	11.45 a.m.
Returning.	
Leave Bobcaygeon	12.00 m.
Sturgeon Point	1:00 p.m.
Fenelon Falls	2:30 p.m.
Lindsay, arriving	4:15 p.m.
Leave Lindsay at	7:00 p.m.

On arrival of evening train from Port Hope, lay at the Point over night, returning to Lindsay in the morning in time for business, and to connect with trains going south.

The hotel having been leased by Mr. J. E. Dunham, will be opened on the 10th July, and is fitted up in first-class style. It is a splendid place for bathing and boating, while the fishing and hunting in the neighborhood is the best to be had in the province. Special rates made to excursion parties. Summer tickets for families can be had at reasonable rates, good for the day trip only.

Fare.

To the Point and return	50c.
Fenelon Falls do	50c.
Bobcaygeon do	81

930. GEORGE CRANDELL, Proprietor.

Physician's Remedy.

THE

PHYSICIAN'S REMEDY.

When you are ill, and don't know how to get over it, you generally send for your physician. If the opinion of

SIXTEEN LEADING PHYSICIANS OF MONTREAL

Is considered worthy of confidence, you will

TRY

DR. BIRNBAUM'S

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT

REMEDY

To the efficacy of which those Sixteen Physicians have certified for the cure of

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Lumbago, Stiffness in Limbs or Joints, Sprains, Frostbites, Chilblains, Bruises, Cuts, Burns, Wandering Pains, &c., &c., &c.

It has cured several of these Physicians, and thousands of others in Canada, and is now considered on this continent, as well as in Europe, as the

ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY

For all kinds of

RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS.

The fac-simile signatures of Sixteen Leading Physicians of Montreal are on each bottle, as guarantee of its efficacy.

For sale by all druggists, at 50 cents and $1.00 per bottle. Certificates of Physicians are on each bottle, and can be had also by applying to

CHARLES MARTIN,
Montreal, sole agent for Canada and U. S.

ONE OF THE TESTIMONIALS:

From Dr. Duncan McCallum, Montreal:

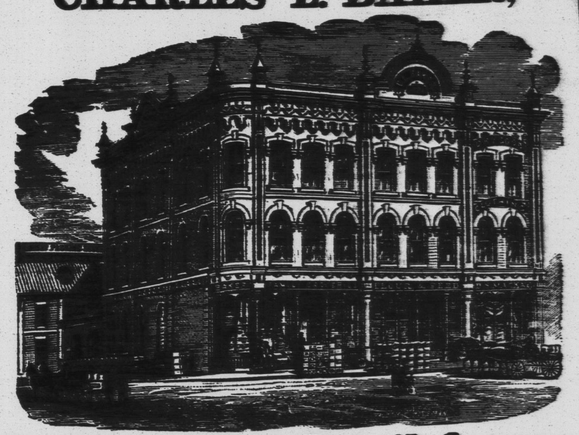
I, the undersigned, have been suffering very much for the last two years from Rheumatism in the ankle joint, so much so that I was often prevented from attending to my calling, but three applications of Dr. Birnbaum's Rheumatic and Gout Remedy gave me that relief from pain and stiffness which I did not experience for the last two years, and after eight days' use of this remedy I find myself entirely cured.

I owe this statement to the public, to this profession, and to the merits of this genuine article.

890-1y. DUNCAN McCALLUM, M. D.

Charles L. Baker.

CHARLES L. BAKER,

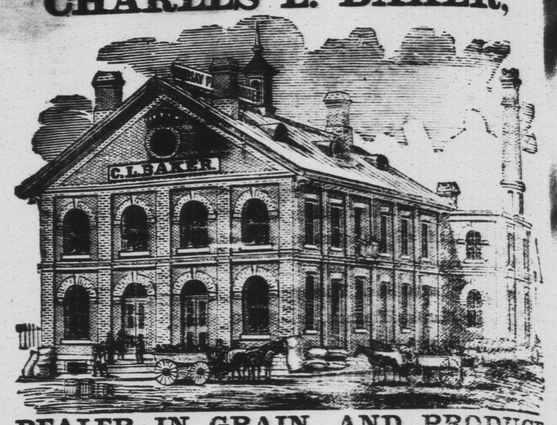


Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

CORNER KENT AND CAMBRIDGE STS.

LINDSAY - - ONTARIO.

CHARLES L. BAKER,



DEALER IN GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

AND PROPRIETOR OF

LINDSAY PACKING HOUSE,

CAMBRIDGE STREET, LINDSAY.

Philip Nicolle.

THE CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHENWARE STORE will, on the 1st of May, 1877, **Remove on the West Side of William Street,** Next Store to Markham's old stand, where the subscriber will be pleased to see his friends and customers. Having just returned from the best markets, and selected a very large stock of goods at low prices for William Street Store, will enable him to sell cheaper than elsewhere after that date for reasons easily explained, namely, low rent, no taxes. Any person in need of goods from this date will secure bargains rather than moving goods, by calling at the old stand, Kent Street. And also have as in the past, and will in future, keep the largest stock, best assorted, and greatest variety of goods in Lindsay. The public will find his stock in future double to what it ever was on Kent St., consisting of China, Glass, Earthenware, Cutlery, Silver-Plated Ware, Lamps, Fancy Goods, Bird Cages and Teas. **PHILIP NICOLLE.** Remember the stand, west side of William Street, after 1st of May. Lindsay, March 29th, 1877.—916.

Spratt & Killen.

SPRATT & KILLEN,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Fish and all kinds of General Groceries.

Goods carefully selected and bought at close figures, and can be sold at reasonably low special attention to our stock of **TEAS.**

☞ Remember the place,—Bigelow's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

Dobson & Niblock.

DOBSON & NIBLOCK,

KENT STREET, LINDSAY

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Fresh Teas	**General Groceries**
Tobaccos,	**Wines,**
Coffees	**Liquors**
Sugars,	**And Cigars.**

Keep constantly in stock a large assortment of the above goods, which being bought in the best markets and on the most advantageous terms, they are enabled to give the very best value to their customers and the public.

Seeds.

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!

CLOVER, TIMOTHY,

And all kinds of

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

Warranted fresh, and at the lowest price. Also

Seeders, Drills and Reapers.

Remember the Sign of the Plow, Kent Street, Lindsay.

811 **JAMES KEITH.**

M. W. Minthorne.

M. W. MINTHORNE,

Chemist and Druggist,

MEDICAL HALL, LINDSAY.

Prescriptions and Family Receipts carefully and accurately prepared.

FULL STOCK OF ALL GOODS IN OUR LINE.

☞ **Remember, the Cheapest Drug Store in the County, two doors west of S. & O. Bigelow's.**

For Sale.

THE CANADA LAND AND EMIGRATION CO.

FARM LOTS for SALE in DYSART

AND OTHER TOWNSHIPS,

ALSO, TOWN LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF HALIBURTON,

The terminus of the next section of the **Victoria Railway.**

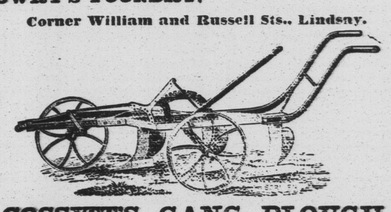
Apply to C. J. BLOMFIELD, Manager,
50 Front Street East, Toronto,
or to ALEX. NIVEN, Agent
Haliburton.
904-912.

Foundries & Machine Shops.

MOWRY'S FOUNDRY.

Corner William and Russell Sts., Lindsay.

WROUGHT IRON FRAME



WROUGHT IRON FRAME

COSSITT'S GANG PLOUGH.

In offering to the farmers of this county this celebrated "Farmer's Friend" Gang Plough, we guarantee that it is the only perfect Gang Plough now made. It