The Canadian Post.

CHAS. D. BARR, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.] [POSTAGE PREPAID BY THE PUBLISHER.

Vol. XVIII. Whole Number 941. LINDSAY, ONT., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1877. Terms, $1.50 in Advance.

Barristers, Attorneys, Etc.

J. BROOK SMITH, Barrister, &c. Office, Hamilton's new block, Kent-street, Lindsay. 904-1y.

J. W. & GEO. DUNSFORD'S LAW and Chancery Office, over G. Britton's ... 904-1y.

F. D. MOORE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor and Notary Public. Money to ... Kent Street, Lindsay. 904-1y.

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JOHN A. BARRON, (late of Ketchum ...), Barrister and Attorney at ... Notary Public, etc. ...

HUDSPETH & WOODWARD, Barristers, Attorneys, Solicitors, and No... Office William St., Lindsay. 904- ... COLE H. WOODWARD.

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KETCHUM & McDONNELL, Bar... Attorneys, Solicitors and Notaries ... Kent Street. ... WM. McDONNELL.

McINTYRE & WHITESIDE, Bar... Attorneys at Law, Solicitors in ... Bank, Kent ...

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, ...

ADAM A. McDONALD, Attorney ...

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$11,000 of private funds to ...

MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent ...

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LINDSAY MARBLE WORKS. R. & H. Harrison, Importers and Dealers in AMERICAN AND ITALIAN Marble AND SCOTCH AND CANADIAN GRANITE. Monuments Headstones, Fencing, Etc., ...

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HUFFMAN HOUSE, Peterboro, Ont. Allan F. Huffman, Proprietor. 904-1y.

CUMMIN'S HOUSE, Victoria Road Station. John Cummins, Proprietor. The bar is well supplied with the best liquors and cigars. Good stabling and careful hostler. 904-1y

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GRIFFEN HOUSE, (late Coryell), Seagrave & Griffen, Proprietor. The house has been renovated, papered, and furnished in first class style. Good stabling and attentive hostler. Board, $1 per day. 936

OSBORNE HOUSE, (late Irwin's Hotel) corner Kent and York Sts., Lindsay. T. W. A. Jewett, Proprietor. This house has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and furnished throughout with new and fashionable furniture. ...

DOMINION HOTEL, William St., Lindsay, opposite C. L. Baker's old stand. ... Donnelly Proprietor. Every attention paid to travellers. The table and bar supplied with the best. Good stabling and attentive hostler. ... 904-1y

BOWMAN HOUSE, (late Fenton House,) King Street, Omemee. W. H. Bowman, Proprietor. The house has been refitted and furnished, and is now first class in every particular. First-class sample rooms for commercial travellers. Good stabling, &c. The best $1 day house in the County. 904-1y

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, Corner King and York Streets, Toronto, is now open. $2 per day. Five minutes to all Steamboat and railway depots. ... Travellers will find the Windsor the model $2 hotel of the Dominion. Scully & Finnigan Proprietors. 904-1y

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Business Cards.

JAMES McKIBBIN, CROWN LANDS AGENT. Office in the Court House, Lindsay. 904-1y

HAVILAH DAVIS, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, FENELON FALLS, ONT.

WM. MARGACH, Land Agent for the Counties of Victoria, Ontario and Durham. Office Brick House west of the Union School, Lindsay. 904-1y

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Auctioneers.

ELIAS BOWES, Auctioneer for the Counties of Victoria and Brock. Charges moderate. Address Manilla P. O. Ont. 861-6m.

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THE LORETTO CONVENT Of Lindsay, Ontario. Is directed by the ... THE FINEST IN CANADA. ... Board and Tuition only ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a year, including French. Address, LADY SUPERIOR, Lindsay, Ont., Canada.

ONTARIO LADIES' COLLEGE. CALENDAR for 1877-8. ... Term, September 4th to November 13th. ... November 14th to February 5th. ... February 5th to April 15th. ... April 16th to June 20th. ... J. E. SANDERSON ... Whitby, July 19th, 1877.

Livery Stables.

GUNDIAL'S LIVERY STABLES, YORK STREET, LINDSAY. Comfortable conveyances and good horses on hire ... BRIAN GUNDIAL. 904-1y.

LIVERY NOTICE. WORKMAN & SON ... the past fifteen years ... H. WORKMAN

HOWDEN'S LIVERY STABLES, Kent St., ... LINDSAY, ONT. ... Hearse in connection with the livery. ...

DOUBLE MAIL STAGE leaves the Stable every morning at 7 o'clock for Cambridge, calling at Oakwood and Manilla, ...

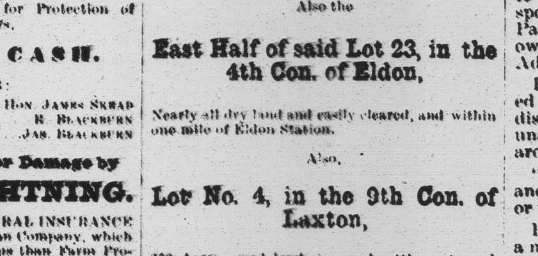
A COMFORTABLE CAB ... JOHN HOWDEN

Kirkfield.

JOHN McTAGGART, Kirkfield, Commissioner in B. R., Conveyancer, Appraiser for the Canada Permanent Loan and Savings Company. Money to Loan ... Fire Insurance ... Orders taken for Monuments, Headstones, &c. Land and General Agent. ...

Dentistry.

NEELANDS & BRO., Graduates of Royal College of Dental Surgeons, Ontario. DENTISTS DENTISTS



THE PEOPLE'S DENTAL INSTRUCTOR. A Book showing how the Teeth may be preserved to old age. This little book is a treatise on the teeth, Natural and Artificial, written by J. Neelands, L. D. S. ... Nitrous Oxide Gas, ... J. NEELANDS, L. D. S. JAS. S. NEELANDS, L. D. S.

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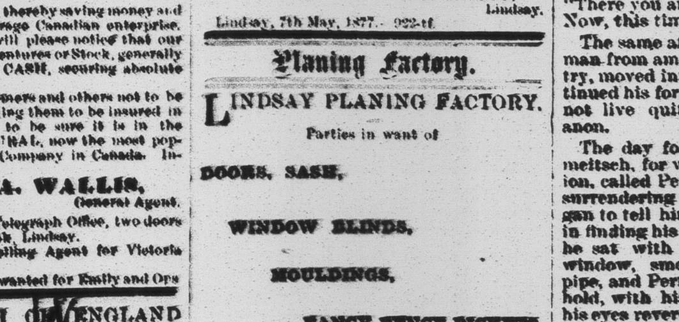

[With Teeth.] [Without Teeth.]

DENTIST.

Artificial Teeth of rare excellence inserted on the most approved principles, and a perfect fit guaranteed in the most difficult cases. All the finer class of dental operations performed, and none but the best material used.

The extraction of teeth rendered perfectly painless by the use of NITROUS OXIDE GAS, which is kept in a gasometer of such perfect design and construction as to preclude a possibility of the admission of air, and is therefore always effective and ready for use when wanted.

No charge for extracting teeth (with gas) when artificial teeth are to be inserted.

Repairing neatly done.

Charges moderate. Rooms over J. Kennedy store, Kent street.

Insurance.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY. FIRE AND LIFE. THE LARGEST FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

Capital	$10,000,000
Accumulated Funds	15,000,000
Invested in Canada	250,000
Yearly Income, over	5,000,000
Daily Income	13,700

Rates and Premiums as low as in any other respectable Company. The settlement of loss prompt and liberal. The resources and standing of this company afford those insured in it perfect security against loss.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT has been introduced into Canada, and particular attention will be paid to this branch of the business. For particulars and to effect insurances apply to S. SPIER, Agent for Lindsay and Co. Victoria. 904-1y

1859. 1877

FARMERS! INSURE WITH THE AGRICULTURAL OF LONDON.

Capital, $341,000. Deposit with Dominion Gov't. 50,000.

Live Stock and everything else, included under one sum in "Ordinary Contents."

No other policy so favorable in this respect.

No hazardous risks taken.

No dividends of profits for any one except the policyholders.

Organized on the true Orange principle.

No interest charged on due bills till due.

MR. JOHN HORE is now on the "war path." Send him word to call.

S. CORNEIL, Agent.

CANADA FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY. Capital fully subscribed, $1,000,000. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONT. JOHN WINER, President. C. D. CORY, Manager.

The claims in St. John's fire only $47,500, and these were fully paid within 15 days after the occurrence. The C. F. and M. is one of the safest and best managed of our Canadian Fire Insurance Companies.

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent.

ISOLATED RISK AND FARMERS' INS. CO. Capital, $600,000. Deposited with Dominion Government, $100,000. HON. A. McKENZIE, M. P., President. J. MEACHAM, JR., Manager.

The Isolated Risk did not have a single loss in the St. John's fire.

The Isolated Risk includes all the best features and advantages common to similar companies.

The Isolated Risk is a stock company, and not subject to the exigencies of Mutual Companies.

F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay. JAMES BELL, Agent, Verulam. W. JACKSON, Agent, Ops.

STATEMENT OF THE Connecticut Mutual Life INSURANCE CO.

Gross Assets 31st December, 1876		$46,213,006 38
Liabilities, assuming 4 per ct. int.		42,091,043 40
Surplus		$4,121,962 98
Total Receipts since organization in 1846.		
For Premiums	$94,229,134 15	
For Interest & Rents	24,070,060 37	
		$118,299,194 52
Disbursements.		
Claims by death and matured endowments	$25,624,473 15	
Surplus returned to Policy Holders	30,395,294 27	
		61,796,927 50
Expenses, including Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, &c.		10,058,576 06
Business of 1876.		
Receipts		$9,619,114 13
Disbursements to Policy Holders, Death Claims and Matured Endowments	$2,601,246 55	
Surplus returned in Cash	2,461,030 52	
Lapsed and Surrendered Policies	956,181 81	
	$6,018,458 68	
Expenses, including Commissions to Agents, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, &c.	639,062 72	
		$7,061,033 19
Ratio of expenses to income, 1876		6.95 per ct.
Ratio of expenses since date of organization,		8.5 per ct.
Policies in force, 31st Dec., 1876		66,618.

The surplus heretofore returned to Policy Holders in cash on whole life plan varying from not less than 30 per ct. on first year, to 50 per ct. and upwards at 5th yearly return. A credit or loan of 30 per ct. allowed on first annual premium if desired on whole life policies to draw 6 per ct. interest—upon short term and endowment policies a like credit of 20 per ct. is allowed.

JAMES B. KNOWLSON, Agent, Lindsay

THE Ottawa Agricultural INSURANCE COMPANY. HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA. Capital, $1,000,000.00. Deposited with Government for Protection of Policy-Holders, $50,000 IN CASH.

DIRECTORS: President, HON. JAMES SKEAD; Vice President, R. BLACKBURN; Secretary, JAS. BLACKBURN.

Insures against Loss or Damage by FIRE & LIGHTNING.

The OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL INSURANCE COMPANY is a purely Canadian Company, which insures nothing more hazardous than Farm Properties and Private Residences.

It insures the contents of houses, such as furniture, wearing apparel, &c.

It insures all products of the farm, agricultural implements, carriages, harness, &c.

It insures animals, even when killed by lightning on the property of the insured.

It insures churches, parsonages, colleges, convents, school houses, and all risks of this class.

It does not insure factories, shops, hotels, or any other risk of this kind, thereby avoiding the serious losses to which many companies are liable.

Farmers and owners of private residences will find it to their advantage to insure in the "Ottawa," as their terms are more liberal than those of any other Company doing a similar class of business in the Dominion.

Insure in the Ottawa, thereby saving money and at the same time encourage Canadian enterprise.

The insuring public will please notice that our DEPOSIT is not in Debentures or Stock, generally of doubtful value, but CASH, securing absolute safety with low rates.

We would caution farmers and others not to be deceived by persons asking them to be insured in the Agricultural, but to be sure it is in the OTTAWA AGRICULTURAL, now the most popular and best Farmers' Company in Canada. Insure in no other.

H. A. WALLIS, General Agent.

Office in Dominion Telegraph Office, two doors west of the Ontario Bank, Lindsay.

W. E. ELLIS, Travelling Agent for Victoria County.

An active Agent wanted for Emily and Ops.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND SISTERHOOD HOME is now ready for occupation, the Committee will be glad to hear of ladies desiring board, where they can have medical or surgical advice with good and careful nursing; or of ladies ... board ... or otherwise. Good ... supplied for outdoor patients. Address ... TREASURER CHURCH SISTERHOOD, 911-3m 29 Beech-street, Toronto.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—Several small houses and lots in Lindsay. Well situated. Easy terms. 16th Sept., 1876. 883-tf E. D. ORDE, Lindsay.

TWO DESIRABLE TOWN LOTS IN LINDSAY FOR SALE; well fenced; near the Court House. Terms reasonable. Apply to P. MITCHELL, Court House. Sept. 6, 1877. 939-tf

FARM TO RENT.—Lot No. 1, 10th Con., Emily, containing 100 acres, about 55 acres under cultivation. For further particulars and terms apply to MICHAEL O'DONOGHUE, Lindsay. 938-1pd.

FARM FOR SALE. N. W. ¼ of Lot No. 12, in the 10th Con. Emily, containing 50 acres; 40 acres cleared and in a good state cultivation; new frame barn. Terms liberal. Apply to NEIL HENNESSEY, Lindsay, P. O. 938-8

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. East Half of Lot 20, in 1st Con. Verulam, containing 100 acres; about 70 acres cleared; good buildings. Three miles from Fenelon Falls. Apply on the premises to G. G. KEITH, Fenelon Falls. 931-tf

FARM TO RENT OR SELL. Lot 9, Front Range, Somerville, fronting on Balsam Lake. 80 acres cleared; good frame barn and shed; hewed log house; nice garden. S. & O. BIGELOW, Lindsay. July 3rd, 1877. 930 3m.

DESIRABLE FARMS FOR SALE. Lots 13 and 14, in the 11th Con., Township of Ops, 260 acres. About 80 acres cleared and under cultivation. Comfortable buildings. Immediate possession given. Apply to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. August 16, 1877. 936-tf.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 200 acres, of which there are 25 acres cleared and in a good state for cultivation, situated in the Township of Eldon, Co. Victoria, being the 24th Lot in the 6th Concession. A good log house and stables and barn are on the property. The quality of the land is first-class. For particulars apply to JOSEPH COUTURE, Kirkfield, or A. CADOTTE, Lindsay. 939-1pd

FOR SALE.—Farm of 100 acres, being Lot 14, 3rd Concession, Township of Eldon, within one and a half miles of Argyle Station, on the Toronto and Nipissing Railroad. Sixty acres free of stumps, rest partly cleared; well fenced, good new log house, barn and outbuildings. Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser. Apply on the premises to LAUCHLIN McQUARRIE. Sept. 1st, 1877. 939-3pd

DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE in the Township of Ops, within two miles south of the Town of Lindsay, beautifully situate on the River Scugog; 80 acres cleared and under cultivation; balance good wood land. Possession given immediately if required. Terms easy. Title indisputable. Apply to O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Barristers, Lindsay. Sept. 5, 1877. 939-tf.

FARM FOR SALE. Lot No. 6, in 6th Con. Fenelon, Containing 100 acres, and partly cleared. The Victoria Railway runs through a corner of the property. For further particulars apply to the proprietor, DONALD McDONALD, Cameron P. O., or to P. McDONALD, at J. Chisholm's store, Lindsay. 924-tf.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE OR TO LET. E. ½ of Lot No. 7, in 2nd Con. Fenelon, Containing 100 acres; good buildings, etc. E. ½ of Lot 22, in 5th Con. Verulam, Containing 100 acres. The above will be sold or rented on reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to NORMAN GILLIES, Cambray P. O. Sept. 6, 1877. 939-4

FARM FOR SALE.—Lot No. 6 in the 6th, and Lot No. 6 in the 7th Cons., Fenelon, containing in all 140 acres, 93 acres dry land, 80 acres of which are under good cultivation. Rich soil; good log buildings; young orchard. The farm is situated within a mile and a quarter of Cameron and half a mile of the line of the Victoria Railway. For further particulars and terms apply to CHAS. ANDERSON, on the premises, Cameron P.O. Fenelon, Aug. 31, 1877. 939-tf.

FARMS FOR SALE. Lot 27, and South Half 28, in 8th Con. of Fenelon; the finest improved farm in the Township. Lots 21 and 22, in 11th Con. of Fenelon. South Half 9, in 3rd Con. of Somerville. West Half 18, in 1st Con. of Somerville. North Half 12, in 6th Con. of Somerville. All improved farms. Apply to JOHN A. BARRON, 938-4. Barrister, Fenelon Falls.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT. East Half Lot No. 22, in 10th Con. of Eldon, containing 105 acres; 65 cleared and well cultivated; balance hardwood and some cedar all dry land. There are a good frame house, good frame barn, with stable and granary all nearly new and in good order, good well in yard; and a nice young orchard, some bearing fruit. The farm is on a good road, within three miles of the Victoria Road Station and Post Office on the Nipissing Railway, where there is a first-class grist mill, saw mill, and every convenience; it is within half a concession of the Victoria Road a leading county road; new brick school just built in section, and will be paid for in January. This is one of the best wheat farms in the county either for fall or spring. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to HENRY POLLOCK, on the premises; or to SMITH POLLOCK, Glenarm P. O. Aug. 28th, 1877. 938-tf.

FARM FOR SALE. That excellent farm known as THE McNEIL FARM Being the South 150 acres of Lot Number 16, and the South 50 acres of the North half of Lot Number 17, in the second concession of the TOWNSHIP OF BROCK. In the County of Ontario, is offered for sale, save and except three-quarters of an acre sold for a grave-yard. This farm is situate about two miles from Wick Station on the Toronto and Nipissing Railway, and three miles from Sonya Station on the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway, and is convenient to churches and a good school. There are 130 acres clear and in a good state of cultivation and well fenced. There is a good frame dwelling house, barn, and stable, and an excellent orchard on the premises. Title indefeasible. Tenders addressed to Alexander Black, Sonya, will be received up to the fifth day of October next. Further particulars may be had by inquiring of Messrs. McIntyre & Whiteside, Barristers, Lindsay, and of ALEXANDER BLACK, Sonya. 940-3.

FARMS FOR SALE. The North Half of Lot No. 23, in the 3rd Con., and the West Half of Lot 23, in the 4th Con. of Eldon, 200 Acres. There are about 120 acres of excellent farming land, consisting of part clay and part sandy loam. About 40 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, remainder hardwood bush. A comfortable Log House is erected thereon. About 60 acres of the land consists of a beaver meadow, capable of raising from 50 to 60 tons of hay per annum, and considered the best beaver meadow in the county. The remaining portion of the land is swamp, but by cleaning out a creek that runs through the lots, and proper drainage, both the swamp and beaver meadow are capable of being converted into excellent meadow land. The farm offers unusual advantages to a party desirous of raising stock. Never failing creek and spring on lots. Two miles from Eldon Station, on T. & N. R. R., and 9 miles from Woodville. Also the East Half of said Lot 23, in the 4th Con. of Eldon, Nearly all dry land and easily cleared, and within one mile of Eldon Station. Also, Lot No. 4, in the 9th Con. of Laxton, 200 Acres, good land, in good settlement, and within 3 miles of Norland and 5 from Coboconk. Also about 4,000 Acres of land in the Townships of Somerville, Laxton and Bexley. Lists and particulars of which can be obtained by application to the undersigned. TERMS:—One-third down, and balance in five yearly instalments with interest. E. D. ORDE, Lindsay. Lindsay, 7th May, 1877. 922-tf.

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

A BUTTERCUP.

A little yellow buttercup
Stood laughing in the sun;
The grass all green around it,
The summer just begun;
Its saucy little head abrim
With happiness and fun.

Near by—grown, and gone to seed,
A dandelion grew,
To right and left with every breeze
His snowy tresses flew.
He shook his hoary head, and said:
"I've some advice for you.

"Don't think, because you're yellow now,
That golden days will last;
I was as gay as you are, once,
But now my youth is past.
This day will be my last to bloom;
The hours are going fast.

"Perhaps your fun may last a week,
But then you'll have to die."
The dandelion ceased to speak,
A breeze that capered by
Snatched all the white hairs from his head,
And wafted them on high.

His yellow neighbor first looked sad,
Then, cheering up, he said:
"If one's to live in fear of death,
One might as well be dead."
The little buttercup laughed on,
And waved his golden head.

—*St. Nicholas.*

THE NOBLEMAN OF THE STEPPE.

A Russian Story.

BY IVAN TOURGUENEFF.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

"Of middle age."

"And how did he look? He was probably an arrant scoundrel."

"Very likely."

"And what did he tell you, this scoundrel? had he owned the horse long?"

"I believe he said so."

"Well, nobody but he is the thief. Judge for yourself. Listen, come and stand here before me. What is your name?"

The Jew raised his black eyes to Pantaeli with an astonished air.

"What is my name?"

"Certainly. What do your people call you?"

"Moshel Leiba."

"Now, judge yourself, Leiba, my friend you are a shrewd man. By whom would Makel-Adel suffer himself to be led away except by his former master? He has even saddled and bridled him, taken off his blanket,—there it lies in the hay. Every one except his former master, Makel-Adel would have trampled to pieces with his feet! He would have made such a noise that the whole village would have run together. Do you agree with me?"

"Certainly, I agree with you."

"Therefore, first of all this Cossack must be found."

"But how shall we find him, your grace? I have only seen him a single time, and where may he not be now? And what is his name? Ah, alas!" added the Jew, mournfully adjusting the locks of his hair.

"Leiba!" cried Tchertapkanoff suddenly, "Leiba, look at me! My mind is gone. I am quite beside myself. I shall kill myself if you don't help me."

"But how can I do that?"

"Come along with me—we shall go in search of the thief together."

"Where shall we go?"

"To the annual fairs—over highways and by-ways, to the horse-fairs, to cities and villages and country seats—in fact everywhere. As regards money, you may be at your ease; an inheritance has come to me, brother. I will spend my last farthing, but I will find my friend again, and the knavish Cossack—he shall not escape us. Wherever he may go there we shall go to; if he hides himself under the earth, then we shall go under the earth after him. If he goes to the devil, then we shall go to Satan himself."

"No, no! not to Satan."

"Leiba! You are indeed nothing but a Hebrew, and your religion is a heathenish one; but your soul is better than many a Christian soul. Have pity on me! To travel alone is useless; alone I cannot carry out my undertaking. I am a hot-headed fellow, but your head—ah, it is a head of gold! Your race is all made that way: you comprehend everything, without needing to learn it. You are perhaps in doubt, and wonder, 'Where is he to get the money?' Come into my room, and I will show you all my money. Take the gold, take the cross which I bear around my neck; but give me—oh, give me back Makel-Adel!"

Tchertapkanoff stood trembling as with fever, the perspiration flowed down his face, mingled with his tears, and gathered in drops in his mustache. He pressed Leiba's hand; he entreated him; he came near kissing him; he was completely beside himself. The Jew was about to answer; explained that it was impossible for him to be absent; that his business—it was all of no avail. Pantalei would not listen to it. What choice had poor Leiba, then, but to consent?

The following day Tchertapkanoff started from Bessonovo in a peasant wagon, accompanied by Leiba. The Jew looked very disheartened, and clung with one hand anxiously to the driver's box, and his whole feeble body was flung hither and thither by the jerking of the wagon; the other hand he held pressed against his bosom, where he had a package of bank-notes wrapped in a newspaper. Tchertapkanoff was sitting firmly like a statue, letting his eyes wander about, and breathing from the depth of his lungs. A long dagger was suspended from his girdle.

"Now, you rascal, be on your guard!" he murmured, as they drove out on the highway.

His house he had entrusted to the care of Perfishka and an old cook, a deaf old woman whom he had taken into his house because he pitied her.

"I shall return to you with Makel-Adel," he cried to them as he drove off, "or I shall never return."

"Then you should at all events marry me at once," said Perfishka, with a feeble attempt at wit, giving the old woman a nudge in the side with his elbow. "Anyway, we shall never see the master again, and we shall perish of *ennui*."

A year passed a whole year, and nothing was heard of Pantaeli Jeremeitsch. The old cook died; Perfishka was just preparing to abandon the house and go to the city, where a cousin, who was apprenticed to a wig-maker, had invited him, when suddenly the rumor spread abroad that the master was on his way home. The deacon of the parish had received a letter from Tchertakanoff himself, in which he announced his impending arrival at Bessonovo, and begged him to notify his servants, that they might receive him in the proper manner.

These words Perfishka took to mean that he ought to dust a little, although he had no real faith in the credibility of the message. He was, however, soon to be convinced that the deacon had spoken the truth, for a few days later Pantalei Jeremeitsch appeared in his own person in the yard, riding Makel-Adel.

Perfishka ran up to his master, seized the stirrup, and offered to help him dismount; but the latter leaped down unaided, cast a triumphant glance around him, and cried loudly:

"I told you I would find Makel-Adel, and I have found him in spite of fate or my enemies."

Perfishka approached him and made a motion to kiss his hand; but Tchertapkanoff paid no heed to his servant's devotion. Leading his horse by the bridle, he went with long strides towards the stable. Perfishka looked fixedly at him and was frightened. How he had aged, and how care-worn he had grown in the course of these twelve months! And how grave and gloomy his face had grown! And still you would have thought Jeremeitsch must be delighted to have at last reached his goal. He was delighted, too; but still Perfishka was frightened—yes, he felt something like awe. The servant led the horse into his former stall, patted him lightly on the side, and said, "There you are at last, home once more. Now, this time, be on your guard."

The same afternoon he hired a watchman from among the inferior peasantry, moved into his chambers, and continued his former life. And still he did not live quite as before—but of this anon.

The day following his return, Jeremeitsch, for want of a better companion, called Perfishka in, and, without surrendering an inch of his dignity, began to tell him how he had succeeded in finding his horse. During this story he sat with his face turned to the window, smoking his long-stemmed pipe, and Perfishka stood on the threshold, with his hands behind him and his eyes reverentially fixed on the back of his master's neck, listening all the while to the story of how, after many futile journeys and efforts, he had come to the annual fair at Romma. He was at that time alone, for the Jew, thanks to the weakness of his character, had not stood by him, but had run away. On the fifth day, just as he had made up his mind to depart again, he sauntered for the last time among the rows of wagons, when all of a sudden among three other horses hitched to a post, he beheld Makel-Adel. He had immediately recognized him, and the horse, too, had known his master; he neighed, tried to tear himself loose, and had pawed the ground with his hoofs.

"And it was not a Cossack that had him," Tchertapkanoff continued, still in the deepest bass voice, and without turning his head; "but it was a gypsy a horse-dealer. I, of course, claimed the horse as mine, and wanted to take him by force; but that beast of a gypsy screamed as if I had been murdering him, swore that he had bought it from another gypsy, and offered to bring witnesses. Then I spat at him and paid him his price. May the devil take him! What I chiefly cared for was to get my friend back again, that my soul might have rest. In the district of Karatchej I once, deceived by Leiba's assurances, got hold of a Cossack, whom I took to be the thief, and smashed his face. He turned out to be the son of a priest, and I had to pay him damages—one hundred and fifty rubles. Well, money can be gained in many ways; the thing of importance is my horse is with me once more. But to you, Perfishka, I give these orders: if you should—which God forbid!—see a Cossack here in this vicinity, then run without delay, without saying a word, and bring me my gun. I shall then know what to do."

Thus spoke Jeremeitsch; but in his heart he was not so calm as he seemed to be.

Alas! in the depths of his soul he was not quite convinced the horse he had brought back was was really his Makel-Adel.

CHAPTER V.

And now came a time of trouble to Jeremeitsch. Rest he could endure least of all. To be sure, he had now and then some days of contentment, when the doubts arising within him seemed senseless. He would then drive away the foolish thought as he would a troublesome fly, laughing at his own folly. Then evil hours would come, when the importunate thought would begin secretly to gnaw his soul, like a mouse under the floor, and he would suffer the most unendurable tortures imagineable.

On the memorable day when Tchertapkanoff found his horse, he had been conscious of the most blissful sensations; but the very next morning when he was saddling his friend under the low shed of the inn in which he had spent the night, he felt for the first time a pang shooting through his heart. He shook his head; but the seed of suspicion had fallen deep into his soul.

During his homeward journey, which lasted about a week, his doubts seldom asserted themselves; but after his return to Bessonovo, the spot where his former indubitable Makel-Adel had lived, they grew stronger and stronger. On the journey he rode mostly in pace, rocking himself in the saddle, gazing about him, smoking his short pipe, and not indulging in reflection. At most he thought, "What a Tchertapkanoff undertakes to do he carries through;" and then he would chuckle quietly to himself.

After his arrival home the look of things changed; but of course he kept that to himself, for his pride not allow him to manifest his uneasiness. He would have torn any to pieces who had dared even remotely to intimate that the new horse was not the right one. He accepted congratulations on his "happy discovery" from the few persons whom he met, but he did not invite these congratulations, and he avoided meeting people—a bad sign. He observed Makel-Adel almost uninterruptedly. He would ride out with him to a distant field and put him to the test; or he would secretly steal into the stable, close the door behind him, plant himself before the horses head, gaze into his eyes, and ask in a whisper, "Is it you? You yourself—you yourself, you yourself?" Or he would observe him silently and steadily for hours together, and now and then murmur joyously, "Yes, it is he! To be sure it is he!" Or the doubt would seize him, and he would torment himself anew.

Tchertapkanoff was not so much disturbed by the physical dissimilarities between the old and the new Makel-Adel, for on the whole they were hardly perceptible. The former's mane and tail were perhaps a little thinner, his ears more pointed, his legs shorter, his eyes brighter but these might have been mere appearances. It was, so to speak, their moral dissimilarities which disturbed him. The old Makel-Adel had different habits; he carried himself in a different manner; he would always look up and neigh quietly, whenever his master entered the stable; but the new one would chew his hay as if nothing had happened, or sleep with drooping head. They had both this in common that they never stirred when their master dismounted; but the former always responded to every call, while the latter remained quietly standing like a piece of wood. The former galloped quite as fast, but he leaped higher and farther; the latter went more evenly in pace, but jumped more in trotting, and sometimes struck his front and hind shoes together; with the former such a thing could never have happened—no, never! The latter was always stupidly shaking his ears; the former, on the contrary, if he had once laid his ears, kept them so steadily, as if on the watch for the slightest signal. If the old Makel-Adel perceived any want of cleanliness about him, he would kick impatiently against his stall; but the present one did not seem to care if the dirt reached above his knees. If, for instance, you placed the former with his head against the wind, he would at once draw his breath from the depths of his lungs and shake himself, while the latter would only give a snort. To the former dampness and rain seemed disagreeable, while the latter hardly noticed them. He was of coarser grain, much coarser. Moreover, he was hard-bitted, and not as pleasant-tempered as the other. But then the old Makel-Adel was such a superb creature—and this one——

Thus reflected Tchertapkanoff, with his soul full of bitterness. At times, however, when he made his horse fly at full speed over a newly-ploughed field or leap down to the bottom of a washed-out ravine and then climb up the steep slope, then his rapture would stop the beating of his heart and loud shouts of triumph would burst from his throat; for then he knew—knew beyond a doubt—he had the real Makel-Adel under him and no more the pretender; for what horse in creation could perform such feats except Makel-Adel?

Still he had his share of distress and misery. The long-continued quest for his horse had cost him a great deal of money. There could be no thoughts now of dogs of the Kostroma breed, and so he had to ride about in the vicinity alone as before. One morning he met, about five versts from Bessonovo, the same princely hunting party before whose eyes he had, now over eighteen months ago, so proudly gamboled with his horse. Now a curious coincidence occurred. Just as on that former occasion, a hare came bounding down the hill-side with the dogs on its trail. The whole party started in pursuit and Pantalei with the rest (not joining the rest, however, but some two hundred yards to the side), exactly as he had done before. A deep chasm, hollowed out by the water, ran obliquely down the declivity, and checked Tchertapkanoff in his progress. At the point where he would have to clear it, and where a year and a half earlier he actually had cleared it, the gorge was some sixteen feet broad and two fathoms deep. In the anticipation of his triumph, which was to be so wonderfully repeated, Tchertapkanoff gave a shout of victory and whirld his whip. All the hunters came galloping on with their eyes steadily fixed on the daring horseman; his steed shot forward like an arrow; in a moment the chasm opened before him; now the leap—the leap, as before!

But suddenly his horse reared, whirled about to the left, and galloped up along the ravine, in spite of Pantalei's effort to force him round to face the chasm. The beast was afraid had no confidence in himself. Burning with shame and wrath, and almost weeping, Tchertapkanoff let the reins fall, and drove the horse straight up the slope, away from the hunters, in order to escape as quickly as possible from their sight, lest he should hear how they mocked him.

White with foam and with bloody flanks, Makel-Adel came dashing home, and Pantalei immediately shut himself up in his chamber.

"No, it is not he. That is not my friend. He would rather have broken his neck than betray me."

The last and decisive blow Tchertapkanoff received in the following manner: Riding on Makel-Adel, he was one day picking his way through the back yards of the parsonages which surrounded the church to which Bessonovo belonged. With his fur cap pulled

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

THE HARVEST AND THE PRICE OF BREAD.

[London Spectator, Aug. 25.]

Few domestic questions are just now more important than the price of Bread. The average price of wheat is at the present time more than forty per cent. higher than it was this time last year, and if it rises higher still, or if it remain just about its present level, the consequences cannot fail to be very serious. For nearly four years now the country has been suffering from a slackened demand for its productions, wages have been falling in many departments of trade, and work is in not a few cases more difficult to obtain now than it was a year ago. Not the industrial or artisan classes only have suffered, but the professions and the moneyed classes as well. There have been pinching and a difficulty in making ends meet in nearly every class below that of the very wealthy. People with families and only moderate incomes have felt the pressure of the hard times perhaps as much as most, and were bread to grow very dear after a long spell of hard times, there might be much social misery. Not only so, but dear bread next winter would mean a serious check to the recuperative process which may now be going on in many departments of trade. It would lessen the the buying-power of communities nearly everywhere, and in every way do harm. It is of the last importance, therefore, to know, in a general way, what the facts are and what they portend.

Wheat is now dearer than it has, we believe, for many years, and there are, of course, those who say that it must get dearer yet. The home harvest is said to be generally below the average. We have had all through the middle and northern parts of the island a most tempestuous season, crops will be exceptionally late and on many soils exceptionally poor, and altogether the outlook is gloomy. Add to the position at home the fact that the French harvest is probably but barely equal to the requirements of the country, at the very best view, and that it is therefore not unlikely that France may have to be a considerable buyer abroad; that the yield in Spain is, though showing a surplus, not equal to expectation; that the Russian crop, though good, is likely to be difficult to get at, through the war, and that all supplies from the valley of the Danube are cut off through the same cause,—and we have a serious conjunction of causes all tending to support the view that bread may be dear. The most favourable estimate of the home wheat crop which we have seen—that of Mr. H. Kains-Jackson, no inconsiderable authority—gives us barely 12,000,000 quarters, or hardly half what we require for food and stock purposes; and if the harvests of Europe are, with the exception of that of Hungary, either indifferent or inaccessible, it is evidently a serious problem to know whence this deficiency is to be supplied. In view of the difficulty, many do not hesitate to predict that wheat, and therefore bread, will be very much dearer before the winter is over than it is now.

We do not agree with this view, and for a variety of reasons. To begin with, the present price of wheat is a speculative one. It began to rise at the time when Russia declared war on Turkey, on the usual and as regards most of Europe old-fashioned notion that war must make corn dear. The maximum price was attained in the middle of May last, and since then it has gone gradually downward, till within the last fortnight there has been a considerable fall. As the harvest prospects of Europe became known, therefore, and as the home yield was seen to promise to be a low one, wheat fell in price. Its speculative rise could not be better proved. And so far has the war been from retarding supplies from Europe, that we have received more wheat from Russia and Germany this year than in either of the previous two years, while the shipments from Roumania and Turkey have fallen little short of last year, and are still above those of 1875. All the difference that the war has made has been to change the routes by which much of the Russian and Austro-Hungarian corn has come, and to quicken their exports where transport of any kind was possible. That may not be so another year, of course, but it has been so thus far, and therefore unless the causes for the dearness of the wheat lay outside Europe, there was no good ground for the late rise. It was a speculation, unsupported by the situation of the trade. From all that is as yet known, moreover, it seems likely that there will be no severe deficiency in Europe this season, except in Bulgaria and here. Russia is likely to be able to export a considerable quantity o grain, and the exports from Austro-Hungary are already active, with the prospect of a continuance of the activity. These surpluses and that of Spain may safely be counted on to neutralise the deficiencies in France and Turkey. But what of the English sources of supply? We want, it may be conceded, in round figures at least 11,000,000 quarters of wheat between now and this time next year. Where is it to be had? The United States alone professes to be able to supply the whole of this immense quantity. They claim to have a surplus of exportable grain of over 12,000,000 quarters, and this they will be ready to let us have at a price. This is merely the official estimate, it is true, and may therefore be falsified, but there can be no doubt that the American surplus will be very large in nearly all the States of the Union except California. And taking the surplus at merely two-thirds of this total, we have still an enormous reserve there whence to draw supplies to fill up our deficiency,—and the United States are not the only extra-European sources to which we have to trust. We may count upon receiving a certain amount from Canada, where the harvest prospects are also good; and Egypt will, whatever the rise of the Nile, have, at all events, some to send. Then there are the Australian colonies and Chili to look to, and above all British India, whose exports of wheat are rapidly assuming large dimensions. From all these sources it may be safely reckoned that we can obtain, if we choose, from three to four million quarters of wheat, at a moderate estimate. Between these sources of supply and such portions of the European surplus as we can buy, it appears obvious that there is no need to apprehend a scarcity. Not only so, but in our view there is no real justification for present prices, and the markets through the country indicate that the general opinion tends to endorse that view. The market price of wheat ought, unless present indications are very much wide of the truth, to be much nearer 58s. than 68s. per quarter, and bread should, therefore be nearly as cheap as it was six months ago. For we must remember that there are other considerations to be taken into account in discussing our position relatively to the supply of food. Other grains may not enter so largely into the food of the people as they profitably might do, but they have a considerable influence on general prices, and the general testimony is that the oats and barley crops of the United Kingdom and Ireland are likely to be above the average. Harvest will be very late in Scotland, but the crops so far promise pretty well, and if fine weather prevails for the next few weeks, there may be an excellent yield. True, the terrific floods which have prevailed there for the past few days have done some damage, but we may hope that they have hardly as yet affected the general position of crops. Nor is the yield of wheat certain to be so wretched as many make out. The ears are pretty well filled, though the straw is often short, and were there but favourable harvest-weather, the supply of home wheat might soon prove sufficiently large and fine to bring prices down. Then, again, the root crops are all promising, if we except a hint of blight amongst potatoes, which has not yet come to much. Hay has been everywhere good, and the meadow grass is magnificent. The larger the root crops the less pressure on grain as food for cattle, and the better the potato crop, the more readily should we get cheap bread, for the potato enters heavily into the composition of bread.

These are but few of the considerations which might easily be adduced in support of the view that wheat is now too dear, and that it ought not to be very dear next winter. The war bugbear is a delusion now-a-days, and in the present state of the trade communications with all parts of the world. What a province or two in Europe cannot yield, a province in India, or a colony in Australia, or a State in America can easily make up; and so great are the equalising forces of modern production and modern intercommunication in this direction, that hardly anything short of a bad harvest season all over the Northern hemisphere should now-a-days cause the price of wheat to rise forty per cent. Events may, of course, occur still to modify the facts regarding our present harvest. There may be bad weather, late and ill-gathered crops, and a difference of half-a-million quarters in the yield from the estimate we have given, but on the whole, as now seen, the tendency is the other way. The yield of wheat may be better than has been estimated, and the general condition of the crops of the country—with the partial and doubtful exception of Scotland—is certainly favourable, and hardly any change in circumstances that can now occur ought, as far as we can judge, to put the price of wheat up.

THE COBOURG PICNIC.

A Few Conundrums.

[Cobourg World.]

We believe we are correct in stating that a printed copy of the following questions was put into the hands of Sir John Macdonald, when in Cobourg at the recent picnic, with a request that he would endeavor to answer them in his speech. The Chieftain was so busy, however, trying to show people how he intended to build the Pacific Railway by the sale of public land at a dollar an acre, and making them believe that the land had been moved away so that it could not *now* be sold to pay the bill, without tossing anybody thirty millions of a bonus, that he entirely forgot the questions. To a man who wanted to get back to power, the attempt to make people forget the facts brought out by the Royal Commission, and the exhibition of that picture of the Neebing Hotel, and the clumsy effort to hoax the farmers and manufacturers into the belief that he was a protectionist, were of far more consequence than the clearance of the bad record against his character. And yet, one would think, a man who presumed to aspire to the highest position in the Government of his country would be anxious to remove any of the "uncertainties" of a moral or financial character, which attached to his career, so that he might, with really clean hands, stand fearlessly before the people as an honest aspirant for their favors. As he did not think these questions worth answering however, perhaps some friend of his, anxious that he should stand blameless, will undertake the job. To this end we print them for perusal:

1. Why he swore by his oath of office, to Lord Dufferin, that the charges against him of selling or giving the charter for building the Pacific Railway to Sir Hugh Allan for money to carry the elections were entirely false and untrue.

2. Why, when the same charges were made in the House of Commons by the Hon. L. S. Huntington, the Chieftain called upon his Maker to witness that the charges were entirely false and untrue, "and that there was not one word of truth in them."

3. If the Chieftain is not still bound to "recoup" Sir Hugh Allan out of the public moneys of the Dominion, $320,000, which Sir Hugh advanced to him and his colleagues to carry the elections in 1872, and whether he would not do so again if he could get his hands (clean hands) into the public chest.

4. How much of that money was paid to defray the expenses of the Tory candidates in East Northumberland, East Durham, and South and North Ontario, [we may add North and South Victoria] and whether he will give a detailed account of the distribution of Sir Hugh Allan's money.

5. The Chieftain will also explain when he intends to pay back the balance of Secret Service money.

6. Why he in Parliament refused a confidential audit of the Secret Service money.

7. How much of the money he actually spent in watching the Fenians, and how much of it he divided among his poor and needy followers for party purposes.

8. Whether he still holds to the doctrine he propounded at St. Thomas, "That when a Government were defeated and went out of office they had a right to take all the Secret Service money at their credit and spend it for party and political purposes."

9. The Chieftain will also explain why he has not paid back to the Government the $2,500 which Senator McPherson procured from the Northern Railway Company and gave him.

10. When he intends to pay it back.

11. When the Chieftain intends to pay back the $1,000 which he took from the Northern Railway funds, and gave Sir Francis Hincks, to buy up the electors of Renfrew.

12. Why the Chieftain, under false pretences, took upwards of $300 from the poor settlers on ordnance lands, and why he refuses to pay it back.

13. Why he violated the Independence of Parliament Act by his contract as Attorney and Solicitor with his own Government, and why he does not resign his seat for that cause.

14. Why he instructed the *Mail* newspaper to oppose the Dunkin Act in Toronto, and why he left Murray Bay and returned to Toronto to assist in opposing the Act throughout the whole of the voting.

15. Why he does not present himself to be sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council.

16. Why the Chieftain at Peterboro called upon God to witness his anxiety to catch Riel, when only a few days before he had with his own clean hands sent $4,000 of Government money to be given to Riel to leave the country.

17. Why the Chieftain, calling himself a Protectionist, reduced the tariff from 20 to 15 per cent. when in office.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ORIGIN OF THE WORLD.—(Montreal: Dawson Bros.)—Principal Dawson, of McGill College, has given a volume on the "Origin of the World, according to Revelation and Science," that should be carefully read by all who desire to investigate that most important question. Among orthodox scientific investigators Dr. Dawson is one of the ablest and clearest, and while he demolishes modern scepticism he shows that science can go hand in hand with religion. We may quote from the preface:—"The intention of this new publication is to throw as much light as possible on the present condition of the much-agitated questions respecting the origin of the world and its inhabitants. To students of the Bible it will afford the means of determining the precise import of the biblical references to creation, and of their relation to what is known from other sources. To geologists and biologists it is intended to give some intelligible explanation of the connection of the doctrines of revealed religion with the results of their respective sciences. A still higher end to which the author would gladly contribute is that of aiding thoughtful men perplexed with the apparent antagonisms of science and religion, and of indicating how they may best harmonize our great and growing knowledge of nature with our old and cherished beliefs as to the origin and destiny of man. In aiming at these results, it has not been thought necessary to assume a controversial attitude or to stand on the defensive, either with regard to religion or science, but rather to attempt to arrive at broad and comprehensive views which may exhibit those higher harmonies of the spiritual and the natural which they derive from their common Author, and which reach beyond the petty difficulties arising from narrow or imperfect views of either or both. Such an aim is too high to be fully attained, but in so far as it can be reached we may hope to rescue science from a dry and barren infidelity, and religion from mere fruitless sentiment or enfeebling superstition. Since the publication of "Archaia," the subject of which it treats has passed through several phases, but the author has seen no reason to abandon in the least degree the principles of interpretation on which he then insisted, and he takes a hopeful view as to their ultimate prevalence. It is true that the wide acceptance of hypotheses of "evolution" has led to a more decided antagonism than heretofore between some of the utterances of scientific men and the religious ideas of mankind, and to a contemptuous disregard of revealed religion in the more shallow literature of the time; but, on the other hand, a barrier of scientific fact and induction has been slowly rising to stem this current of crude and rash hypothesis. Of this nature are the great discoveries as to the physical constitution and probable origin of the universe, the doctrine of the correlation and conservation of forces, the new estimates of the age of the earth, the overthrow of the doctrine of spontaneous generation, the high bodily and mental type of the earliest known men, the light which philology has thrown on the unity of language, our growing knowledge of the uniformity of the constructive and other habits of primitive men, and of the condition of man in the earlier historic time, the greater completeness of our conceptions as to the phenomena of life and their relation to organizable matters—all these and many other aspects of the later progress of science must tend to bring it back into greater harmony with revealed religion." For sale at Porter's.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

OMEMEE.

FIRE.—On Thursday week a fire broke out in an old building near the grist mill, in which was stored twenty thousand cedar shingles, and also close to a building where some $800 worth of shingle bolts, the property of Captain W. H. Cottingham, were stored, all of which were entirely destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known. No insurance.

BURTON.

KLEPTOMANIA.—A few days since the wife of a well to do farmer was caught in the act of abstracting money from a store till. Being close questioned she admitted having taken at various times within two years the sum of $228, but the husband settling the amount with good interest, the lady was allowed to go without prosecution. —[Bowmanville Statesman.

VICTORIA ROAD STATION.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

TRAMPS.—We are still progressing at Victoria Road. Everything goes on peaceably, except once in a while we are troubled by the appearance of tramps from other parts. One day it is a black-leg; the next, a horse thief; and they are so well up to their business that they manage to avoid our detectives, and they are capable of giving any amount of impertinence and insolence. As some of them are reported to have any amount of counterfeit bank bills people need to watch them.

BELLEVILLE.

THE GRAND JUNCTION.—The Campbellford Herald learns that a prominent officer of the Grand Junction Railway is at present in New York endeavoring to arrange for the construction and equipment of this project by New York capitalists, who shall have full control of the concern.

THE GRAND TRUNK.—A very heavy business is now being done on the Grand Trunk Railway. The passenger trains east and west frequently consist of twelve cars, and a vast amount of freight daily passes over the road. This is very satisfactory, and forms another indication of the long lamented "good times."

PETERBOROUGH.

A TRICKY TRAMP.—On Saturday morning last a man called at the house of Mr. Post, at Bridgenorth, and accosting the servant, told her that Mr. Post had sent him for his best dark overcoat. The young woman being somewhat sharper than many in her position, told the man she could not give him any overcoat, without Mr. Post came himself or sent a written order. The tramp seeing that his game did not work left hurriedly, but did not return with the written order, thinking, perhaps he might succeed better elsewhere.—[Review.

FENELON FALLS.

GOOD NEWS FOR HORSES.—Two or three of our exchanges have lately been boasting of the height, weight or prolificness of oats raised in their respective neighborhoods, but they all sink into comparative nothingness compared to those grown by Mr Albert Hopkins, of the township of Somerville. Three years ago Mr. Hopkins had sent to him from England a very small quantity—about an ounce probably—of a new kind of slate colored oats, the increase of which he has so carefully husbanded that he will this year be able to part with some to his neighbors, who offer $4 per bushel, and are eager to get them at that price for seed. The extraordinary value of this grain will be at once admitted, when we state that in one instance the produce of a single oat was no less than one hundred and seven heads, which contained the astounding number, by actual count, of seventeen thousand three hundred and fifty-three grains.—[Gazette.

MUSKOKA.

CREDIT TO WHOM CREDIT IS DUE.

(*To the Editor of* THE POST.) SIR,—In your issue of the 31st under the heading of "Muskoka," I see you give Mr. McIntosh credit for building the handsome bridge near this place (Huntsville) and as I think credit should be given to whom credit is due, I wish to correct the statement. It was built by Mr. Alex. Ross, a Lindsayite, and an efficient mechanic. As I am in the employ of the Government here and am acquainted with the structure, and know that no other government bridge is being built here, I felt it my duty as an old friend of Mr. Ross's to write you to have the mistake corrected.

SUBSCRIBER.

NEW ROUTE.—Mr. Bernhart, agent for Mr. Boyd of Bobcaygeon, has been inspecting the South Branch, as they purpose driving board and square timber on that branch next year. They operate on the head waters of the south branch of the South Muskoka River, near Hollow Lake, and used to drive to Peterborough.

COBOURG.

THRESHING MACHINE ACCIDENTS.—Within the last week no less than three accidents from threshing machines have occurred in the neighborhood of Brighton. Elias Ferguson, of Hilton, got his breeches entangled in the tumbling rod of a machine, and lost his nether garments on the "double quick." Mr. C. Shears, an old and experienced hand with threshing machines, edge tools, etc., allowed the index finger of his left hand to be carried through a space smaller than nature intended; the result was a finger as thin as a pancake. Mr. C. W. Maybee, of the 3rd con. of Brighton, got his left hand seriously injured by too intimate an acquaintance with the side gear of a machine.—[Ensign. ... A very serious accident occurred about a mile west of Gore's Landing, to a young man named Mark Manly. The young man was engaged pitching sheaves from the poles immediately over the machine, and slipping through them, fell into the cylinder. The man who was feeding at the time succeeded in catching him and saving his life; but not without the young man receiving very serious injuries, his left arm having been caught in the cylinder was torn in pieces from the wrist to the elbow, besides receiving bruises and wounds on several parts of his body. The doctors found it necessary to amputate the arm above the elbow.

KINMOUNT.

DARING ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening last a young man named Wm. Sullivan was brought before Messrs. Fielding, Lockhart and Power, J. P.'s, in Scully's Hall, on the charge of having robbed Matthew Black of a pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money. The facts of the case are these: On Tuesday evening Mr. Black, who is in the employ of Mr. Cluxton, at Kinmount, and had been drinking around the village, laid down upon a bench in McKinnon's hotel and fell asleep, being a good deal—or a *bad* deal, rather—under the influence of liquor at the time. He then had in his possession, according to his own statement, a pocket-book containing $80 in greenbacks, which he brought from Michigan a few days before, and a small sum he did not know how much—in Canadian money. He laid down with his hands in his trowsers' pockets, and while he slept Sullivan, who had also been drinking and probably saw his money, was seen to approach him, pull out first his right hand, then his left, and feel in both his pockets. The money was in the one on the left side, and the jerk with which Sullivan drew out his hand awoke Black, who, instantly missing his pocket-book, jumped up and gave chase to the thief, who dodged around the building and got into the woods. Next morning Black came to Fenelon Falls, and finding that Sullivan was in the village and had been spending money in some of the stores, he went to Mr. Power and got a warrant, which was given to Constables Kelly and Lambert, who, finding that the bird had flown, took a team and started in pursuit, accompanied by Mr. Black. After driving rapidly towards Lindsay for a distance of about six miles a tall, slim pedestrian was descried ahead, Black jumped out, and the buggy soon overtook Sullivan, who, not knowing the constables, thanked them for their offer of a ride, got in, and was at once arrested and brought back. When taken before the magistrates he confessed the crime, for which he expressed contrition, but persisted in asserting that all he found in the pocket-book was $26 in American money, ten of which he spent in this village and gave up the remainder when he was arrested. He was of course committed for trial, and on Thursday was sent up to Lindsay in charge of Constable Kelly, at which the friends of Constable Lambert are disposed to cavil, taking the ground that as he is a county constable, and in this case made the arrest, while Mr. Kelly merely went as an assistant, he (Mr. Lambert) ought to have been employed to take the prisoner to jail; in which opinion they may be either right or wrong for all we know about the matter one way or the other.—[Fenelon Falls Gazette.

MILLBROOK.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

INCENDIARISM.—The Sowden block at the station was burnt Wednesday night. The fire broke out about midnight, and as there was no wind burned very slowly. The front walls which fell outwardly destroyed the telegraph lines. It was only by the greatest exertions that the adjoining buildings were saved. A coroner's investigation is to be held when it is hoped the miscreant will be found out. Much sympathy is felt for Mr. Sowden who is one to whom above all others Millbrook owes much of its present prosperity. The block is to be rebuilt at once. Loss $14,000; insurance, $5,000.

PORT HOPE.

SAD FATAL ACCIDENT.—The morning express from Toronto on the 12th struck a waggon containing Mr. Gifford and his wife and child at the Kingston-road crossing, a short distance east of Newtonville. The waggon was knocked to pieces, the occupants being thrown some distance. Mrs. Gifford was instantly killed, her brains being knocked out, and Mr. Gifford received such severe injuries that he was rendered insensible for hours. The child was also seriously injured. It appears that Mr. Gifford pulled up when within a short distance of the track, but the horse took fright upon the approach of the train, and made a bolt across the track just as the engine approached. No blame is attached to the railway employees.

THE DUNKIN BILL.—Through a second doubt as to what constitutes proper notification: the polling day on the Dunkin by-law in Cobourg has been again changed to the 15th October. Through a like doubt the polling on the by-law in Port Hope has been changed and has been fixed on the same day as that chosen in Cobourg.

OPS.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.—The Council met on Monday, Sept. 3. Members all present. The minutes of last meeting were read and ratified. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Keys, that the following orders be passed, viz: ... Walker, for charity given to Wm. W... $5; Thos. Cunningham, blacksmith ... $6.55; Wm. Herihey, for stone ... mer, $1.25. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Keys, that the taxes charged in error against ... half east half lot No. 20 ... con. charged to this municipality, and a copy of this resolution be sent to the county treasurer. Carried. Moved ... Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Twohey, that the clerk notify the following persons to move their fences off the ... line between the 7th and 8th con. before the 1st of October next, viz: ... thew Morison, Jas. Lytle, tenant ... H. Morison, owner, Arthur Cunningham, Chas. Cunningham, Thos. S... and Wm. Brown, and Wm. Doug... to move his fence off the con. line between the 5th and 6th cons., lot No. 20. Carried. Moved by Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Twohey, that $2 be paid ... McIntee for extra work done on Oakwood road. Carried. Moved ... Mr. Fisher, seconded by Mr. Bry... that a rate of five and three-fourths mills on the dollar be raised for township and county rates, and ... and one-fourth mills on the dollar for the Whitby and Port Perry Railway Extension rate, and that a by-law passed to levy the ... sand one hundred and seventy six ... for the above purposes. Carried. Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that a by-law be passed to authorize the levy of the following ... school rates, viz: on Section No. ... $150; on Section No. 2, ...; on Section No. 3, $... on Section No. ...; Section No. 5, $...; on Section No. ... $525; on Section No. 7, $...; on Section No. 11, $270; on Section No. 12 (Ops ...) tion) $45. Carried. Moved by Mr. Twohey, seconded by Mr. Fisher, that the sum of $8 be paid the ... jurors. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Keys, that the sum of $3 be paid Wm. H. Blackwell, being half price of making a culvert and drain on the Emily boundary. Carried. Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Bryans, that the sum of ... be paid Robert Varey, for work ... on the north quarter line ... con. Carried. Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Bryans, that a by-law be passed authorizing the Reeve and Treasurer to borrow the sum of $1,500 for the payment of accounts of township expenditure until the taxes be collected. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bryans, seconded by Mr. Twohey, that this Council grant Patrick Quillan half a dollar per week charity; also half a dollar a week to Mrs. Monahan, charity. Carried. Moved by Mr. Keys, seconded by Mr. Twohey, that half a dollar per week charity be paid Benjamin Bowyer, ... $1 per week charity to Chas. McCar... Carried. The Council adjourned ... the last Saturday in September.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

TAKE CARE OF THE MATCHES.—Mr. ... English, 3rd con. of Reach, had ... barns with his whole season's produce destroyed by fire on the ... inst. ... fire having originated from a match in the hands of one of his children. ... is a little too much to pay for a match. Mr. English's crops last year, like ... others were a total failure; this year's crops were splendid and much needed to make up the last year's deficit. But all was swept away as with a blast. No insurance.

A BIG SCARE.—The inhabitants of the peaceable village of Manch... were thrown into an unnecessary state of excitement on the evening of S... day last, by the rumor that human remains had been discovered by some ... near the Nonquon Creek. The ... finding them, or supposing that he ... done so, at once repaired to the ... aforesaid for help; took out a sufficient number of men to form a grand jury ... need be, and after digging a while ... the dark, the conclusion arrived at ... from the dimensions of the remains ... was this, that instead of their being ... man, they probably belonged to ... old horse.—[Standard.

LIBERAL.—Amongst the gifts received by the bride of Mr. C. T. Gibbs, Oshawa, was a ten thousand dollar cheque from her father.

ELDORADO WHEAT.—John Tucker, Reach, raised from one kernal of Eldorado wheat twelve hundred grains this season. Can this yield be excelled ... any other kind?

SIX MONTHS IN THE CENTRAL PRISON.—Albert Osborne, who considered himself such a "decidedly clever fellow" in getting $4 from the county treasurer on a false affidavit, as a crown witness, has come to grief. The county ... ney ran him down, he was convicted of wilful perjury and Judge Dartnell sentenced him to six months in the Central Prison.—[Chronicle.

SHEEP THIEF.—The Uxbridge ... dian gives this account of a sheep ... "Some ten days ago a young man ... ed Jonathan Brown went to Mr. ... Douglas, merchant, of Goodwood, offering to sell ten sheep. After considerable talking, Brown sold and a day or two after drove the sheep to Douglas, who penned them, but his suspicion being aroused, refused to pay for them or give them up till Brown proved where he had obtained them. ... he accused Brown of having ... and detained him, when a desperate struggle ensued, Brown, however, ... ting away. Next morning Mr. ... Mairs, of Markham, came and claimed the sheep as his property, got a warrant against Brown, who was brought to Goodwood. The same evening Brown pleaded sickness unto death, and the symptoms so alarmed the constable that he left the prisoner temporarily to obtain a doctor, and during his absence Brown sprang off the sofa on which he was lying and cleared from the house. He had on at the time nothing but his shirt, pants and vest. ... yet there is no trace of him. He is about 21 years of age, fair complexion, light, very thin, moustache, ... walks, takes long steps in walking and has a considerable lean forward.

SOUTH ONTARIO FALL SHOW.—The Whitby *Chronicle* says the county agricultural exhibition this year ... scarcely fail of being a success. It ... certainly not be the fault of the President and officers, or of the indefatigable secretary, Mr. Nourse, if the exhibition of '77 is not the most successful one the agricultural society has ever held. They are sparing no trouble and have gone to considerable expense in their efforts to secure such a result. They have arranged railway excursion trains at cheap fares during the continuance of the fair to which a much wider publicity than usual has been given." No doubt there will be a large attendance from Lindsay.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood on the Hon. Wm. B. Richards, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada; and the Hon. A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench in the province of Quebec.

A cattle plague, thought to be a species of Texan fever, has appeared in the country surrounding Cleveland. The Texas cattle this year are covered with poisonous ticks of two varieties. Many cattle are dying daily. Children may be poisoned by drinking infected milk, and the beef is afflicted by the disease.

A singular case of mysterious abduction has just come to light. More than a year ago, Mr. A. D. Fraser, a hardware merchant of Ottawa, left that city for Montreal, since which time he has not been heard from, till his return home a few days ago. He says that on arriving in Montreal he went to a certain hotel there, after which he remembered nothing till he found himself in Capetown, South Africa. It is supposed that he was drugged and robbed, and carried off to avoid discovery. He obtained employment as a book-keeper to obtain funds to return home.