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PORTER'S BOOK STORE.

Past Horrid Girl	15c.
Cox's per Cent	80c.
Memoir of F. F. Bliss	80c.
Rainsford's Sermons	80c.
Little Wide-awake, new vol	90c.
Young Ladies' Journal for November	25c.
Currie's Common School Education	$1.75

All the late publications of the popular publishing houses.

Stationery stock complete in every department.

S. S. PORTER,
Stationer and Bookseller.

G. H. Bertram,
SILVER WARE.

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Quality of goods guaranteed, and will be sold at low cash prices.

GEO. H. BERTRAM.
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Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE,
Broker and Insurance Agent.
Fire and Life and Accident Insurance effected. Money to loan. Bonds, Stocks and Debentures sold. Money to loan on Mortgages on city property. Office in Adams' new block, Kent Street, opposite the Benson House, Kent Street.

ONTARIO BANK.

SAVINGS BANK

A Savings Bank has been opened at the Lindsay branch of the Ontario Bank. 5 per cent. interest allowed on deposits of $1 and upwards, from date of deposit. No notice required of withdrawal of deposit.

S. A. McMURTRY, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, $12,000,000.

The Lindsay Agency has been REMOVED to the building recently occupied by the Merchants' Bank, William Street, South.

C. S. L. FORTEOUS,
Agent.

great ability and with remarkable aptitude for politics. There is no member more highly respected and esteemed in the House and none more popular with the country at large. The manner in which the election was won is thus described: "Never yet has the Conservative party fought an adversary with such rage. The Local Government brought into play all its influence, lavished promises, and made all their friends, especially the contractors and lumber merchants, take part in the canvass. It was the struggle of a party against one man, and the party had decided to win at any price. Seeing that the speeches of Hon. Messrs. Pope, Chapleau and Langevin, and of Messrs. Masson, Thos. White, Curran, Monsseau, Taillon, Loranger, Tarte, Thibeau, Daoust, Valles, Landry and others were not sufficient, they audaciously violated the law and practised the most bare-faced corruption. Votes have been bought and paid for openly; liquor has been freely distributed. Three contractors, viz., Messrs. Senecal, Laberge and Delongchamps, had taken charge of the three largest parishes in the county of Drummond. Some friends of Mr. Laurier urged him to follow in the same path, but he positively refused, and declared that he would rather be defeated than be elected by one single act which might stain his reputation and his political career. Several priests declared open war on him both from the pulpit and the press. The public may judge for themselves by the subjoined letter published in *Union des Cantons des L'Est*, and posted and distributed all over the county. The election will be immediately contested." This is one of a hundred cases:

"Mr. Laurier wishes to make priests marry; he calls them 'men with a withered heart.' He qualifies the Holy Father as a tyrant, because in the city of Rome he does not allow scelerats to erect temples to profane error (Garibaldi). Imbued with the principles of '93, a revolutionary democrat, Mr. Laurier has declared before you that he desires the abolition of the Legislative Council. After having destroyed our political institutions, he will put his hand to our religious institutions. He has in himself the principles of Robespierre and Gambetta. Perhaps he dreams of proceeding for his country, in a more or less distant future, the unspeakable advantages of the guillotine. This is the man who come to ask for your votes, electors of Drummond and Arthabaska."

THE MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS.

The long-looked for meeting of manufacturers at Toronto came off last week and turned out a wretched *fiasco*. Notwithstanding the much-talked of distress amongst capitalists, and the fact that the Secretary of the Association spent some weeks in drumming up recruits, even the *Mail*, with every disposition to exaggerate, admits that there were only 50 or 60 persons present. The President of the Association put the attendance at 50; from other and equally well-informed sources we learn that it did not exceed an average of 25 or 30 for all the sessions of the convention. In view of the efforts made to get an influential and representative delegation together this meagre attendance may fairly be taken as the measure of the interest taken in the question of protection by the manufacturers themselves; the only interest taken in it by other classes of the community—always excepting Tory politicians who make use of it as a stalking horse, to assist them in reaching the Treasury benches—is of an adverse character. The protectionists have in point of fact delayed this meeting too long. It is a bad time to get up an organized agitation on the subject when the tide has commenced to recede, and when mills and foundries, cabinet shops and machine shops are commencing to run on full time. With returning prosperity the protection cry will be found to have lost all its virtue as a means of either eliciting popular sympathy or making political capital

We do not propose to review at any length the speeches delivered at the meeting, for they contained nothing new—nothing that has not been better said and completely answered over and over again. The only address rising even to mediocrity was that of the President, Mr. W. H. Howland, who possesses a good deal of ability of a certain order, and when made a passable public man if he were weighted with fewer crotchets. Had he chosen, as a practical statesman has to do, to grapple with the difficulties of the subject instead of reiterating the sophisms and *ad captandum* appeals of the average protectionist, he might have done something to settle the question one way or the other. He may say and for that matter the protectionists in opposition all say—that it is not their business to do more than advocate the principle of protection, leaving to the ministry of the day the task of framing the details of the tariff. So long as they choose to adhere to this mode of warfare no one of course has any right to complain, but neither have they any right to complain if by means of such tactics they make little progress in winning public opinion over to their side. The public have a deep interest in this matter, and can see well enough the practical difficulties in the way of a protective tariff. It is of no use to say that these difficulties will disappear when the subject is honestly taken up by a Government committed to the principle. They are not by any means easy to be got rid of and the thinking portion of the public know well that cash experiments with the tariff of the country might speedily and almost irretrievably ruin its credit. If the protectionists want to succeed they will have to come down with some more definite utterances; so long as they adhere to unmeaning platitudes they may agitate and invoke till doomsday without catching the popular ear. Let them state definitely where they wish to draw the line between the raw material and the manufactured article; to what extent they wish the present tariff increased, and in what directions; how the inevitable loss to the revenue from the adoption of a prohibitive tariff is to be made up without resorting to direct taxation; how the lumber interest, and the fishery interest, and the mining interest can be benefitted by duties on foreign products; and when they have announced their views on these and other topics of a like practical character there will be some sense in their appeal to the public.

The first resolution adopted at the convention calls for the imposition of a retaliatory duty on United States agricultural produce equal to the duty imposed by the United States on Canadian produce, and asks in the vaguest possible way for "the same measure of justice to our milling and mining interests." The utter absurdity of this clap-trap production puts it at once beyond the pale of argument. We import no grain from the United States except under circumstances which render it desirable that the importation should be as unrestricted as possible. The people of the Maritime Provinces who grow little or no wheat want to get their flour as cheap as possible, and the farmers of western Ontario who feed American corn to their cattle in order to sell oats and peas at a better profit do not want to stop the practice by the imposition of a duty. Neither does any one else who understands the question, and when the manufacturers by passing such a resolution go out of their way to win over the farmer by thus appealing to his selfishness against his self-interest they bring down on themselves and their cause well-merited contempt. The fourth resolution is as transparent an appeal to the workingmen as the first is to the farmers. As a matter of fact in spite of our importations of manufactured goods from the United States the working classes there are worse off than they are here. No tariff, however high, can prevent suffering from following in the wake of commercial depression, and whenever there is suffering of this kind working men and their families are amongst the first to experience it. If a high tariff could protect the labouring classes from the storm those of the United States should be happy and contented instead of being disposed to strikes, rioting and communism.

It is admitted by the third resolution that the depression has been mainly due to general causes affecting nearly all civilized countries, while it is asserted that its injurious effects on Canada might have been mitigated by "wise legislation." Here was an admirable opportunity to insert an explanation of what "wise legislation" implies, but not even in the speeches was anything said on this point. One person attempted to draw out Mr. McInnes, of Hamilton, but he refused to commit himself. It might be embarrassing to say just what he would like for it would probably be exactly what some one else in the room did not want. His fellow-citizen, Mr. James Watson, was less reticent. According to him "incidental protection is a perfect humbug," which means that protection from a revenue tariff is really no protection at all. He is perhaps not so far astray after all, and in any case he was commendably frank. "We are always asked," he said, "what tariff we want; we want a tariff that will keep off unfair competition and if 25 per cent will not do then impose 50 per cent. We would rather pay $5 per ton more for steel rails if made of Canadian ore than for those made of foreign ore." This is honestly outspoken and as it is the logical conclusion of all protectionist arguments we commend it to those who feel doubtful about the merits of the case. We sometimes, nay often, hear from Canadian manufacturers that if the United States market were thrown open to them they would be quite willing to throw open the Canadian market to the United States manufacturers, and yet the fifth resolution, while approving of reciprocity in natural products, affirms that the extension of the same principle to manufactured goods is impracticable. Were it not that to abolish our duties on United States manufactures would be to discriminate against British goods and at the same time destroy to some extent our revenue we would be quite willing to see reciprocity in manufactures, but this does not suit our protectionist friends, who, in spite of their boasting, are afraid of the competition.

Passing over the worthless platitudes about a national policy, the stupid advocacy of the bonded system in preference to perfect freedom in the transmission of freight, a sensible recommendation in the shape of a proposal to establish a Dominion Bureau of Commerce and Manufactures, and an assault on the tea and sugar policy of the Government, we propose to notice only one more resolution, the eighth. This asserts that the "lack of a wise commercial policy" has been the cause of our not becoming extensive manufacturers of pig iron; at least this is its obvious meaning, as appears from the speeches made in support of it. What the protectionists want is such a duty on imported pig iron as will enable the owners of iron ore in Canada to smelt it at a profit, by keeping out the foreign competing article. Now let any government propose to place a duty of even 10 per cent on the imported metal which is the raw material for so many different products and see what a hornet's nest it will stir up. All tool-makers, machinists, founders, blacksmiths, farmers, and lumberers will be up in arms. The saw or axe maker finds it difficult enough to compete with his United States rival at present when he gets his raw material duty free; what is simply difficult now would be rendered impossible if his raw material were taxed even five per cent. He may say that he would be willing to submit to such a tax if the duty on saws or axes were raised proportionately, and then the farmer and lumberer must have their say. The only way to secure any export trade at all in lumber is by keeping the cost of production down to the lowest possible point; and to put an extra tax on tools, pork, or bread stuffs is not the way to cheapen production.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"The political Plumb-er of the London *Advertiser* thus tunes his lyre:—

"They thought they had a John A. once,
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The "Big Push" libel case, as it was incorrectly called, has resulted in the West Durham *capion* being found guilty, "with a recommendation to mercy." Sentence was deferred until term; in the meantime one of the hugest "scandals" manufactured by the Tory press has had the bottom knocked out of it. Tory editors may well ponder on the result of the trial.

The subjoined poem is going the rounds as Josiah Burr-Plumb's "Farewell Ode," at the close of the picnic season, but as we do not see "his x mark" appended to it we doubt its genuineness. The subject is "the Chieftain;" and he predicts what he will do in the spring of 1878:

This child of sin
Will rise again,
A startled world non-plussing,
And in the spring
His voice will sing
While wicked Grits discussing.

In his recent speech at St. Thomas referred to in another paragraph, Sir John A. Macdonald alluded to Mr. Mills on these elegant terms:—"There was a great deal more in the speech, but he had not time to dissect the little animal. He would tell them a story, however. At the time of the Anglin scandal it was found that there were some thirty of the Ministerial supporters in a similar fix, and he himself was charged with having acted unconstitutionally. Mr. Mills came to him in the lobby of the House one day and said that he gave fair notice if any money were made use of by them that it would be retaliated. The answer to Mr. Mills was to do his best or his worst, or to be plainer, if plain and clean-mouthed words not present, he might say that his reply was to "Go to B—."

—Kingston *Whig*:—"Considerable bother was made at the time and has been since the last small additional duty was put upon tea. Tory stumpers and particularly the Chieftain, have seized every opportunity of manufacturing 'old woman' indignation against the Government on the tea-pot question. Now, suppose we put the coal-oil can against the tea-pot. When the duty on tea was imposed that on coal oil was removed. Putting one over against the other how has the 'old woman's' purse been affected by the change? The price of tea has not been appreciably increased, while that of coal oil has been very largely reduced. Light is at least as essential to domestic happiness as drink. And if a decided saving has been effected on these two articles of home consumption put together, we have no difficulty or hesitation in pronouncing the 'old woman' (about whom Sir John betrays such a mock concern) as being perfectly satisfied with the Hon. Mr. Cartwright's adjustment of the tariff in her behalf."

The Reformers of West Elgin have nominated their present members Mr. Geo. Casey and Mr. T. Hodgins for the Commons and the Local Legislature. The renewal of confidence is in both cases deserved. Of the former the St. Thomas *Journal* says:—"At his first election, five years ago, he had barely attained his majority. He was then fresh from University honors, and though personally unknown to a large majority of the electors he was not long in winning their confidence, or in giving proofs of ability, discretion, judgment and common sense. . . There is, perhaps no man of his age now in public life in Canada who has before him so fine a promise of future usefulness; and our prediction of five years ago, that he will have attained the rank of Cabinet Minister before completing ten years of parliamentary life, is becoming every day more certain of fulfilment."

We commend the subjoined paragraph from the Toronto *Telegram* to the attention of our County Fathers:—"There has been a marked unanimity of opinion among the judges as to the great saving of time and money effected by the employment of shorthand writers to take the evidence of witnesses in the Courts. In addition to the saving of time and money, the practice also ensures greater accuracy than can be secured when the proceedings are reported by the judge in longhand. Chief Justice Harrison has been making a calculation of the saving effected on one circuit. Heretofore where a Court sat for six days and cost $800 without a shorthand writer, it can get through the same amount of work now in four days at a cost of $400. This really no protection at all. He is perhaps not so far astray after all, and in any case he was commendably frank. "We are always asked," he said, "what tariff we want; we want a tariff that will keep off unfair competition and if 25 per cent will not do then impose 50 per cent. We would rather pay $5 per ton more for steel rails if made of Canadian ore than for those made of foreign ore." This is honestly outspoken and as it is the logical conclusion of all protectionist arguments we commend it to those who feel doubtful about the merits of the case. We sometimes, nay often, hear from Canadian manufacturers that if the United States market were thrown open to them they would be quite willing to throw open the Canadian market to the United States manufacturers, and yet the fifth resolution, while approving of reciprocity in natural products, affirms that the extension of the same principle to manufactured goods is impracticable. Were it not that to abolish our duties on United States manufactures would be to discriminate against British goods and at the same time destroy to some extent our revenue we would be quite willing to see reciprocity in manufactures, but this does not suit our protectionist friends, who, in spite of their boasting, are afraid of the competition.

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THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

THE LATEST REVIEW OF THE SITUATION.

The war news has had two main features of late, the investment of Kars and of Plevna. The former is stated to have been already completely surrounded and isolated. Its reduction through the failure of the provisions of the besieged will probably be more feasible, and this plan may be the one which will be adopted. The Turkish forces are concentrated at Kuprikoy, not far in front of Erzeroum, Moukhtar Pasha retreating no doubt to that point, where two roads meet, in order to effect a junction with Ismail Pasha and the right division of the Turkish army. That he retreated so hastily and so far is conclusive proof, if anything additional were needed, of the completeness of his defeat at the last battle, and of the overpowering force of the Russians. As to what the future course of matters in Asia will be, the Turks have the decision pretty much in their own hands. Their retreat will make the supplying of their army less difficult, and that of the Russians more so, as their provisions and munitions will have to be transported longer distances in a difficult country. If the Turks decide to check the Russian advance in Asia, they can soon do so if they are willing to detach sufficient reinforcements from their army in Europe. Suleiman Pasha might, no doubt, spare some of his forces for the winter months, and considering the sudden turns which there have been in the war in Asia, this might be sufficient to set victory again on the side of the Turks before active fighting can again take place in Eastern Bulgaria.

IN BULGARIA

the Russians have been active both in the west and in the Dobrudscha. Some battles have taken place in the rear of Plevna, and it is evident that they have been severe, and the losses heavy in proportion to the numbers engaged. The Russians have been successful, and Plevna may soon be surrounded, communication with Sophia, Osman Pasha's base of supply, being already cut off. The Turkish commander has a very large army, and will need an immense supply of provisions to sustain it long, but it is probable that he could break out of the Russian ring, if he so desired. Whether he will be able to break it to admit provision trains can only be decided by an actual trial. Gen. Zimmerman, who has long been idle in the Dobrudscha, guarding the Russian lines of communication from attack on the left is now moving, apparently to begin the siege of Silistria, but the Turks have so much the advantage of the Russians in the whole eastern part of Bulgaria in regard to procuring supplies by means of their railway communications, and their control of the Black Sea that much success from his efforts need hardly be looked for. The Czarewitch with his army is not attempting any forward movement, being doubtless restrained by the condition of the country in which operations would have to be carried on.

ANOTHER TURKISH REVERSE.

The chances of the Turks in Armenia are daily becoming more slim. According to last reports Heymann's and Tergukassof's corps have effected a junction, the Turks have undergone a new reverse, and have withdrawn upon the last defensive position between Erzeroum and the enemy. The bombardment of Kars has been recommenced, and the whole of Turkish Armenia has been placed under the control of a Russian Governor.

A SENSATIONAL REPORT

is current at Constantinople of the capture of Orchanie and of Chefket Pasha and several thousand of his troops. Russian accounts make no mention of this affair, and it is, therefore, more than likely that it never occurred. The Dobrudscha army is marching in the direction of Silistria, a Servian brigade is advancing towards the frontier, and the Montenegrins have surrounded Podgoritza and are preparing to bombard the city; so that general activity prevails at all the principal points at the European seat of hostilities. The next few days may be expected to bring stirring news.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

THE PEST IN OHIO IN GREAT NUMBERS.

A despatch from Sandusky, Ohio, last week, says:—In these despatches the fact was mentioned the other day that the Hessian fly, an insect that destroys the wheat crop, had made its appearance in the fields hereabouts after an absence of seven years. Since the date of that despatch the flies have not only appeared in greater numbers in this county, but we learn that they are making sad havoc with the growing crops in adjoining counties, and the indications are that the wheat will be almost entirely ruined if the warm weather continues. The only thing that will destroy the insects and save the crop is a heavy frost, and there is not much prospect of that. The mercury hereabouts has ranged between seventy and eighty degrees for the past few days, and that sort of weather is especially favorable for the growth of the fly.

THE FLY DETECTED IN WENTWORTH.

[Hamilton Times, Oct. 29.]

The alarm about the Hessian fly has excited a good deal of attention throughout the province. It has wakened up the farmers to a due sense of their danger and in every district they are carefully examining the growing fall wheat in order to discover whether their fields have been attacked by this pest. We regret to learn that it has been detected in the southern portion of the county of Wentworth. Mr. Jas. G. Weir, of Saltfleet, this morning showed us, in the folds of the leaves of a stalk of wheat taken from his farm, a number of the *pupæ* of the fly, which look like slender or badly filled flaxseeds. This discovery is calculated to still more attract the attention of the farmers of this part of the country to this most important matter. We have not been able to learn to what extent the wheat-fields in this vicinity have been attacked, and we advise our friends in the country to look to it and settle the question by a careful examination of the growing grain before the snow falls. The only remedy is said to be that of ploughing the infected crop deeply under, as this smothers the fly when in the spring it changes from the *pupa* state and endeavors to make its way to the surface and escapes to the open air. It will doubtless be a hard thing for many farmers thus to destroy their crops, especially in those districts where fall wheat is largely grown, but it will not require much reflection to convince them it is better to suffer what will prove a comparitively small loss now than to run the risks of future wholesale depredations. If the fly has the opportunity given it to swarm next spring, not many seasons will have passed away before fearful ravages will have been committed by it in our fields of grain. Speedy and effective treatment is therefore the only hope of the farmer.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Friday evening last. Present—the Mayor, Reeve Russell, Dep.-Reeve Deacon, and Couns. Diament, Duffus, Heenan, Growden, Hopkins and Winters.

THE MAYOR explained that the object of calling the meeting was to receive the report of the committee to whom was referred the claims against the Victoria Railway for damage sustained by the use of Victoria Avenue.

VICTORIA AVENUE.

REEVE RUSSELL, in the absence of Coun. Ketchum, Chairman of the Committee, submitted the following report:—

GENTLEMEN,—Your committee to whom was referred the claim of D. Bigelow and others for compensation for damage to their property by the use of the Victoria Avenue by the Victoria Railway Company and who were asked to report the proper legal course for the Council to follow, beg to report:—That inasmuch as the Victoria Railway Company by their bond to the Corporation agree that the Corporation should not be called upon to indemnify any person or persons for damage done to property by the construction of their railway within the corporation limits, and that they the said Company should indemnify such person or persons as might have any claim for damages in respect of the same, and inasmuch as by by-law No. 270, the said Company were granted the right of way along Victoria Avenue on the condition (amongst others) that the said Company should duly pay and satisfy, or cause to be paid and satisfied all such sum and sums of money as should be duly awarded or by the said Company agreed to be paid to any person or persons, as or by way of compensation for any damage or injury done or caused to any such person or persons, or to any property by the appropriation or use of the said street for railway purposes.

Your committee therefore advise that the claims mentioned, and all claims of a like nature which may be received by the Council, be referred to the said Railway Company with the understanding that they take such action thereon as may be deemed necessary for the settlement of the same in accordance with the spirit and effect of the said bond and the condition of the said by-law.

J. KETCHUM, Chairman.

On motion of Reeve RUSSELL, seconded by Coun. HEENAN, the report was received.

Coun. WINTERS asked if the bond of the company had been brought to the meeting.

Dep.-Reeve DEACON said the words quoted in the report were exactly the same as used in the bond.

Coun. WINTERS said it was Mr. Hudspeth's opinion that the Company was responsible to the town and not to individuals.

Coun. HEENAN thought the town should see that the Company carried out their bond.

HIS WORSHIP thought if the matter could be settled in the manner recommended in the report it would be better for all parties. If the Council were to take upon themselves the settlement of the matter the arrangement might not meet with the approval of the ratepayers interested. He said of course if a settlement could not be arrived at between the Company and the claimants the town would have to take the matter up.

After some further discussion, in which Couns. WINTERS stated that he had understood Mr. Ross to say on one occasion that he would be prepared to settle with the parties claiming indemnity or refer the matter to arbitration by the 1st of November, the report was adopted on motion of Reeve RUSSELL, seconded by Couns. HOPKINS.

THE CHIEF CONSTABLE'S DWELLING.

On motion Mr. JOHN DOUGLASS was heard respecting certain repairs he had made to the buildings lately occupied by him, respecting which there was some dispute. The explanation was satisfactory and it was left to the Committee on Town Property to settle the matter.

TOWN PROPERTY MATTERS.

Dep.-Reeve DEACON reported the return of the market scales from Montreal fully repaired and as good as new. He recommended that some action be taken to improve the condition of the market grounds.

HIS WORSHIP called the attention of the Committee on Town Property to the bad state of repair of the Chief Constable's dwelling.

In the course of a short discussion in which it was suggested that the building be moved off the street, Dep.-Reeve Deacon expressed a desire to see the building demolished as it was encroaching on valuable space. It was left to the committee to have the necessary repairs made.

LINDSAY-ST. BRIDGE.

Coun. HOPKINS suggested that the Street and Bridge Committee have the props taken from under the new bridge on Lindsay-st., as they were no support to the structure and detracted from its appearance.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The ASSISTANT CLERK read the following communication:—

TORONTO, Oct. 16th, 1877.

J. B. Knowlson, Esq., Town Clerk, Lindsay.

SIR,—On arrival from Europe I find yours of the 9th, and note contents. I hope to be in Lindsay on Friday, 26th, with some of the directors of the Victoria Railway, and we will confer with you as to any matters uncompleted. Meantime remembering the great assistance your Corporation has given to our Company you may depend on my best exertions to have all our agreements carried out in a satisfactory manner and at as early a date as possible. Yours faithfully,

R. W. ELLIOT.

The Council then adjourned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

—Potatoes are in demand in Montreal for export to England.

—The King of Italy has bestowed a special gold medal on Stanley.

—The vintage throughout France will be the largest known for a hundred years.

—The water in the St. Lawrence, which has been very low, is rising slowly.

—Sweet remark by the *Graphic* regarding Keely—"Let us kiss him for his motor."

—The tramp now approaches the back door and says, "Have you begun buckwheats yet?"

—One of the largest oil operators in Pennsylvania says the oil supply will be exhausted in ten years.

—All the newspapers are discussing the question. What ailed the Great Chieftain at St. Thomas?

—An unusual number of steerage passengers are said to be weekly leaving for Europe by outward bound steamers.

—Prof. O. S. Pratt, the horse educator, well-known all over Canada, died of typhoid fever at Derby Line, Vermont, last week.

—Saturday week, at the nomination, a prominent supporter of Hon. Mr. Laurier was so brutally kicked that he died on Tuesday from the effects.

—The United States Government has prohibited the importation of Russian hides, in consequence of the outbreak of disease among the cattle in Southern Russia.

—Crops are a failure near Kingston. A young man cut his hair and his sweetheart went back on him for it. This is the only kind of crops that didn't turn out well.

—The island of Curacoa was visited on the 23rd ult. by a severe hurricane, which caused great loss of life and damaged property to the extent of two million dollars.

—Blonde hair is coming to the front again as the most fashionable color. Ladies who gave their blonde switches to the grasshopper sufferers will soon regret their generosity.

—The Exhibition building at Fredericton, N. B., and two adjoining houses were destroyed by fire Monday morning. Incendiarism is suspected, and some arrests have been made.

—Father Cruci, a prominent Jesuit, and editor of the *Civilta Catolica*, has been expelled from the Order for maintaining that the temporal power is not necessary to the well-being of the church.

—A valuable discovery of phosphate has been made near Arnprior. This bears out Mr. Vennor's statement that the phosphate-bearing rock clips under the Ottawa and again shows itself in the Burgess District.

—Mr. Francis O'Brien, District Magistrate at Chicoutimi, has been kidnapped by some Indians in Labrador and carried off into the woods in consequence of his having convicted and sentenced one of their tribe.

—Eight barge-loads of match splints, amounting to over a two-cent thousand boxes, have been shipped from Buckingham, on the Ottawa, this season, to the match factories at Wilmington, Delaware and Westville, Conn.

—It is understood that the wages of employees on the Great Western Railway, which were lately reduced five per cent, will be at once raised to the old rate, in consequence of the immense through business now done on the line.

—A bill has been introduced into the United States House of Representatives for the appointment of commissioners to ascertain upon what terms treaties of commerce may be arranged with Canada, Mexico, Brazil and Central America.

—The fifteen second ballots held on Sunday in connection with the French elections have resulted in the return of eleven Conservatives and four Republicans, making the Chamber stand 330 Republicans, and 210 Conservatives. It now seems to be settled that the Ministry will retire next week.

—Frances Robinson, known as Millie Seville, travelling with Emerson's Minstrel Troupe, committed suicide at the Daly House, Ingersoll, last Thursday, by shooting herself through the heart with a revolver. Mental depression is supposed to have been the cause. Death was instantaneous.

—If any further proof were needed of the suitability of the Kaministiquia as a harbor of refuge, and of the possibility of its being navigated by large craft, it would be found in the fact that the Ontario, the largest Canadian propeller afloat on the lakes, went up the river on Saturday week, at night fully laden.

—Sir John Macdonald told the Hamiltonians that Riel was a rebel. There was nothing particularly fresh in the information, but it was rather shabby to call the Frenchman names considering that he acted so friendly to Sir John when in 1872 he stepped aside in Provencher and allowed Sir George Cartier to take his seat.—[London Advertiser.

—A conference has taken place at Fort Walsh between Sitting Bull and General Terry's Commission, at which the former declined the proposals of the latter that the Sioux should return to the agencies, and expressed his desire to stay on British territory, as "there was no blood in the country of the White Mother, and under her protection they wished to remain."

—Excellent reports have been received at Quebec of the Beauce gold mines. The company managed by Mr. Lockwood has seventy men employed, and is engaged in washing the precious metal out of a vein of rotten quartz. The St. Onge Company, consisting of seven partners, is said to have succeeded during the past summer in obtaining an average of $1,000 worth per week of gold by washing the alluvial soil.

—The Grand Trunk half-yearly report submitted the other day shows a reduction of $99,000 in the working expenses after paying all preference charges, leaving a balance of $281,000 to be added to capital account. The President announced a full report of the negotiations with Mr. Childers at the meeting. He believes the understanding established between the various President will result favourably to the proprietors.

—A gigantic swindle in Texas lands has lately been brought to light at Kansas City. Title deeds were forged, and thousands of unfortunate persons beaten out of their money. Among those implicated were a large banking house in Austin, Texas, two Chicago bankers, and prominent real estate dealers in St. Louis, Cincinnati and elsewhere. It is said that 13 court houses were burned during the past year to destroy evidence that could be brought against the swindlers.

—Since Hon. John Young's arrival from Australia he has received over 100 diplomas for exhibitors at the Industrial Exhibition held in May last at Sydney, and within a day or two a similar number of medals have arrived for the parties who received the diplomas. The medals are very beautifulin design having the arms of the Agricultural Association on one side, and the name of the successful exhibitor on the other. The Agricultural Association of New South Wales have had a silver medal specially prepared for Mr. Young.

Bradburn & Co.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We desire to call attention to the following lines of Goods which are

EXTRAORDINARY GOOD VALUE.

Dress Goods in all the new Shades and Fabrics from 12½ to 50c. per yard.
Black Lustre "Crow Brand," from 12½ to 85c. per yard.
Winceys in all Shades and at all prices. We give 13 yards of Plain, Checked or Striped Wincey for
Scarlet and White Flannels from 20c. per yard, all wool.
Extra value in Full Cloths from 50 cents per yard.
200 pairs white Blankets, Plain and Twilled, from $2 per pair.
Grey and White Cotton; we have splendid value in these goods.
20 yards 33-inch Canadian Cotton for $1.

BUFFALO ROBES.

We were fortunate in securing a lot of Robes, the very best in the market, at Special Job Prices. Call and see them.

BRADBURN & CO.,
Doheny Block, Corner Kent and William Streets, Lindsay.

PORT HOPE.

THE CEMETERY OUTRAGE.—The *Times* regrets to say that up to the time of writing the faintest trace has been obtained of the perpetrators of the villanious outrage in the Methodist Cemetery, on the night of the 15th ult. The *Times* comes to the painful conclusion that some party or parties have maliciously desecrated the graves, and again urges its suggestion of last week, that an effort be made to raise by subscription a sum of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the culprits.

CHILD DESERTION.—On Friday night last a little child, apparently a couple of months old, was left in the passage-way of the British Hotel. The woman who left the infant has not been found, although diligent search has been made for her. The child, which is a fine, healthy one, has been adopted by parties living in town.

FARM HOUSE BURNED.—The dwelling house of Mr. Thomas Pennwarden, lot No. 9, 5th concession of Hope, was totally destroyed by fire one day last week. The house at the time was occupied by the family of Mr. Gilchrist, who succeeded in saving their effects, except a few bushels of potatoes which were in the cellar. Cause of fire—a defective stove pipe.—[Guide.

CUT THIS OUT—IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Disease, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wondrous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to S. Perrin, Druggist, and get a sample bottle for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. 940-eow.

AUCTION AND CREDIT SALES.

MONDAY, NOV. 12.—By Elias Bowes, Auctioneer. Valuable farm stock and implements, the property of Mr. Henry Connell, N. ½ 14 in 2nd Con. Mariposa. Sale at 12 o'clock.

GRANGE TEAS, at 37½ cts. Try them. JAMES WATSON.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

DR. HERRIMAN

Has removed into the brick house opposite the Bible Christian Church, on Cambridge Street, where he can be consulted as usual.
Lindsay, Oct. 31, 1877. 947-1

AUCTION. AUCTION.

The only auction sale of the kind that ever was in Lindsay is going on

Every Afternoon at 2, and Evening at 7,

Until all is sold out, consisting of

China, Glass, Earthenware, Rockingham Ware, Cutlery, Silver-plated Ware, Lamps.

Sales will only last a few days.

☞ Remember the Stand. West Side of William Street.

B. B. JANE, Auctioneer. PHILLIP NICOLLE, Proprietor.
Lindsay, Nov. 1st, 1877. 947.

NEW GROCERY AND LUNCH ROOMS.

MRS. J. HAISLEY

Begs leave to announce to the public that she has started the above named business in the store formerly occupied by THE POST Printing Office directly opposite the Globe Hotel, where she will keep constantly on hand

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

FAMILY GROCERIES,

which she will sell Cheap for Cash.

Also a LUNCH ROOM, where you can get Hot Tea or Coffee on the shortest notice.

Cash paid for Butter and Eggs. Give her a call.
MRS. J. HAISLEY.

☞ Bates's Bread for sale here, and no other.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

Parties with accounts for Job Printing and Advertising long overdue are requested to pay up in the month of October. Accounts not so paid will be handed to a solicitor for collection. No excuse for non-payment will be taken, now that money is becoming plentiful.

CHAS. D. BARR.
Lindsay, Sept. 26, 1877.—942.

LINDSAY

TEA HOUSE.

Not succeeding in disposing of my Stock or finding a tenant for the store, I have decided to use my best endeavors to be successful in pleasing all who may again favor me with their patronage. I purpose keeping my

Stock well Assorted

With the

BEST QUALITY OF GOODS,

And sell at the lowest remunerative prices.

I shall feel grateful to my friends who may favor me with their continued custom, and the public who may give me a call.

TEAS

Shall have my Special Care. It will be my aim to keep them up to the requirements of the times, and sell at such prices as will warrant them being

Pronounced Good and Cheap

W. M. ROBSON,
Kent Street,
Next to Hamilton's Carriage Shop. Lindsay.

VICTORIA RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

Takes effect on

Thursday, Nov. 1st, 1877.

STATIONS.	GOING NORTH. ‡ MIXED.	GOING NORTH. MAIL.
Toronto, via G. T. R.....leave		7.00 a. m.
†Whitby, via W., P. P. & L. R. "		8.45 "
†Lindsay..... "	7.00 a. m.	2.30 p. m.
†Lindsay Junction..... "	7.10 "	2.40 "
†Fenelon Falls..... "	8.00 "	3.35 "
*Fell's..... "	8.18 "	3.52 "
*Bettie's Bridge..... "	8.28 "	4.10 "
†Kinmount.....arrive	9.15 "	4.45 "

| STATIONS. | GOING SOUTH. MAIL. | GOING SOUTH. ‡ MIXED. |