W. J. Porter.

WANTED
500 MEN,
500 WOMEN,
500 BOYS AND GIRLS,
IN ALL
1,000 PERSONS,

MAGAZINES & NEWSPAPERS

W. J. PORTER.

G. D. Bertram.

NEW YORK CLUB SKATES.

SILVER WARE,

Five Hundred Tons of Coal,

Iron, Steel, Axes, Heavy and Shelf Hardware

Banking and Exchange.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL $12,000,000.

Publisher's Notices.

NOTICE TO PAY UP.

A large number of accounts, particularly small ones, for Printing and Advertising, have not been paid, despite notifications that if unsettled costs will be incurred. These accounts will be placed in the next division courts if not settled at once, and parties who have been neglectful and dilatory must bear the consequences.

CHAS D. BARR.

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, JAN 18, 1878.

[illegible]

If that is necessary is for half a dozen of [illegible] houses in Lindsay to announce their determination to make half yearly settlements a rule. We have conversed with a number of our business men whom we have met casually during the past few days and we are authorized to state that the following approve of the plan and are willing to adopt it:—J. R. Dundas, C. L. Baker, John McLennan, L. Maguire, J. P. Mann and E. Gregory. We have no doubt many more would express the same opinions.

In view of the advantages of united action it might be well to call a meeting early next week or take some measures by which as many as possible can join in a formal announcement of their adoption of shorter credits. But we repeat its advantages are so obvious that it is not necessary for anyone to hesitate because some one else may decline.

THE PENDING ELECTIONS.

The result of the four, if not five, election contests now going on, in various parts of the Dominion, will be looked forward to with a good deal of anxiety. We are so entirely unacquainted with the state of public feeling in each constituency that we have no intention of hazarding any prediction on our own account, but it seems to be taken for granted on all hands that the Hon. Mr. Vail is sure to be returned by a large majority for the county of Digby. Mr. Jones will probably have a closer, as he will certainly have a keener, contest in Halifax, but it seems to be generally admitted that his greatest danger lies in the desire of the coal owners of Nova Scotia to have a duty placed upon imported coal. The defeat of Mr. Jones would not be an indication that protection is popular in the Maritime Provinces, however, and when the general election comes we shall be able to see from the addresses of candidates how many of them are willing to stake their chances of re-election on a pledge to support a protective tariff. Mr. Moffatt is said to have abandoned Restigouche to its fate, and the chances are that Mr. Haddow, an Independent, will be elected in his stead. In view of the strong partisanship of Mr. Moffat such a result would be a great gain for the Ministry. If the Hon. Peter Mitchell, who has resigned, he will probably be returned either by acclamation or by a large majority, but we [illegible] that he will seek to gain popularity by promising to vote for a duty on flour, coal and salt, three commodities which his constituents are deeply interested in procuring as cheaply as possible. Mr. Cunningham, who represents New Westminster in British Columbia, will, if report speaks truly, be able to strengthen his position as a ministerial candidate by the fact that the chances are now in favour of the Fraser River route being chosen for the Pacific Railway. The matter was to have been determined by the surveys of the past season, and it is well known that for some time past the hopes of the New Westminster people have been running high. We do not imagine that Mr. Mackenzie will be influenced either one way or another in his decision by the result of one or a dozen elections; we should be very sorry indeed to have to suspect him of motives so ignoble. But it remains true, nevertheless, that the people of any locality may be alienated most effectually by simply not giving them what they ask no matter how unreasonable their request may be, and by granting to the people of another locality their wish however reasonable. The prospect of getting the Pacific Railway terminus at Burrard Inlet would make many friendly to the Government who would oppose it if Bute Inlet were to be the choice, even though the question of route were to be determined solely on public grounds.

THE INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

The nearer we come to the opening of the session at Ottawa the more plainly it appears that the lively scenes enacted last year in the House of Commons are to be repeated if not improved upon this year. What the crop of scandals in process of incubation by the Opposition may consist of is still a profound secret, but it is no secret that there is going to be a fierce fight over the Independence of Parliament. Once more we take the opportunity of calling our readers' attention to the situation. Last session Mr. Mackenzie Bowell moved a motion which, if carried, would have had the effect of unseating Mr. Anglin without form of trial and therefore without allowing him an opportunity of saying a word in his own defence or making any explanations. Sir John A. Macdonald himself moved a similar motion against Mr. Norris. Both of these motions were very properly voted down and the case of Mr. Anglin was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections where it should have been sent in the first place, Mr. Norris doing away with the necessity for any such action in his case by resigning his seat. A motion having been introduced to refer the case of Mr. Currier to the same committee he also resigned. When the committee met to discuss Mr. Anglin's case after the evidence had been taken Sir John A. Macdonald moved and Mr. Hector Cameron seconded a motion the effect of which would have been, had it carried, to deprive Mr. Anglin of his seat without defining the principle on which the action was based. The Government members of the committee were unwilling to accede to, seeing that in the old Canadian Parliament an election committee of which Sir John Rose was chairman had given a precisely contrary decision. In other words Sir John Rose's committee had openly declared that doing government printing without an express contract was not a breach of the Independence of Parliament Act, and any committee coming to a contrary decision was bound to give, as his gave, the reasons on which its finding was based. The motion of Sir John A. Macdonald was therefore amended by adding the reasons for declaring that Mr. Anglin, who had no express contract, had violated the law by doing a class of government work which had been done by members almost from time immemorial without molestation. The motion as thus amended was carried without, we believe, a dissenting voice, and as a consequence of its passage Mr. Anglin resigned his seat.

It is unnecessary to pursue this branch of the subject further. What we wish to draw attention particularly to just now is the attitude of the Opposition on this question which they themselves raised and on the merits of which there is at bottom no real difference of opinion between the two parties. All are agreed that it is best to keep Parliament independent by preventing its members from entering into financial transactions with the Government of the day as representing the Crown. Had Mr. Bowell contented himself with asserting this as a general principle in connection with the Anglin case we could have heartily concurred with him; but spite and malice got the better of the Opposition leaders and they have fallen floundering into the pit they dug for their opponents. The new principle laid down in the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee is that an implied contract has been entered into by any one who either does work for the government and accepts payment for it, or sells for money any article the government may require for the public service. That report, therefore, may be regarded as covering almost every possible transaction, and as involving every member of any company which engages in it. The Act makes no exceptions in favour of partnerships, joint-stock companies, or incorporated associations. According to its sweeping provisions the shareholder in a railway company paid for carrying the mails forfeits his seat as effectually as the partner in an ordinary business house which sells to the Government a plank or a shovel, and the members of an incorporated printing company which prints an advertisement in a newspaper is in just as bad a position legally as the proprietor of a job office who does thousands of dollars of government printing. This may be an unreasonable law but it is the law, and if those who have violated it do not like it they ought to have studied its provisions thoroughly before invoking their assistance to gain a victory. There can be no doubt as to the technical guilt of many members of the House of Commons besides those who have resigned. In addition to Messrs. Anglin, Norris and Currier, who were all re-elected, Messrs. Cunningham, Jones, and Vail have resigned, and are now before their constituents, while Mr. Moffat has resigned and declined a contest. It is stated that Mr. Mitchell has also thrown up the sponge, and it seems not unlikely that all four will be returned.

In view of the interpretation put upon the Act and it is unquestionably the correct interpretation there can be no doubt of the validity of the charges made against Mr. Bowell, Mr. Stephenson, Mr. Desjardin, and their chief, Sir John A. Macdonald, the last two of whom are members of the committee which prepared the report unseating Mr. Anglin. The first three have all done government printing during the present Parliament, and Sir John A. Macdonald's law firm has received payment for legal advice and services in a suit conducted at the instance and on behalf of the Government. The point has been raised by the *Mail* and Montreal *Gazette* that even if Messrs. Bowell and Stephenson were contractors in the sense in which the Act uses the term, their contracts were entered into before the last election which therefore purged them of any offence just as resignation would now. The plea is too flimsy to bear investigation. Part of the work was in each case done since the commencement of the present Parliament, and so long as the contract was not fulfilled they continued to be contractors. They were so at the time the election was held and they were, therefore, ineligible from the outset. The amount received since their election makes no difference in the bearing of the law on the case, and as they received each a large sum for work done before they are beyond the pale of sympathy on moral grounds. Mr. Bowell was a persistent violator for years of the law he invokes for the punishment of Mr. Anglin, and, in all seriousness we say it, to allow him to escape the penalty of resignation now would be a great mistake. Sir John's case is still worse. While Minister of Justice he for years employed his own firm to advise the Government, and paid them what he thought proper. When others have been compelled to resign for trifling and unwitting offences it would be in the last degree unfair that he, the chief offender, should get off scot free.

RESOLUTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Some time ago the Reform Convention of South Grey, an almost purely agricultural constituency, passed a resolution condemning the agitation for protection to agriculture and repudiating those who were instrumental in originating and maintaining it. Although the men who passed this resolution were nearly all farmers there was set up at once in the Conservative journals a perfect chorus of abusive criticism of their act. They were described as "cheeky," "impudent," "presumptuous" and everything else in that line, because they claimed the right to express their opinion as farmers on a point which concerned them and on which the Opposition demagogues have for months past been inviting and challenging them to speak. If the farmers of the country cannot tell whether they want protection or not who can speak for them? Must they accept Dr. Orton as their spokesman a man who has made himself utterly ridiculous by his treatment of the subject, and has brought no small amount of ridicule on those whose self appointed champion he is? Or, repudiating Dr. Orton, shall they fall back upon the little clique of manufacturers whose deliverances we called our readers' attention to some time ago? Talk of presumption in such a connection! Those who are guilty of it are the quack protectionist of Centre Wellington and the manufacturers who are seeking the aid of the farmers to get their own wares protected and trying meanwhile to sugar the protection pill for their dupes by prating about protection to agriculture. One of the resolutions adopted recently by the manufacturers' convention held in Toronto is as follows:

"That the great agricultural interest of Canada suffers grievous wrong through the present one-sided system of allowing American farm produce to enter our market duty free, while our produce has to pay heavy toll on entering the American market; and that justice to ourselves requires that we meet duties [illegible] on the other side of the border with equal duties on our side, no more and no less; also that the same measure of justice should be extended to our milling and mining interests."

Who are the men who talk thus glibly about a matter of so much interest to the farmer? Was there a single farmer amongst them? Did they think the farmer was too much lacking in intelligence to be worthy of a seat at their council board? Or did they think that it was necessary to exclude him lest he might tell them some wholesome truths and estimate their clap-trap at its true value? The President of the Association and one or two others are millers; the rest are no more connected with agriculture than other men in the community whose sole connection with that noble pursuit arises from eating the wheat which the farmer produces. And yet the journals which lauded the manufacturers to the skies can find no expressions of contempt too strong to be applied to the South Grey farmers who may be supposed to know at least what they want. To say nothing of the presumption of those who adopted the above resolution it is perfectly clear from its statements that its authors and those who voted for it either knew nothing about the subject or thought that nobody else knew anything about it. It may be true that Canada suffers a wrong through the one-sided system described, but if she does she would double the amount of the injury by taking the advice thus tendered to her. We grow on the whole more grain than we consume, and from this it follows (1) that we must dispose of the surplus abroad, and (2) that we do not import grain from the United States for consumption here. We import it, but simply with a view to re-exportation, and while it is in this country a considerable proportion of it is ground into flour, giving employment to both capital and labor. The resolution requires that we should put a duty of not less than 25 per cent. on imported grain; now what would be the consequence of such a step? It would not add a cent to the price obtained by Ontario farmers for their wheat because the province grows far more than enough to satisfy the home demand, but it would greatly increase the price of flour to the people of the Maritime Provinces who have to import the most of what they use. If it did increase the price of wheat here at all it could only do so at the expense of those who have to buy their flour or bread in cities and towns, or of our fellow citizens in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick. How long, we may ask, would these people submit to be thus taxed for the farmers' benefit? And yet when the farmers themselves take a more just, liberal, and sensible view of the matter they are hooted and sneered at, and told to "stick to the plough-tail" and the manure heap by a pack of empirics who are actuated by motives that are certainly not lofty if they are not ignoble. The following is the resolution passed by the South Grey farmers:

"That this convention, which is chiefly composed of farmers, have viewed with indignation the proceedings of certain would-be advocates of our interests in Parliament in assuming to speak for us as part of the farming community of Ontario, and alleging that we wish and need protection. We hereby utterly repudiate the allegation that we desire protection, believing that we should derive no advantage whatever from such a policy, and that it would be inimical to the best interest of the country; further, if it were possible, as these would-be patrons of ours allege, that a duty on American produce would increase the price of our grain, the immediate effect would be to increase the price of bread to the workingmen of the country without giving them any compensating advantage. We therefore repel with scorn the idea that we desire to grow rich at the expense of the workingmen in our cities and towns."

In point of structure as well as spirit this will compare favorably with the manufacturers' resolution quoted above. We have no hesitation, therefore, in letting them go forth side by side in our columns, quite confident that our agricultural readers will see for themselves which is at once the more philosophic and the more patriotic.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The London *Advertiser* proposes the abolition of the stamp duty and the imposition of a tax on legacies, so graded as to yield £2 on every $100 and £12,500 on every million. We do not wish to be selfish but for a very strong reasons we feel bound to oppose this idea.

Our Conservative friends are determined to prepare in good time for the "midnight march" of the "treacherous foe" and have held a convention in Toronto where the leaders endeavored to "enthuse" the party. The main objects, according to the *Mail*, had reference to the "infernal corruption" of the party, and the proceedings were necessarily private.

A somewhat unexpected turn has been given to Eastern affairs and to the negotiations for peace by the declaration of Austria in which she is supported by England that these negotiations should be conducted on the basis of the Treaty of Paris, that is that all the Powers signing that treaty shall have a voice in the settlement, which is not to be direct between the combatants. This is a matter of great importance, and Russia will not yield with good grace. The Turks are all but panic-stricken by the Russian successes in Roumelia and Asia and are ready to make almost any concession for peace.

Mr. M. Boyd has returned from Toronto, where, with Mr. Ketchum, he has made arrangements for obtaining a charter. As soon as this is done in two or three weeks steps will be taken to place the project formally before the municipalities interested with a view to obtain their support. In the meantime the scheme will receive discussion, and a correspondent elsewhere points out what he considers some objections. We do not agree with his conclusions, but give his views to the public. His arguments can be answered by the advocates of the road without much difficulty.

Kingston *Whig*: "The population of Toronto in 1876 was 67,543; in 1877 it was 70,870, an increase of 3,323 in a single year. An increase of population is generally accepted as an indication of prosperity as a decrease is of decadence and retrogression. How the Queen City, Tory as she is boasted to be, could so advance under Grit rule is and will likely remain an inexplicable mystery. We suppose we must accept it as one of the idiosyncracies, so to speak, of Cartwright rum. This reminds us that Kingston has also made rapid advances lately under the same inauspicious regime of Reform Government, a state of things utterly unknown during the palmy days when her own member in Parliament was Premier of the Dominion."

OUR TORONTO LETTER.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS—A SHARP CRITICISM—TOPICS DISCUSSED—IMPROVEMENT IN LUMBER—RAILWAY AID POLICY—TORONTO AND OTTAWA RAILWAY—THE BOUNDARY QUESTION—GOVERNMENT BUSINESS—THE "BUDGET."

[Special correspondence of The Post.]

Toronto, Jan. 5th, 1878.

At half-past twelve this morning the dreariest, dullest, most jejune and therefore the most wearisome debate which ever took place on an Address in reply to a "speech from the throne" came to an end greatly to the relief of the House itself and much more to the relief of the gallery. It is about time that this absurd farce of a long-winded rigmarole, dubbed by courtesy a "debate," should be abolished as it might easily be if the Premier would only give his followers a hint to leave all the talking to the other side. The leader of the House who first has the courage to deal with this nuisance will be hailed as a public benefactor. I do not approve of curtailing freedom of speech but all the talk on the Address is out of place unless there is to be an amendment moved to it by the Opposition. In every Parliament the Speech and and Address are now regarded as parts of the merely formal proceedings incidental to the opening of the session, and why under cover of the motion to pass the latter every member of the House should feel himself at liberty or be allowed the privilege of discussing every question he sees fit to introduce is more than I or any one else can comprehend. The debate on the present occasion occupied the afternoon sitting on Thursday, the afternoon and evening sittings on Friday, and both afternoon and evening sittings last night. The adjournment took place on Friday night at eleven and not till after midnight last night. The length of the debate would be nothing if anything were said worth listening to, but with the exception of half a dozen speeches that were passable the whole time was filled up with a succession of platitudes, bad jokes and betrayals of ignorance, nearly all clothed in the most execrable English. If there is really to be a reformation in this matter it must begin with the Ministry. Let the speech be as short as possible, consistent with decency, and let it be as straightforward as it can be made; let all ministerial explanations be as brief and unpolemical as they can be; and let the Premier discourage by both precept and example the loquacity of his own followers, and the *cacoethes loquendi* will soon subside amongst his opponents.

THE TOPICS DISCUSSED.

I do not propose to run over in this letter all the topics touched upon in the course of the debate, for some of them were hardly more relevant to the matter in hand than a reference to the Eastern question or to the South African Confederation scheme would have been. One member, for instance, discussed the causes of the prevailing commercial depression and the working of the insolvency law. Another thinking the causes were not all specified discussed for a long time the effect of the Dominion tariff on trade and industry. The effect of underdrainage and the use of fertilizers, the amount of prominence to which lawyers are entitled in the House and the Cabinet and the amount they enjoy, exemptions from assessment, and "white-washing" measures both here and at Ottawa, with a host of other questions equally far-fetched were labored over hour after hour until the handful of members left had either nothing more to say or were ashamed to take up any longer the time of the House. One of the most important matters brought up was the effect of the revival of prosperity on

THE LUMBER TRADE.

That there has been a partial return of better times no one denies, but the statement in the speech from the throne that the lumbering industry has shared to some extent in that revival was challenged by a number of Opposition members, some of whom were not above giving utterance to the absurd suspicion that the statement was put into the speech for the express purpose of helping to bolster up the tottering Dominion Government by trying to persuade the public that times were not so bad as they were called. Had a plea of this sort been left exclusively to members of the calibre of Mr. Flesher or Mr. Bell no one would have felt surprised at its use, but a man of the stamp and ability of Mr. Patterson of Essex, ought to have been above keeping the House listening to such twaddle. The statement in the speech about the lumber trade is a very moderate one. It is to the effect that the home market for lumber has somewhat improved while the foreign market has not, and that the ready sale of limits at good prices to *bona fide* lumbermen was trustworthy evidence of an improvement having taken place in the condition of the industry generally. The correctness of this view was questioned by Mr. Macdougall of Simcoe, by Mr. Scott of Peterboro, by Mr. Deacon of Renfrew, and by several others less capable of forming a trustworthy judgment on the matter. Their arguments and objections were met by the statements of the Commissioner of Crown Lands and of Mr. Miller of Parry Sound, whose ability to form a correct opinion cannot reasonably be doubted. That the improvement is very slight is universally admitted, but that there is an improvement, and that it is one that will go on is equally certain. It would be a mistake, however, for lumberers to get out, on the strength of the change, heavier stocks than they would otherwise have done, and it is on the whole fortunate for the lumberers themselves that the want of snow this winter has hindered production to a considerable extent. Another question on which members had a good deal to say was that of

AID TO RAILWAYS.

The paragraph in the speech enjoining caution in granting aid to new railway projects seems to have suggested to the mover of the Address, Mr. Ross of Goderich, the idea that no more aid should be granted to railways at all, and that it was a fortunate thing for the House and the country that the people of Toronto had the good sense to burke the Toronto and Ottawa scheme for a time at least by voting down the bonus by-law. This reference to his road of course called up Mr. Scott, who condemned the sectional feeling of western members and quoted figures to show that the part of the Province east of Toronto had received much less out of the public funds for railway purposes than the western part had received. The sectional talk was indulged in a good deal during the rest of the debate, and just before its close Mr. Ross came to his own rescue with statistics to prove that more money had been voted to eastern than to western railway schemes, and also that more had been actually paid to them. Be that as it may, it is quite evident from the variety of opinions held by members respecting the Toronto and Ottawa Road that its promoters have no trifling task to face when they undertake to get a special subsidy out of the Provincial treasury. The only other question to which I need call attention is

THE BOUNDARY DISPUTE.

This has been dragging its slow length along for a great many years, and the fact that it is still unsettled gave Mr. Macdougall one more chance of airing his pet view that it ought to have been sent to the Privy Council for adjudication instead of being left to arbitrators. He took occasion at the same time to express the opinion that the northern boundary of the province had never been settled, and that the western boundary should be as far west at all events as the northwest angle of the Lake of the Woods. Mr. Mowat made a brief but spirited defence of the plan of settling the dispute by arbitration, and seemed to concur, in so far as the merits of the case were concerned, with the views enunciated by Mr. Macdougall, which, it may be added, are sustained by the reports of the Hon. David Mills and of Mr. Chas. Lindsay on the subject. Mr. Dawson of Algoma, who has a thorough knowledge of the subject, delivered an excellent speech upon it, pointing out the weakness of the Dominion case as presented in the report of Judge Ramsay.

THE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMME.

I may add that the Government have already announced other measures besides those foreshadowed in the speech, amongst them one to make Voters' Lists final and thus prevent such interminable election contests as the one in Lincoln, which county has been unrepresented for two sessions, and will not be represented during the present one. Mr. Treasurer Wood will make his budget speech early next week, after which the work of the session will go on with increased activity. Till then we are likely to have short sittings.

REMEMBER THIS.

Now is the time of your Pneumonia, Lung Fever, Coughs, Colds, and fatal results of predisposition to Consumption and other Throat and Lung Disease. BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP has been used in this neighborhood for the past two or three years without a single failure to cure. If you have not used this medicine yourself go to your Druggist, S. PERRIN, Kent-st., Lindsay, and ask him of its wonderful success among his customers. Three doses will relieve the worst case. If you have no faith in any medicine just buy a sample bottle of BOSCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP for 10 cts. and try it. Regular size bottle, 75 cents. Don't neglect a cough to save 75 cents. 954-eow.

Communications.

THE COUNTY MODEL SCHOOL.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

SIR,—While I am heartily in favor of the County Model Schools and freely admit all the advantages claimed for them in your editorial in THE POST of last week, as a ratepayer I must protest against the town being saddled with the expense of a School established for County purposes.

The Teacher's salary for the four months of last year during which the School was in operation was $333. Towards this the County Council granted $100 and the Government a paltry $50, leaving a deficit of $183 to be made up by the town for which no benefit has been received. I fear our School Board presumed too much upon the liberality of the County Council when they incurred so much expense without any certainty that it would be reimbursed. I am but expressing the sentiments of a large majority of the ratepayers of the town when I say that our School Board as well as the County Council must be given to understand that if this deficit of $183 for 1877 is not made up and a grant from the County of at least $500 for 1878, the Model School must be abolished as it was in Peterboro till proper provision has been made for the expense.

RATEPAYER.

Lindsay, Jan. 15th, 1878.

LINDSAY AND BOBCAYGEON RAILWAY.

A Few Points for the Consideration of Lindsay.

[*To the Editor of* THE CANADIAN POST.]

Under invitation I attended a meeting held in the Benson House, Wednesday evening, 9th inst, the purpose of which was to discuss the proposed railway from Bobcaygeon to Lindsay. The prime movers in the scheme it appears are the Bobcaygeon people led in a great measure by Mr. Mossom Boyd. Railways have become a great and successful enterprise on this continent, and in all cases when proposed I believe such schemes should command the attention and thorough consideration of all public spirited, right-minded men. But there are instances on record wherein such projects have been too hastily considered and financial ruin was the result. The advantages to be derived by the people of Bobcaygeon and the country between that point and Lindsay of course make it desirable to them that the road should be built, but though arrangements have been made to apply for a charter the following points should all be considered in their turn:

1st.—The cost of constructing the road.
2nd.—The amount of money likely to be available by bonuses, etc., with which to defray that cost.
3rd.—The cost of operating the road when completed.
4th.—The probable amount of traffic to be obtained.

The cost of the road is easily got at by taking Mr. Dean's figures, which are $260,000. The amount expected to be realized by bonuses, as I understand it, is about $125,000, including a probable $10,000 from Lindsay, $2,000 per mile from the Government and $2000 per mile to be taken up by the contractors in bonds. This will of course leave some $35,000 to be made up by some means unknown at present. The cost of operating the road when completed it seems the promoters have no occasion to consider, as they are going to give the whole thing away to the W.P.P. & L. Ry., for that Company's [illegible] offer to "run it for them." In other words Mr. Boyd and his colleagues intend to collect this large amount of the ratepayers in the several townships and pass it over to the W.P.P. & L. Ry as a gift. Of course it is not supposed they are going to make anything out of it, nor is it anybody's business if they did, as they give the people credit [illegible] in return. If this is carried out and the W.P.P. & L. Ry. become possessors of the road, they [illegible] whether the traffic of the road will be sufficient to justify operating it or not, that being the business solely of the W.P.P. & L. Ry. Co. However, I do not think such [illegible] Mr. Boyd's [illegible] Mr. Boyd's traffic would continue? Where are "our magnificent water stretches?" We have no present indications that Sturgeon Lake and the Scugog are going to dry up; neither is there any certainty that the Midland and other railways are going to remain dormant. Consequently will the effect not be to sharpen competition keenly in the carrying trade from Bobcaygeon and by that give the advantage to be derived from the Bobcaygeon and Lindsay Railway mainly to Mr. Boyd's lumber business?

But again presuming that the W.P.P. & L. Ry. are going to work the road what inducements can there be held out for Lindsay to justify having an additional debt foisted on her present heavy load? Will the new line be anything more or less than an extension of the W.P.P. & L. Ry. Will not trains be run past Lindsay the same as they are at Ops or Manilla, and the much boasted advantages of a *terminus* be entirely gone? Is it not obvious that the Bobcaygeon people when such an excellent opportunity is offered them will pass on through Lindsay to Toronto and transact their business there? As a glaring instance look at Port Perry. While it was the terminus and before the W. & P.P. Extension was put into operation it was a thriving and rising town, but it is well known that the people of Port Perry feel the effect of the change now severely.

So as Lindsay will doubtless be called upon for a heavy bonus these things should be considered well before an additional debt is rushed in upon us. I can well understand the graceful and generous offer of the W. P. P. & L. Ry., which, by placing us as a way station on their line, they fall into possession of 15 miles of new road at little or no cost whatever to them, but it is certainly not a very encouraging or cheerful state of affairs for Lindsay ratepayers to see the expected Bobcaygeon traffic sliding past them to Toronto after giving a matter of $10,000 or $20,000 to assist in securing it to their own town.

LINDSAY.

Jan. 15th, 1878.

The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, composed of the juices of a variety of remarkable medicinal plants and herbs; the various properties of these different ingredients, when combined, is so constituted as to act simultaneously upon the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, being purely vegetable, is as harmless as nature's own beverage. This medicine is a decided benefit in all, and a permanent cure in a large majority of diseases of the blood, such as Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Canker, Pimples, &c. In prescribing this medicine we do not claim that it always performs cures, but this we do say, that it purifies and enriches the blood, permanently curing a large majority of disease arising from its impurities. It stands far ahead and unequalled among the hundreds of competing medicines of the day. It has stood the test of ten years and is to-day more popular than ever. As a summer restorative it stands unrivalled; it enables the system to bear up against the constant drain to which it is subjected by a high temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills, 25cts. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.—958-6.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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

AUCTION AND CREDIT SALES.

MONDAY, Jan. 28.—By Wm. Barton, Auctioneer, Farm Stock and Implements, the property of Mr. Robt. Ferguson, jr., Lot No. 5, in 10th Con., Manvers, who is giving up farming.

A Good and Beautiful WATCH at a reasonable price. I have lately received a lot of Silver Lever Watches in SMOOTH cases, beautifully finished at from $12 to $35 each. Please call and see them.

THOMAS BEALL, Watchmaker and Jeweller, Lindsay.

☞Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

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

New Advertisements.

STRAY BULL.—From the undersigned in October last, a Black Bull coming three years old,—common grade. Information that will lead to recovery of animal thankfully received. JOHN SCULLY, Omemee P. O., Emily.—958-2pd.

ESTRAY CATTLE.—Came into the premises of the undersigned last fall a Young Bull Calf, a Young Ram, and an Old Ewe. Owners can have same by proving property and paying expenses.—JOHN SCULLY, Emily, Omemee P. O.—958-3pd.

NOTICE TO PAY.

All persons indebted to me are hereby notified that their accounts are due and must be settled by cash or note at once.

958-2. JAMES MANN.

NOTE LOST.—On Friday evening, Jan. 11th, in Lindsay, a Note for $110, for 12 months from 10th Jan., 1878, made by Henry Jackson, payable to the undersigned at the Ontario Bank, Lindsay, and witnessed by Henry Callaghan. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped. Lindsay, Jan. 12th, 1878. CHAS. O'NEILL.—958-3.

TRUDE'S LUMBER YARD.

F. & C. TRUDE

Having purchased the entire stock at Bond, Downer and Co.'s Mills, consisting of Lumber, Timber, Shingles, &c. Are prepared to offer rare bargains. Intending builders should see the stock and ascertain prices before making purchases elsewhere. Yard—Corner Cambridge and Bond Sts., opposite the Methodist Church. 956-1y.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR.—We are going to J. BARNES' PUMP FACTORY, WOODVILLE, where we can get the best value for our money in pumps that cannot be excelled in durability and utility. He tenders to his numerous friends and customers his best thanks for past favors, and begs to assure both old and new friends of his ability to supply all with the best durable pump in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed. Repairing days—Thursday and Saturday. Force Pumps and piping to order. Accounts not paid in three months will be charged at the rate of 8 per cent. from date of account. Remember the place—north of the Queen's hotel, and near the Town Hall. JACOB BARNES.—958-3m.

THOMPSON BROTHERS, SURVEYORS, Money, Land & Insurance BROKERS. Accountants and Conveyancers, Cameron St. Cannington.

MONEY TO LOAN, For any term, from one to twenty-three years, either on the Sinking Fund or Straight Loan System, at lowest rates of interest. We are prepared to make Loans on good farm properties at eight per cent., interest payable annually, not in advance, with the privilege of paying off the whole or part of principal at any time, or by equal instalments, and being allowed eight per cent. thereon from date of payment. Large loans of $4,000 and upwards at seven per cent., payable annually, and principal at end of a fixed term of years. N.B.—The highest price paid for good Mortgages.—957-13.

MUNICIPALITY OF LINDSAY.

TAXES. TAXES.

All parties are hereby notified to pay their taxes at once and save endorsement of the law and consequent costs. I will be on Kent Street every forenoon, and at Mr. J. D. Knowlson's office every evening, to receive payments.

958-4. R. F. JEWETT, Collector.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1875, AND AMENDING ACTS.

In the Matter of JOHN HAISLEY, an Insolvent.

The undersigned will offer for sale by Public Auction, at his Office in the Court House, Lindsay, on THURSDAY, 24th INSTANT, At 2 o'clock p.m., the Uncollected Book Debts Of the above named Insolvent, amounting as per list to $2687.57 at a rate on the dollar to the highest bidder. A list of the Debts open to examination on application to GEO. KEMPT, Assignee.

Lindsay, Jan. 14, 1878.—958-1.

FOR SALE.

SILVER'S Patent Scroll Stamp.

TENDERS Addressed to the undersigned, will be received up to FRIDAY, 1st FEBRUARY NEXT, For the above well-known and VALUABLE PATENT, INCLUDING PLANT. Which is ready for use. [illegible]

O'LEARY & O'LEARY, Lindsay.

Jan. 10th, 1878—958-3.

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 12 yards of Plain, Checked or Striped Wincey for $1.
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.

New Advertisements.

THE HOWE SEWING MACHINE for sale for $30, cost $55—quite new. Apply at this Office.—955-4.

WANTED.—Ten or Fifteen Bushels of good Field Carrots or Mangold Wurtzels at once. Apply at the office of THE POST.—958-2.

MONEY TO LOAN at 6 per cent. payable in instalments of principal and interest on terms to suit borrowers. Apply to P. S. MARTIN, Barrister, &c., Thirkell's Block, Kent-st., Lindsay.—958-1y.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all parties against negotiating a note for $65 made by David Smart, payable to Samuel Johnston, or Bearer, as the said note has been stolen. SAMUEL JOHNSTON. Mariposa, Dec. 31st, 1877.—956-3pd.

HOUSE TO LET.—The subscriber will rent that large and commodious house on the Corner of Cambridge and Melbourne Streets, Lindsay. Every convenience for a respectable family. Apply to JOHN BARNARD, on the premises.—945-tf.

CAUTION.—I hereby caution all parties against negotiating notes drawn up in favour of T. & J. Jarvis, or Jarvis Bros., without letting the undersigned know, as the said notes have been lost or stolen. (Signed), THOS. JARVIS. Cambray, Jan. 14th, 1878.—958-3.

STRAYED.—Strayed into the premises of the undersigned W. A. Weese, on 24th Dec., 1877, a two or three year old Heifer, dark red. The owner can have same by proving property and paying charges. W. A. WEESE, Lindsay, 10th Jan., 1878.—957-3.

NOTE LOST.—In December last, a Note for $7.50 dated in December, 1877, payable in one year, made by GEORGE MORROW, Ops, in favour of John Welch. All parties are hereby forbidden to negotiate said note as payment has been stopped. JOHN WELCH.—Lindsay, Jan. 8, 1878.—957-3.

P. PALMER BURROWS, M. D., C. M., (late of Ottawa,) Graduate McGill College, Montreal, May 1866. Honor Student Laval College, Quebec. Licentiate College of Physicians and Surgeons, Quebec, Ontario. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. Office—William Street, premises formerly occupied by Dr. Benson.

$10,000.00 WANTED.

$10,000.00

On or before the 1st day of February, next. All parties indebted to me will please respond to this notice. JOHN DOBSON. Lindsay, January 2, 1878.—956-3.

BUFFALO ROBE STOLEN.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 6, off my horse in Irvine's Market Hotel sheds, Lindsay, a Buffalo Robe about 6 feet in length and 4 or 5 feet in breadth; well lined in the usual way. In the centre there is a small spot [illegible]. A reward of $2.00 will be given for information that will lead to the recovery of the robe. The robe can be left with JOHN IRWIN, Lindsay, or the owner, CHAS. HEPBURN, Lot 2 in 2nd Con. Fenelon, Jan. 6, 1877. 958-2.

FISH MART.

JOHN WELCH

Has opened a Fish Mart on Lindsay-st. east, where he will keep constantly on hand FRESH FISH of all Kinds Which will be sold at very low rates.—957-1y.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company to be called the Coboconk and Trading Lake Railway Company, for the purpose of building a Railway from Coboconk to Trading Lake.

957-6. JOHN LEYS, Solicitor.

FREE THOUGHT LECTURES.

The distinguished Lecturer, R. F. UNDERWOOD, ESQ., Of Boston, will deliver three Lectures in the Opera House, (Town Hall.) Lindsay, On the evenings of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Feb'y, 1878, On the following subjects:—

1st Evening.—What Liberalism offers in place of Theology.
2nd Evening.—The Evidences for the Divinity of the Bible examined.
3rd Evening.—Why I am an Unbeliever.

As several of the most eminent scholars, professors and clergymen of America have admitted Mr. Underwood's great ability and have presided at his meetings, an important literary treat may be expected.

Tickets for single lecture, 10 cents; Admittance to the whole course, 25 cents. Ladies, Clergymen and School Teachers, Free. The chair will be taken each evening at 8 p.m.

Tickets can be had at the stores of Mr. Beall, Mr. W. A. Goodwin, Mr. W. Britton, and Mr. G. W. Stevens.—958-3.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

TENDERS FOR CORDWOOD.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, 19th January, 1878, At noon, for the delivery of 150 CORDS GREEN BEECH & MAPLE BODY WOOD, in quantities of not less than Twenty cords, at the Court House and Gaol, in the Town of Lindsay. Wood to be approved and piled to the satisfaction of Mr. Jackson, Gaoler, not later than the 15th of February, next.

T. MATCHETT, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Lindsay, 8th January, 1878.—957-2.

CORPORATION OF THE COUNTY OF VICTORIA.

The COUNTY COUNCIL Will meet at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, in the COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY, on TUESDAY, 22nd JANUARY, 1878 At 2 o'clock p.m., pursuant to statute.

T. MATCHETT, County Clerk.

County Clerk's Office, Lindsay, 8th January, 1878.—957-2.

CHANCERY SALE OF A Valuable Farm IN EMILY.

Pursuant to the Decree and F. O. S. made by the Court of Chancery in Beatty vs. Donovan there will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, With the approbation of the undersigned at the Court House, in the Town of Lindsay, on Saturday, Ninth day of Feb'y, A.D. 1878, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, The South-West Quarter of Lot No. 20, in the 12th Concession of the Township of Emily, in the County of Victoria, 50 acres, more or less.

This Lot is about 15 miles from Lindsay, 15 miles from Peterboro, 7 miles from [illegible] and 12 miles from Omemee. There are about 15 acres cleared and under cultivation, and the balance is wooded with soft timber; the soil is loamy, and there is on the lot a comfortable cedar log dwelling, 1½ storeys high.

The land will be sold subject to the Dower of Hannah Donovan, widow of the late Daniel Donovan, who is now over forty-five years old.

TERMS:—One-tenth down, and the balance in one month from day of sale without interest. The other conditions will be the standing conditions of the Court of Chancery.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had at the law offices of P. S. Martin, [illegible], F. D. Moore, O'Leary & O'Leary, and Hudspeth & Woodward, Lindsay, and of John [illegible]

Dated this 11th day of January, 1878. W. W. DEAN, Master at Lindsay.

P. S. MARTIN, Vendor's Solicitor. 958-4.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House opposite the Drill Shed, Kent-st., Lindsay. Enquire on the premises. R. T. STEVENS. 952-tf.

FOR SALE.—A comfortable frame house and a lot on Kent Street East, adjoining Mr. Blair's. Terms reasonable. Apply at this office. 952-tf.

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.—956-tf.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, a comfortable Frame House, with half an acre garden ground, on Louisa Street, Fenelon Falls—splendid view. Terms easy, and immediate possession. Apply on the premises, or by letter to ADIJAH DEXTER.—12th Dec., 1877.—954-tf-13.

FARM FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Lot 13, 10th Con. Emily, containing 100 acres; 80 acres cleared, log house, log stable and frame barn. 55 acres ploughed and ready for wheat. For terms, etc., apply to DANIEL HENNESSY, Downeyville P. O. Downeyville, Jan. 3, 1877.—956-4pd.

FOR SALE.—Lot 19, in 4th Con. of Fenelon, Victoria County, containing 200 acres; 150 acres cleared and in good cultivation. On the premises are two block dwelling houses, and one new frame and one log barn; young orchard in bearing. For further particulars apply on the premises to WILLIAM MOYNES, Fenelon Falls P. O.—Dec. 21, 1877.—956-3pd.

FARM FOR SALE.—North Half of Lot 8, in 5th Con. Eldon, 100 acres. 1½ miles from Woodville Junction. 75 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation; 30 acres fall ploughed; necessary farm buildings. To be sold at a bargain. Apply on the premises to NEIL S. SMITH, or by letter prepaid to Lorneville P. O., or to JAMES HEAP, Solicitor, Lindsay.—956-3pd.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—West Half of Lot 9, in the 6th Con. Fenelon, containing 100 acres, 90 acres cleared, remainder hardwood bush; good frame house; new frame barn, stable and driving shed; an orchard and two never-failing wells. Convenient to Cameron P.O. The above property will be sold at a sacrifice as the owner is leaving the country. For terms, &c., apply to P. S. MARTIN, Barrister, Lindsay.—957-12pd.

GOOD FARM FOR SALE within three miles of Lindsay, on a leading gravel road. Being part of Lot 14, in the 8th Con. of Ops, containing 50 acres, all cleared, well fenced and well cultivated. There are a good log house, barn, stables, never-failing well, and a good orchard. For further particulars apply to MATTHEW MORISON, on the premises; or W. L. RUSSELL, Lindsay.—958-4pd.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN WOODVILLE FOR SALE.

The Cabinet Shop and Dwelling on the corner of Queen and Church Sts., and lot containing a quarter of an acre. The building is frame, two storeys. The property is now rented for $132 a year, and the lease has two years to run from the 1st Jan., 1878. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. BOADWAY, Fenelon Falls. Dec. 13, 1877.—953-tf.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—Lot 7, 11th Con. Eldon, containing 100 acres; 30 acres cleared and well cultivated; 25 acres cleared of wood; balance hardwood and little cedar; there are good log-house, stable, driving-shed, cow-stable, etc. Unfailing well of water. One mile from Hartley and Glenarm and four miles from Cambray; one mile from three churches; convenient to market. The farm will be sold very low, as I intend leaving the country. Soil, clay loam. Come and see the great bargain. Terms easy, by paying $700. Immediate possession will be given if wanted. Apply to JOHN STEWART, Hartley, or P. S. MARTIN, Lindsay.—954-8pd.

FARM FOR SALE.—Lot No. 6, in 1st Con. Fenelon, situate at the thriving village of Cambray, containing 100 acres, more or less, all cleared and in a good state of cultivation; well fenced with cedar rails; frame house 18 x 24, cellar full size, stone foundation; frame barn 32 x 50, with a lean to 16 x 34, stone wall and stable underneath; two good wells; young orchard. TERMS—$2,000 down, balance in instalments to suit purchaser. For further particulars apply to JOHN McSWEYN, Solicitor, Lindsay, or ALBERT SCAMAN, Lot 21, 12th Con., Mariposa.—958 tf.

A FIRST-CLASS FARM FOR SALE—Being the North Half of Lot No. 6, in the 13th Con. of Manvers, containing 100 acres, 80 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. You can run a reaper in every field; good buildings; well watered, beautifully situated; within a few rods of Janetville, where are grist mill, saw mills, carding mill and shops of every description too numerous to mention. It is on the leading road from Lindsay to Bowmanville. Also lot 15, in the 13th con. of Manvers. There is about two thousand dollars worth of cedar on the lot. For further particulars apply to THOMAS MAGEE, on lot 6, Janetville, P. O., Ont.—957-4pd.

Public Notices.

RAILWAY NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature of the Province of Ontario at its next session for an Act to incorporate a Company to be called the Coboconk and Trading Lake Railway Company, for the purpose of building a Railway from Coboconk to Trading Lake.

957-6. JOHN LEYS, Solicitor.

CHANCERY NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Pursuant to an Order of the Court of Chancery made in the matter of the Estate of Edward Peplow the elder, and in a cause Salter vs. Peplow, the creditors of Edward Peplow the elder, late of the Township of Emily in the County of Victoria, miller, deceased; who died in or about the month of January, 1877, are on or before the first day of February next, 1878, to send by post prepaid to the Defendant, Mrs. Mary Ann Peplow, of Omemee, in the said Township of Emily, the Administratrix of the deceased, their christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them; or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said Order. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me, at my Chambers in the Town of Cobourg, on Tuesday, the Twelfth day of February, 1878, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1877.

W. H. WELLER, Master.

955-5.

PURSUANT to a decree of the COURT of CHANCERY in a cause of West against Minthorn, the creditors of James Minthorn, late of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, who died in or about the month of April, 1872, are on or before the 2nd day of February, 1878, to send by post (prepaid) to Messrs. Hudspeth & Woodward, of the town of Lindsay, the solicitors of the defendants, J. F. Cunnings and Charles Reader, the executors of the deceased, their Christian and surnames, addresses and description, the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts and the nature of the securities (if any) held by them, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said decree. Every creditor holding any security is to produce the same before me at my chambers at the Town of Whitby, in the County of Ontario, on the 4th day of February, 1878, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, being the time appointed for adjudication on the claims.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1878.

GEO. H. DARTNELL, Master.

W. MAURICE COCHRANE, Plaintiff's Solicitor. 958-2.

IN CHANCERY.

In the matter of the South half of Lot Number Nineteen in the Tenth Concession of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria.

NOTICE is hereby given that JOSEPH BOWES, of the Township of Mariposa, in the County of Victoria, yeoman, has made an application to the Court of Chancery for a certificate of title to the abovementioned property under "The Act for Quieting Titles to Real Estate in Upper Canada," and has produced evidence whereby he appears to be the owner thereof in fee free from all incumbrances except a certain mortgage thereon of Thirty-five Hundred Dollars and interest made by one John Strickland to one William Bowes.

Wherefore any other person having or pretending to have any title to or interest in the said lands or any part thereof is required on or before the 16th DAY OF FEBRUARY Now next ensuing, to file a statement of his claim at my Chambers in the Court House, in the Town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, and to serve a copy on the said Joseph Bowes or on Philip Sandford Martin of the said Town of Lindsay, his solicitor; and in default every such claim will be barred, and the title of the said Joseph Bowes, become absolute and indefeasible at law and in equity, subject only to the reservations mentioned in the seventeenth section of the said Act and therein numbered one, two, three and four; and subject also to the payment of the said mortgage and interest.

Dated this 8th day of January, A.D. 1878.

W. W. DEAN, Referee of Titles.

P. S. MARTIN, Solicitor for Applicant. 957-6.

J. McCammon.

JANUARY. 1878. JANUARY

J. McCAMMON

In order to clear out the BALANCE of his WINTER STOCK Will offer during the present month

IMMENSE BARGAINS

In the following lines:—

DRESS GOODS, FLANNELS,
WINCEYS, BLANKETS,
TWEEDS, CLOTHS,
SKIRTS, CLOUDS,
FURS HOSIERY,

Millinery, Mantles and Clothing,

Must be cleared out at any price. Be sure and call.

J. McCAMMON.

D. G. Oliver.

HAVOC! SLAUGHTER!

A Monster Clearing Sale of DRY GOODS AND READY-MADE CLOTHING AT COST.

Tremendous Sacrifice!

Will be made at D. G. OLIVER'S SALE, As he intends changing his business.

NOTHING BUT ONE MASS OF BARGAINS.

I am bound to sell. Be sure and call. See hand bills for list of goods [illegible]

D. G. OLIVER.

☞ Opposite Benson House.

J. R. Dundas.

DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

RECEIVING THIS WEEK

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF Staple and Fancy Dry Goods

Direct from Great Britain.

J. R. DUNDAS.

September, 1877.—940.

J. Pyne.

IF YOU TRY JNO. PYNE'S, CHEAPEST IN HARDWARE and GROCERIES.

You will be repaid for your trouble. I have just received

50 Chests of that Tea, 3 lbs. for $1, which I defy competition.
50 Boxes Raisins, new, which I will sell 15 lbs. for $1.
20 doz. Brooms, worth 20 cts.—2 for 25 cts.
25 Boxes good Solace Tobacco at 45 cts. per lb.
10 Cases Telegraph Matches—2 boxes for 25 cts.
A lot of Coal Oil at 25 cts per gallon, or 5 gallons for $1.

And everything else in proportion.

Remember the place.—William St., one door North of Dominion Hotel, Lindsay.

P. S.—My expenses being so considerably below an ordinary business of the kind I [illegible] offer the public a corresponding advantage.

John Dobson.

JOHN DOBSON, KENT STREET, LINDSAY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

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

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

Stoves and Tinware.

STOVES AND TINWARE.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT AT LOW RATES.

E. WOODS, is prepared to execute on the shortest notice all descriptions of Job Work, Tin and Galvanized Iron Roofing and Eave-Troughing

A large assortment of Cistern and Well Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipes, Stoves, Tinware complete, at prices which will suit purchasers. Our Hot Air Furnace especially adapted for heating Churches, School Houses and Private Residences.

The Best Coal Oil At Lowest Prices.

Thanking my numerous customers for past favours, I kindly solicit their increased patronage which shall receive my best attention. ☞ Don't forget the stand, Three Doors West of Ontario Bank, Kent Street, Lindsay.

P. S.—A liberal discount given to Pedlars.

Fred. J. Jones.

NEW GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE.

Lindsay, Nov. 19th, 1877.

FRED. J. JONES Will open up as above in THORNHILL'S BLOCK, CORNER OF PEEL AND WILLIAM STREETS, LINDSAY,

Where he will be happy to welcome his old patrons and as many new ones as will favor him with a call.

Farmers and their families will also find comfortable accommodation for meals, together with hot tea and coffee at all reasonable hours.

☞FARM PRODUCE bought or taken in exchange.

FRED. J. JONES, Proprietor.