BEHOLD I KNOCK.

FROM THE GUARDIAN.

Behold I knock! The glowing orbs of day
Pass bright'ning thro' their zodiac way;
The ice upon the dark pines has not thawed,
The earth is white with rime!
O human hearts! are we all frozen too,
Fast at closed doors! vainly call to you?
Is there not one will open to his Lord?
Behold I knock!

Behold! I knock! The evening shadows lie
So peaceful near and far,
Earth sleepeth, but in yonder cloudless sky
Glimmers the evening star.
'Tis in such holy twilight time that oft
Full many a story hath been spoken softly
Into Nicodemus, in the dark drawn night,
Behold I knock!

Behold! I knock! O soul—art thou at home?
For thy Beloved's here.
Hast thou made ready, dearest one he should come?
Is thy lamp burning clear?
Know'st thou how such a Friend received should be?
Are thou in bridal garments dressed for me?
Hosted with thy jewels as for guests meet dear?
Behold I knock!

Behold! I knock! Say not, "The cedars are
Which pierced the lead roof"
Is the saying, "as thy God, my child?"
Look thine ear be for
If thou now in tenderness soft and warm,
Lovingly return again "Come in, come,
Come in that here is a peaceful gate,
Stay not, delay not!" I shall feel well with thee
Behold I knock!

Behold! I knock! As yet I am thy guest
Waiting at thy door
Oh, shall your door, alas, remain closed and the
Ancient
Behold I knock! Behold I knock!
Oh, shall thy heart remain
Cold as the frost? my coming to you is
Like to that heard by prophet gifted,
Dream also—and I shall feel well with thee
Behold I knock!

Mrs. Mary Clemes.

TARIFF TOPICS.

PLAYING FAST AND LOOSE.

TRYING TO HOODWINK THE ELECTORS

The Paris *Transcript* thus sarcastically alludes to the amusing game Cost and Issues which Sir John and Mr. Tilley are playing with the view of hoodwinking the electors, that they may thereby secure possession of the treasury benches. Says our contemporary: "Sir John says in Toronto (July 11) that he is going to remove duties from tea. Mr. Tilley says in New Brunswick (July 26) that the duties on tea are to be increased for benefit of the St. John merchants. John says in Toronto (July 11) that he is going to take the duty off sugar. Tupper says in Nova Scotia (July 24) that the duty on sugar is to be increased in order to assist Redpath's refinery at Montreal and Dunstan's property at Halifax. Here we have John Isaacs leaving leaders of protection bolting heavily together all in a pretty fine way. Which is to be believed?"

SLAUGHTER SALE FOR CASH

FURNITURE AT A SACRIFICE

[illegible]

[illegible] Conservatives in Canada [illegible] of the Reform party [illegible] lines, which [illegible] material [illegible] prevent [illegible] cheap [illegible] contribution [illegible] Liberals [illegible] of the [illegible] factory at St. Catharines, which is really a branch of the Rochester factory. Steel, iron, coal and raw materials had become so enhanced in price by the tariff that they could not sell stoves to compete with English manufacturers, and they therefore had to come and manufacture in where the raw material and labor was not affected to any serious extent by the tariff. It will thus be seen that protection to manufacturers is two fold in effect, one, the increase of the price of their produce to the home consumer, and the other, the extension of their factories and trade. Darling & Co. are the national [illegible] that [illegible] so rich in their country, they less we have to the latter.

PROTECTION TO FARMERS.

[illegible]

I am an old farmer, and not opposed to know much about trade matters, but as the Tory politicians are anxious to enlighten us this winter I take the liberty of asking John, in some other of his "ands," explain at their next meeting as the following facts, which I gather from the papers, are to me than all my farming experience of what a protective tariff does for the country.

1. If protection increases the price from profits, how is it that wheat fell in price all over the world in 1877, when it had been in the States to day, in proportion, a year ago one, than Canada?

2. Flour is a duty of 1½ a pound on all the better, and 1½ a pound on the cheese, that comes into Canada, which is about 10 per cent protection, but these two things are cheaper now than they have been for last twenty years.

3. How is it possible to protect a class of what we have a surplus, and the price of which always depends on a foreign market?

4. If protection to manufactures did not raise the price of the things we have to buy, how was it that a rise in prices was always noticed the moment a rise of 2½ cents a gallon, but soon as the protection Government took off the most of the duty it went down to 2½ cents?

We want these simple facts explained in a satisfactory way before we can see any way clear to support your national policy. Yours truly,

GEORGE.

Oshawa, Ont., [illegible]

CHEAPER BY FIVE PER CENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] Chieftain doubt that he has proposed an increase of the tariff, not only a readjustment? In plain [illegible] his scheme of Friends the other [illegible] he proposed to place tea, coffee, sugar, tobacco, silk and cotton on a free list, and increase the tariff so as to collect on these articles to wool, flax and cotton goods and manufactures of wood, leather and iron. The customs duties on the articles of goods for the financial year 1876-7 amounted to $3,106,[illegible], and on the latter to $3,[illegible]. Add in addition to the customs duties on tobacco imported from the United States and elsewhere, there was collected in the one year upon tobacco manufactured in the Dominion an excise duty of $[illegible]. Tobacco must be thrown off, as it leaves the American market, so there would be quite an immense advantage over the home manufacturer.

The excise duty being charged on articles of export [illegible] rather, then, on three sums, we have a total of $3,338,039.04 to be imposed as customs duties on woollen and cotton goods and manufactures of wood, leather and iron, or an average duty [illegible] This will be the practical effect of Sir John Macdonald's policy of "readjustment" without "increase" of the revenue, and since its second practical trial would be the shutting out of all some articles of foreign manufacture in question arises. How is Sir John to provide for the $3,338,039 deficiency in the revenue without increasing the tariff? Is he going to resort to direct taxation? It must be either the one or the other, or else a tremendous annual deficit. If the revenue is to be maintained then the people must provide this $3,338,039 in some way, and though it is true that under Sir John's policy of exclusion the cotton and woollen goods and the manufactures of wood, leather and iron would be produced at home, it is also true that the consumers would be charged an indirect tax by the manufacturers, equal to the amount of the protection afforded, or another $3,338,039. This is a pretty large sum for the people of Canada to pay, simply that thirty or forty men may have the chance to become millionaires, and that the rich may dress more cheaply in silks and satins. TIMES OF PLENTY AND WORKINGMEN. An addition of *twenty-five per cent* to the tariff as proposed by Sir John's "readjustment" scheme means that for every yard of cotton and woollen goods, for every set of harness and pair of boots, and for every plough, shovel, reaping machine and article of furniture you buy, you will pay an extra *twenty-five cents on the dollar!* The shirt that now costs $2 will then cost $2.44; the blanket that now costs $4 will then cost $4.88; the suit of clothes that now costs $4 will then cost $4.88; the suit of clothes that now costs $20 will then cost $24.40 and every other article in the list in the same proportion. And what are you to get in return? Nothing, but the gratification of seeing one man among five hundred of your fellow citizens piling up a fortune at your expense, and the absolute certainty that in less than ten years this false stimulus to industry will lead to over production, to shrinkage of prices, and to general collapse. Everybody but the capitalist is certain to suffer from the outcast, and the capitalist himself will be overtaken with ruin in the end unless he has wit enough to retire when his fortune is made.

RECIPROCITY & PROTECTION.

A LOWER PROVINCE TORY VIEW.

[Halifax Chronicle, Liberal.]

The Charlottetown New Era, a Conservative journal, referring to reciprocity reports from Washington, makes the following comments (the italics are ours)

"Should this result successfully we would have the benefits of reciprocal free trade *without running the hazard and risk of a retaliatory tariff* to obtain it. If reciprocity of trade be obtained with the United States it will be through the good will of the Government of the neighbouring republic *and not through dread of a retaliatory import duty on their manufactures.* Did the Government of the Dominion enforce a high tariff for other than revenue purposes the United States would doubtless, retaliate by imposing high duties on our fish after the expiration of the Washington Treaty. *The absurdity of the people of the Maritime Provinces being asked to approve of imposing more taxes to benefit the manufacturers of Ontario is too absurd to require refutation.* During these 'hard times' there should be no one outside of a lunatic asylum who does not ardently desire to see the taxes lessened, instead of increased, upon the necessities of life."

It is satisfactory to find a Conservative journal here and there capable of treating the protection question from a common sense standpoint. The Tory idea that we can force the Americans into a reciprocity treaty by imposing heavy duties on the goods they send into the Dominion is so absurd that the New Era is compelled to reject it. Our contemporary had to carry the argument to a logical conclusion and admit the "*absurdity*" of increasing our taxes for the benefit of a few manufacturers. It is somewhat rough, though, for our Charlottetown contemporary to consign the advocates of a retaliatory tariff to the "lunatic asylum."

PROSPEROUS CANADIAN MANUFACTURES.

"PROTECTION" NOT NEEDED.

[O-hawa Reformer.]

One of the largest manufacturing centres in the Dominion is in the city of Hamilton. At a political meeting there lately, Mr. Stone, a leading stove and tinware merchant, introduced some facts regarding manufactures and protection which may be both useful and interesting to our readers. He said it had been demonstrated beyond a doubt that castings could be turned out at a cost of 2½ cents per pound, and that stoves could be furnished all complete for 3½ cents per pound, and that yet a stove weighing 100 and *selling the manufacturer only 3½ cents not be purchased in his own shop for less than $40 or $45.* Yet stove manufacturers, with this enormous profit, want more protection! Having occasion to purchase a lathe recently, Mr. Stone said he procured one in Dundas for $250, which in the United States would have cost $400. He had asked for tenders for a four-horse power steam engine, and received four offers for it. Three were from Reform manufacturers who do not want any protection, and whose tender was $100 higher than the lowest tender received. He pointed out instances of men who had gone into manufacturing in Hamilton in the last ten years, and had beginning with very slender means had amassed immense fortunes, such as Messrs Gurney, Tiffin, Barrows, Stewart & Milne and others. The fact is that the manufacturers of the country, except a few who are actuated by political prejudices or a mistaken selfishness, want no protection. They recognize the fact that they are doing well under a 17½ per cent tariff, that Sir John's policy would put a tax on their coal and pig iron, which would be a direct loss, and that it would impoverish the people, and thus cripple and contract the purchasing power upon which the interests of the manufacturers depend.

A BUTTER FRAUD

Exchanges tell of a man who is going through the country offering a preparation which, it is claimed, will turn a pint of milk into a pound of butter in three minutes. All that is necessary is a pound of butter, a pound or so of warm milk, as much of the preparation as can be put on a nickel cent, and the yolk of an egg or a little annatto for coloring purposes. After being agitated for a few minutes there is found a butter looking compound that weighs about two pounds. The preparation has been analyzed and found to be made up of common salt, burnt alum and sulphur of soda, which when mixed with sweet milk, forms an alum curd, which became mixed with one pound of butter put into the churn makes a compound resembling butter, which is neither butter nor cheese, and which, when kept a few days spoils. The preparation is absolutely valueless as an aid to butter making.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A block of green phosphate, weighing 900 lbs., was last week brought down the Ottaw from West Portland.

Mr. Geo. Bamberger, of Ancaster, threshed 400 bushels of wheat off 13 acres on Thursday last, and sold it for 90c a bushel.

The sales of coal from Nova Scotia mines for the six months ending June 30 exceed the sales of the same period last year by 46,400 tons.

Lady Curzington has surprised English fashionables by setting out on her wedding tour wearing for her travelling dress a simple print.

On Saturday last, at Buffalo, Rarus made the fastest time on record, beating Goldsmith Maid's best time by three quarters of a minute, trotting the mile in 2:13½.

A small flat bug has appeared in Massachusetts, which is armed with "a sword or point about a quarter of an inch in length, with which it stabs the potato bug, killing it in a short time.

A woman of Mittineague, Mass., recently gave birth to a child with a cat's head and face. She had been constantly worried by a black cat, that she finally killed.

Two girls in Bloomington, Ill., just for fun, boasted that they had participated in a recent murder there; but they were arrested in earnest, and their innocence was established with considerable difficulty.

The second person to be punished in West Virginia, under the new law re-establishing the whipping post was a white girl of seventeen years. She received twenty five lashes on her bare back, in the Elizabeth City Court House, at the hands of a negro constable.

A young man near Woodford received the following brief but ticklish letter from his sweetheart last week:

"You bald-headed, blue-nosed, big-eyed, bare-chinned, brown-eared beat of beer, do you suppose I would marry you? Not I! Not I!" The fellow feels that he knows what it is not to get the mitten.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of 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 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." 790-1y.

THE DRINKWATER HOUSE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

never been seen in the flesh, though some say he appears and walks sightly through the deserted rooms of the Drinkwater House, his long yellow hair hanging over his shoulders, and his face bowed in his hand as though in mighty grief.

When the landlord had finished his strange story there was silence for a few moments in the dimly lighted room, then the guest said in a low voice, as though deeply moved, "Truly it is a remarkable history, and it hath interested me much. Where didst thou say the maiden lived?"

"Yonder by the river, near the group of tall elms; a narrow lane leadeth to the small house, and the porch is covered with roses."

"Thanks, my good friend, for the story thou hast so well related; thou hast truly the gift of pleasant language, and thou hast made the time pass quickly, but now I will dismiss thee, for I am weary with my day's journey, and would fain sleep."

The landlord went out delighted with the praise of his distinguished visitor, for he prided himself greatly on the fine phrases he used to set off the wonderful story of the Drinkwater House.

The morning after the arrival of the Governor of New Brunswick at the "Three Stars," Sibyl Drinkwater, ignorant of what had taken place in the town, stood in the little garden surrounding her cottage, busily engaged in fastening the climbing roses to the trellis over the porch. Peace and quiet had brought back the flush of health to her cheeks, and the golden tints were again visible in her beautiful hair that fell in thick curls over her muslin kerchief and chintz gown. Only for the shadow in her eyes, and the sad curves of her sweet mouth, she looked the same Sibyl that had gladdened the heart of old Silas, and made sunshine in the Drinkwater House. Turning her pretty face upward, and reaching her white arms high to fasten her vines, she looked a picture of loveliness to the stranger who entered her gate, and whom she did not see until he stood before her bowing almost to the ground.

Startled at the sudden appearance of such an elegant visitor, she dropped her rose branch in confusion, and making a low courtesy, waited with downcast eyes for the handsome intruder to speak.

"Pardon me, sweet lady, if I have disturbed you in your pleasant task."

Sibyl started. That voice surely she had heard it before, for it seemed like some well-remembered strain of music falling again on her ear, yet the face of the stranger did not seem in the least familiar. Deeply affected, though she knew not why she did not return his courteous greeting, but stood silently gazing on him.

"I see plainly that thou hast forgotten me," said the visitor, pushing back the thick brown curls from his temples. "Look well at me, and try to recall my features."

"Ah, sir, thou art but trifling with me, for I know full well that I have never seen thy face, yet thy voice strikes some chord in my heart long since silent."

"Canst thou look back eight years? It is true that thou wert then but a slip of a girl, though lovelier than the fairest rose here. Dost thou remember when Earl Landsay tarried at thy father's house?"

"Yes, that I do right well," replied Sibyl, with a deep sigh.

"Then I trust thou hast not forgotten the young officer who danced with thee and gave thee a flower, bidding thee to keep it until he returned?"

"Nay, I have not forgotten him," returned Sibyl, with a vivid blush. "And I have the flower still."

"Then, sweet Sibyl, canst thou not see that I am the same?"

"Thine eyes and thy voice are like his, but thy face seemeth not the face of the youth I danced with on that night."

"Ah! gentle mistress, I am the very same, though eight years hath so changed my face; but while my image hath faded from thy remembrance, the sweet impression of thee that I took away with me hath grown stronger and brighter each day, and I have hungered to look upon thee again until I could no longer control my desire. Being near thee on my way to the next province, I have tarried here to lay my love at thy feet."

"Ah, sir," cried Sibyl, the tears starting to her eyes, "thou art a great lord, as thy dress and bearing plainly show, and I am but a poor unhappy girl, who have been deeply afflicted; therefore I pray thee not to use light words to me, but leave me in the retirement I have chosen, and go thy way unmindful of me."

"Thou knowest not what thou art saying, sweet child; come with me and listen to all I have to tell thee." With courtley grace he took her trembling hand, and, leading her to the shelter of the porch, seated himself beside her, and said, gently, "I know of all thou hast suffered. I have heard thy strange story from the landlord of 'The Stars,' and I can never forgive myself for causing thy trouble, though God knows I thought not of such a result at the time."

"Then! how didst thou cause my trouble?" cried Sibyl, astonished.

"Hast thou forgotten the visit of the dark stranger five years ago, and all that followed?"

"Nay, your lordship, I remember it all too well, for it blighted my life and killed my poor father. But surely thou hadst nothing to do with that," and Sibyl started back, trembling with sudden fear.

"I pray thee, gentle mistress, not to shrink from me; there is naught in me to inspire alarm, even though I and the dark stranger are the same."

"Pardon me, thou dost not speak truly, though thou art of goodly bearing," said Sibyl, sternly; "and thy jests on such a subject ill become thee."

"Sweetest Sibyl, be not angry, for by my most holy faith I do not jest. I was the dark stranger who unknowingly worked thee such ill, and if thou wilt listen patiently, I will make it as clear as day to thee. At the battle of Trenton I was taken prisoner and held in confinement for several months; at last I contrived to escape, and in the disguise of a pedlar I was striving to reach Halifax to sail from there to England. My box contained precious family jewels, hidden under a heavy surgical instruments, which I professed to deal in. My desire to see thee was so great that I could not leave the country without accomplishing it, so I came to thee thinking that thy heart might recognize me under my disguise; but, alas! I found that while thine image was impressed indelibly on my very soul, thou hadst forgotten me and loved another; so I went away without making myself known to thee."

"Thy words seem truthful," said Sibyl, looking at him with a bewildered air, "and thy voice at the first word struck my ear familiarly, but how canst thou be the dark stranger, seeing thou art so fair and comely?"

"My sweet Sibyl, it was my hideous disguise, my discolored skin, and false black locks that made me appear so ill favored to thee. Believe me, I am the very same, and my heart still beats for thee with all the love I felt when thou didst so cruelly repulse me that night I left thee in the garden."

"But thou didst come and go so mysteriously."

"I came and went as others do, it was thine own overwrought imagination that deceived thee."

"And thy black-art, by what aid didst thou practice it?"

"It was no black-art. It was, as I said at the time, but simple sleight of hand, a knowledge of which I acquired in India, and used sometimes for the amusement of those around me."

"And the letter—how didst thou return that so mysteriously?"

"It fluttered to my feet as I walked quietly along the river road just before I came into thy presence. Thy name was upon it, so it was easy to know to whom it belonged. I placed it in my kerchief in the same manner that I put the cards in the deacon's pocket, and left my purse with your worthy father in return for his hospitality. They all were but pleasant utilities, and I fancied they would please thee right well."

"All that thou sayest seems reasonable and true, and thou lifteest a load from my heart," returned Sibyl, after a moment of deep thought. "Thou hast explained thy doings clearly, but what of the terrible spell that rested upon me after thy departure?"

"Poor innocent child!" cried the Governor, flushing angrily. "Had I been there, thou shouldst not have been the victim of such a cruel plot. Canst thou not see that it was but a conspiracy of thy cousin to rob thee of thy lover?"

"Nay, nay; say not so; I can not believe it of Chloe. She loved me too well to torment me so."

"Nevertheless it was she, with the aid of Simon Slim and thy superstitious friends; for now I remember me of a conversation I overheard between thy cousin and her accomplice, which seemed but jest, and left no impression on my mind at the the time, but since I have heard of all that followed I understand the meaning of their words."

"It can not be possible that Chloe could so wrong me," cried Sibyl, bursting into tears.

"Dry thy beautiful eyes, sweet mistress, and let the guilty alone shed tears for their sins. And think no more of the cruel past, for I am come to redeem my promise, to heal thy wounded heart, and give thee happiness and honor. Wilt thou be my wife, and share my prosperity with me?"

"Ah! I know not what to say," returned Sibyl, still weeping. "Thy goodness and generosity are greater than I deserve, and my unworthiness stands between us. Is it not better to go thy way and forget me? I am too humble to share thy proud lot."

"Nay, my sweet love, that thou art not, and I will never leave thee nor forsake thee. I am alone in the world, and my heart and fortune are my own to give to thee, and thou must not scorn the offering."

Tradition does not say what further argument the Governor of New Brunswick used to win the hand of Sibyl Drinkwater; it only adds that the landlord of the "Three Stars" and the towns-people were much astonished when his lordship having tarried three days, on the fourth, with Sibyl by his side, dressed in a paduasoy gown and Navarino hat with nodding white plumes, drove away in his grand carriage, and was never again seen in Oldtown.

After the prancing horses and dashing outriders were no longer visible, some of the good people shook their heads ominously, and hinted that after all it might be the Evil One in the guise of a fine lord who had spirited the girl away; but when from time to time news was brought of the fine doings of the Governor's lady, they became convinced that she had found a worthy and noble husband.

READ CAREFULLY.

SAMUEL OSBORNE, Sophiasburg, says: I was affected with Dyspepsia for nearly four years, my lungs becoming affected towards the last. I was induced to try the Shoshonees Remedy. After using three or four bottles I felt much better and gained strength rapidly, my health improved steadily and rapidly, and when I had taken three or four bottles more, I was quite restored to health and strength, and have experienced better health than for forty years before. I had been under the treatment of a number of physicians before, but never received any material aid until I used your remedy.

A. MCKAY, Truro, N. S., says: He was very bad with Liver Complaint, but used the Shoshonees Remedy, and in a month was as well as he had ever been in his life. I am now in business and wish you to send me three dozen by steamer.

A. WOOD, Consecon, says: That he has tried the Remedy for Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia with great success. I have also used the Shoshonees Pills and find that they are as good as any ever tried.

HENRY KING, Geneva, N. Y., says: My wife was intensely afflicted with dyspepsia for a long time. We consulted physicians of three different schools, and received no benefit. She has taken three bottles of the Great Shoshonees Remedy, and is now hearty and well.

REV. JOHN SCOTT, says: Mr. McKenzie Batting suffered from an attack of Rheumatism, and was unable to move without help; but after taking a few bottles of the Shoshonees, was able to walk as well as ever. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, $1; Pills, 25 cents a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

REMARKABLE RESULTS FOLLOW.

Pain ceases, swelling subside, fever abates, and a natural and healthy state exists after using this great and wonderful preparation known as Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Thousands testify to the happiness resulting from the use of this preparation. Why not procure a bottle at once. The cost is trifling, and effect sure. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured crick in the back, and the same quantity lame back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts, which we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most sceptical:

Thomas Robinson, Fairham Centre, writes: "I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for the last ten years, and have tried many remedies without any relief, until I tried 'Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil,' and since then have had no attack of it. I would recommend it to all."

See what the Medical Faculty say; Dr. Beaudoin, Hull, P. Q., says: "I have sold 'Thomas' Electric Oil' for two years, and I have never sold a medicine which has given more thorough satisfaction. I have used it in my own case on a broken leg and dislocated ankle, with the best results."

A. H. Gregg, Manufacturer of Mowing Machines, Tremansburg, N. Y., says: "My thumb was caught in a machine and badly injured, being away from home, for two days, was obliged to apply such remedies as I could get, but without relieving the pain. Immediately upon reaching home I applied the Eclectric Oil, with almost instant relief. I have a large number of men employed, and your oil has established for itself such a reputation that nearly every one of them keeps it."

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of *S. N. Thomas* is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown in the bottle, and *take no other.* Sold by all medicine dealers. Price 25 cents. NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion.

NOTE. *Electric.* Selected and Electrized.

John Welch.

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.

R. C. Smith & Co.

THE "SIMONDS" SAWS

R. H. SMITH & CO., St. Catharines, Ont. Sole Manufacturers for the Dominion of Canada Send for Price List. 976-1y.

$57.60 AGENTS profits per week. Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles, just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 216 Fulton St., New York. 968.

TRANSPARENT TEACHING CARDS. Instructive and Amusement combined. Important to parents and teachers. 20 different artistic designs. The entire piece sent free for 25 cts. currency or stamps. Van Delf & Co. 20 Ann St., New York.

PIMPLES. I will mail (free) the recipe for a simple AROMATIC BALM that will remove Tan, Freckles, Pimples and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 2 ct. stamp, Rup. Vandelf & Co., 20 Ann St., N. Y.-962

TO CONSUMPTIVES. The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the prescription, will please address, E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. 962.

DR. WILLIAM GRAY'S

SPECIFIC MEDICINE.

The Great English Remedy is especially recommended as an infallible cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of self abuse, as loss of memory, universal lassitude, pain in the back, dimness of vision, premature old age, and many other diseases that lead to insanity or consumption and a premature grave, all of which are as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study, and many years of experience in treating these special diseases. Pamphlet free by mail. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at $1 per package, or 6 packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing WILLIAM GRAY & CO., Windsor, Ont. Sold in Lindsay by S. PARKIN, and by all druggists everywhere.—940-1y.

Planing Factory.

LINDSAY PLANING FACTORY.

Parties in want of

DOORS, SASH,

WINDOW BLINDS,

MOULDINGS,

FANCY FENCE PICKETS,

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

GEO. INGLE & Co.

Factory.—Wellington st., Lindsay. 874-1y

Navigation.

DAILY LINE TO ROCHESTER, commencing on or about Monday, the 8th April, the Steamer

"NORSEMAN,"

(W. Sherwood, Master.) Will make her regular trips on this route, leaving Cobourg every morning at 7.30, and Port Hope at 9 o'clock, on arrival of G. T. R. Trains from East and West, connecting at Rochester with the New York Central, Northern Central and Erie Railways, and Lake Ontario Shore Division of the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburgh Railway, for all points East, West and South.

RETURNING.—Will leave Charlotte (port of Rochester) daily, at 9 p. m., except Saturdays when she will leave at 3 p.m., for Port Hope direct.

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

For further information apply to

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

Tickets for sale by F. C. TAYLOR, Agent, Lindsay

281.

BALSAM & CAMERON LAKES.

Str. COBOCONK.

(CAPT. McFADDEN.)

During the Season of 1878 will run as follows:

Leave Fenelon Falls at 10.30 a.m., arriving at Rosedale at 11.30; thence to Coboconk, arriving at 12.40, connecting with trains on Toronto & Nipissing Railway for Toronto and intermediate stations, and all trains on Midland R. R. north and south.

Returning, leave Coboconk at 1.40 o'clock, arriving at Rosedale at 3 o'clock; thence to Fenelon Falls, arriving at 4 o'clock, connecting with trains on Victoria Railway north and south, and Str. Victoria for Sturgeon Point Hotel and Bobcaygeon.

The above time table will be strictly adhered to, except on excursion days, of which due notice will be given.

PICNIC PARTIES carried at reasonable rates. Beautiful Balsam Lake Island are acknowledged to be the most beautiful resorts for picnic parties on the back lakes.

Freight carried at lowest rates with promptness.

For particulars respecting rates for excursion or picnic parties apply to JOHN McFADDEN, Capt., Fenelon Falls.

Or to THE POST Printing House, Lindsay, and Agent of Nipissing Railway, and John Duncan, Toronto. 979-3mos.

TO PLEASURE SEEKERS AND TOURISTS.

The "Vanderbilt"

Will leave the Lindsay wharf every day at 9 o'clock, on the arrival of Midland train from Port Hope and Peterboro', arriving at Sturgeon Point at 10.30 a.m., and Bobcaygeon 11.30, remaining one hour. Returning will leave Bobcaygeon at 12.30 o'clock, and Sturgeon Point at 4.00, arriving in Lindsay at 5.30, in time to connect with the 5.30 on the Whitby, Port Perry and Lindsay Railway. Experienced and obliging officers are in charge of the steamer and every precaution is taken to guard against accidents of any kind. The "Vanderbilt" was largely patronized last year and will endeavor during the present season to sustain her reputation for safety and comfort which no other steamers on the back lakes have offered.

EXCURSION PARTIES AND SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNICS.—Extraordinary inducements are offered to excursion parties and Sunday School Picnickers wishing to hold their Festivals at Sturgeon Point.

MOONLIGHT EXCURSIONS.—Will take place during the warm weather when due notice will be given several days in advance in order to give every one an opportunity to make their arrangements.

REFRESHMENTS AND MEALS.—The boat will always be provided with Fruit, Sandwiches, Tea and Coffee, or meals if spoken for in time at the cheapest rates, or parties wishing to bring their own refreshments are at liberty to do so.

SEASON TICKETS.—Family tickets for the remainder of the season reduced to $6.00.

CHEAP SATURDAY EXCURSIONS. Every Saturday until further notice a cheap excursion to Sturgeon Point and Bobcaygeon will be given. Tickets to Point and return, 25c.; Bobcaygeon and return, 40c.

No season ticket will be taken for moonlight excursions. For information, enquire of

FRANK CRANDELL, On board Steamer, Or George Crandell, Lindsay.

989.

Lumber.

TRUDE'S LUMBER YARD.

F. & C. TRUDE

Having purchased the entire stock at Bond, Downer and Co.'s Mills, consing 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.

LUMBER AND SHINGLES.

LUMBER

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

SHINGLES

Of any grade. The same can be delivered at any point.

BOBCAYGEON LIME.

Also a large quantity of Lime from the now celebrated Bobcaygeon kiln.

Orders for Lumber and Lime can be left with Mr S. WALKER, at the yard, below Fee's Mill, Lindsay.

904-1y 944 M. BOYD, Bobcaygeon, Ont.

LUMBER YARD.

The subscriber has on hand and for sale at her

LUMBER YARD, LINDSAY,

ON

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

All kinds of

Lumber, Shingles, Scantling,

Lath, Flooring, Joist, Pickets, Plank

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

Green & Ellis, Fenelon Falls

A. W. PARKINS, Agent, Office opposite Woollen Factory.

904-1y

Public Notices.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, May 4th, 1878.

No Discount on American Invoices, until further notice.

J JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs

896-1y

SHERIFF'S SALE OF LANDS.

COUNTY OF VICTORIA, } TO WIT:

On Saturday the Twenty-Eighth day of September, A. D, 1878,

At the hour of Twelve o'clock, noon, by virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, and issued out of the County Court of the County of Victoria, in the suit of

THE ONTARIO BANK, *Plaintiff,*

and

JAMES SEDGEWICK and GEORGE JEFFREY, *Defendants,*

I will sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

At my office

IN THE COURT HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LINDSAY,

In the said County, all the right, title and interest of said Defendants in the following lands and tenements, that is to say:—All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Lindsay, in the County of Victoria and Province of Ontario. Being composed of Lot number two, containing half an acre more or less, and that part of lot one on the East side of William street, in Block J, not heretofore sold to A. W. Parkin, Esquire, Commencing at the intersection of the Easterly limit of William street, with the line between Lots numbers one and two; thence North seventy-four degrees east following the line between said lots numbers one and two, one hundred and twelve feet and two inches more or less to the Easterly limit of said lot number one; thence South, sixteen degrees East following the Easterly limit of said lot number one, Fifty-six feet more or less to the North-East angle of lands heretofore conveyed to A. W. Parkin, Esquire; thence South seventy-four degrees West following the northern limit of said lands conveyed to A. W. Parkin, Esquire, one hundred and twelve feet and two inches more or less to the Easterly limit of William-street; thence North sixteen degrees West following the Easterly limit of William-street, fifty-six feet more or less to the place of beginning.

GEO. KEMPT, Sheriff Co. Victoria.

Sheriff's Office, Lindsay, 19th June, 1878. } 940-15

First Published 21st June, 1878.

William Howe.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

WILLIAM HOWE

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has opened a Stove and Tin Shop in the premises lately occupied by Malcolm Morrison in the Doheny Block, Kent-st and hopes by strict attention to business, and by selling at reasonable figures to merit a share of public patronage. He has just received a

Large and Complete Assortment of Cooking, Box and Parlour Stoves,

Which he will sell at the lowest living prices. A large Assortment of Lamps and Chimneys. Best Coal Oil. All kinds of Jobbing, Tin and Galvanized Iron Roofing and Eave-troughing executed on the shortest notice. Orders respectfully solicited. Just received a fine Stock of Coal Stoves, from Gurney, Toronto, which we are confident will give satisfaction in style, price and quality. Inspection solicited.

Lindsay, Oct. 18, 1877.—945.

M. Markham.

SPRING, 1878. SPRING, 1878

M. MARKHAM

Begs to announce that he has received his

SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

☞ Ordered work as usual a specialty.

Baker's Block, Kent Street, Lindsay.

James B. Knowlson.

MONEY LOANING & INSURANCE AGENCY.

To Farmers and others requiring money for improving their farms, building houses, or for other purposes.

THE CANADA PERMANENT LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Offer money on very avourable terms either on the sinking fund system or in straight loans.

FIRE INSURANCES

Effected on all descriptions of property at lowest rates consistent with the nature of the risk

LIFE INSURANCE granted in all desirable classes.

For further particulars apply to

JAMES B. KNOWLSON, Lindsay

28th February, 1878.

McLennan & Co.

HARDWARE. HARDWARE

The Subscribers have to announce that they have for sale

RED CEDAR CARPET FELT,

A moth-proof article for putting under carpets. Also

FENCE WIRE, OILED AND GALVANIZED,

And full lines of

Iron, Steel, and Shelf Hardware, and Plaster of Paris, Scotch Dynamite, Blasting Powder, etc.

An inspection of goods and comparison of prices solicited.

Lindsay, April 2nd, 1878. McLENNAN & Co. 94

John Dobson.

JOHN DOBSON,

KENT STREET, LINDSAY

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Fresh Teas, Tobaccos, Coffees, Sugars,

General Groceries, Wines, Liquors 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 his customers and the public.

Masson Manufacturing Co.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

The MASSON MAN'F'G CO OF OS