A. G. Porter.

PORTER'S BOOK STORE

[illegible]

G. H. Bertram.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE

Nails, Glass, Putty, Brushes, Oils.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Reapers, Rakes, Forks, Hoes, Spades, Shovels

Carriagemaker's Goods.

HEAVY & SHELF HARDWARE

[illegible]

GEO. H. BERTHAM.

Banking and Exchange.

A. McALPINE

Banker and Exchange Agent.

[illegible]

BANK OF MONTREAL

Capital ..... $13,000,000.
Rest ..... 3,000,000.

[illegible]

Canadian Post.

LINDSAY, FRIDAY, OCT. 4, 1878.

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS

[illegible] being made by the friends of the Ministerial party in the Commons and elsewhere, that the Government will be kept in power by the Chief Justice. We decline, therefore, while the afternoons are yet fine, to let the public mind to remain under the impression that he seriously [illegible] the Premier of South Victoria on more than one platform that if elected he would insist upon the imposition on American agricultural produce coming into Canada of the same duty they place on our agricultural produce coming into the States. And if he failed to give the farmers of Canada a reciprocity of tariff, contrived to [illegible] vote against the Chief. We decline to remind Mr. Mowat that should Sir John Macdonald resume, with this important plank, should he put only Canadian barley and American barley and a proportionate percentage of the unfortunate seven shillings, then successors, it will be a bonafide duty on his same side [illegible] to show his [illegible] fulfilling his promise, which he stated "probably very important inter[illegible]." We decline to speculate [illegible] whether Mr. Mowat [illegible] the contrary and the independence [illegible] to take the course [illegible] the Premier.

THE ONTARIO GOVERNMENT AND THE ELECTIONS

The Conservative contemporaries in Ontario are confidently predicting the complete overthrow of the Mowat Administration at the next election. Their exclusive imaginations are apparently interested by the surprising majority this province has contributed to the Chifftain's Parliamentary forces, and they have all but pencilled out the new cabinet for Ontario. This is all very well in its way, and will undoubtedly inspire with fresh hope and courage a party and spiritless Opposition that in the coming contest has really nothing to place before the people, and at the last general election had no greater issue than the Free-trade and now forgotten "Fenian Scandal." The Mowat Ministry has managed affairs in a careful, economical and upright manner, and the most captious critic on the Opposition side can raise no serious or valid objection against their retention of power. The now force or feeling for Protection that affected so largely the Dominion contest, the desire "to give this thing a trial anyway as it might cure the hard times, and could not make business much worse," will not enter into the local contest, for with these matters it is well known the provinces have nothing to do. Standing upon their own merits and rallying the hearty support of the Reform party throughout the province the Mowat Government can look forward for a renewed expression of public confidence. No doubt the Tories will make the most desperate efforts to carry the province on a straight party vote. They have gained a majority through the Protection delusion, and now they will spare nothing to secure the local administration. They argue naturally that with Ontario on the present July administration will be sure to go down, if indeed it can stand under existing circumstances, and then there will be Tory rule at Ottawa, at Toronto, at Quebec, at Halifax, at Fredericton and at the minor provincial capitals. The Reform party in Ontario can and, we are confident, will defeat this programme so far as this province is concerned. Mr. Mowat and his colleagues may rely upon the most cordial and active support in every constituency. No riding will in the local campaign be be lost from over confidence, or from indifference as to the result in that particular constituency, and there will be the strongest incentive to put aside for the time being any purely personal jealousy or feeling should such exist in any place. There will be a determined rally to support the Mowat Government on public as well as on party grounds; and we have little doubt the cry to "beat Mowat any way" will not succeed.

South Victoria will be the scene of another keen contest, for if the Tories throughout the province are going to "beat Mowat," the Tories of South Victoria, and particularly of Lindsay, are already boasting that they will "beat Wood." They have indeed started a report that Mr. Wood will not be a candidate for this riding. We beg to assure them that in this repect they are quite mistaken. We are authorized to state that Mr. Wood will again solicit the suffrages of the electors of South Victoria, in no way discouraged by the result of the recent Dominion contest. We admit at once that there would be fair ground for the Tories counting upon success in the local election of the decision last month were any criterion, but that will not be conceded by the most inveterate Oppositionist. The local Tory leaders have been embittered against Mr. Wood because he gave Mr. Connolly active and energetic support, but Mr. Wood is prepared to meet the consequences squarely, and we have no doubt the keen opposition he will receive will call forth from his friends throughout the riding more enthusiastic and determined support than he has ever yet received, and we anticipate with confidence his re-election of Mr. Wood by a handsome majority.

FIRE PROTECTION.

The Town Council will do well to give the question of fire protection their thoughtful attention and that, too, before the winter sets in. A couple of small fires have again demonstrated the unpleasant fact that the region within the scope of our present water works is exceedingly limited, and that an extension of the system in different directions is highly advisable. Under the existing circumstances such extension is probably the best course that could be taken, though we are not prepared to give a conclusive opinion on that point. The hose at the disposal of the firemen is not sufficient in quantity for all the demands upon it, nor is it all of it strong enough to bear the great pressure of powerful streams of water. We believe that a sufficient quantity of piping could be laid down as cheap as, if not cheaper than, hose could be obtained, and it would be advisable, therefore, to consider well the propriety of making the required extensions in the several wards. Efficient fire protection is a matter of prime importance and should receive due attention without delay.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Judge's decision in the recount of ballots cast in the Prescott County election gives Mr. Routhier, Conservative, a majority of four votes.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise are to come out in the "Sarmatian," on the 15th November, to Halifax, into which port they will be escorted by the North American squadron.

Grip caricatures the "National Policy" as a white elephant on which ride puzzled and embarrassed Tory leaders. Sundry Reform leaders occupy an uncomfortable position on the ground.

Mr. David McLaws has been chosen by the Reformers of the West Riding of Elgin to contest the constituency in the election for the Local House, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Thomas Hodgins.

The *Irish Canadian* suggests that some thoughtful Tory should propose at the next dinner of the United Empire Club, this toast: "The National Policy, in battle a lion; in victory an elephant, may the Chief discover what to do with it." The same paper also says "The wild expectation in which the National Policy cry has been accepted carries within it the element of *a great and rapid reaction.*"

The Ottawa *Free Press* states upon good authority that Mr. Blake immediately upon his return from Europe will be asked to represent West Durham, the member elect, Mr. Burk, making way for him. We may add that Mr. Blake has physically received great benefit from his European holiday, and we trust he will be in condition to bear sustained labour. The country will welcome him back again into active political life.

The usually well-informed Ottawa correspondent of the Perth *Courier* admits that the success of the Hon. John O'Connor in Russell was "entirely unexpected," and adds that "a few days before the election the Conservatives had almost given up any hopes of electing their man. The Orangemen at first were united almost to a man against him, but afterwards they determined, as they generally do in such cases, to drop their prejudices and adhere to their party. The Catholics, on the other hand, who generally support the Liberal party, were divided by the religious cry, and, between these two stools, the Reform candidate dropped to the ground. Another cause, too, was a certain amount of dissatisfaction on the part of many Reformers concerning their candidate, Mr. Ira Morgan, who has proven himself in the past to be a not very consistent politician."

London (Eng.) *World*:—"The substitution of Macdonald and Tupper for Mr. Mackenzie means a protection-tariff, the taxing of the consuming many for the producing few. There is more to be said against Sir John A. Macdonald than that; everybody remembers the Pacific scandal, and the way in which contracts were turned to account in bribing constituencies. With this stain on Sir John A. Macdonald's past, brought to light only five years ago, and with a Protectionist policy in his pocket as his gift to the Dominion, we cannot think the change likely to be of much good to Canada." The *World* is edited by Mr. Louis J. Jennings, for several years the chief editor of the New York *Times*, where he consequently had an excellent opportunity of seeing the practical working of Protection, and where he naturally became more familiar with Canadian affairs than his London contemporaries.

The process of Tory Cabinet-making has been going on among our exchanges on both sides. It seems the "Chieftain" will take the portfolio of Minister of Militia, which his exploits during the Fenian Raid render him peculiarly fitted to hold. Mr. McCarthy and Hon. Jas. Macdonald will be Minister of Justice and Attorney General; the post of Finance Minister will probably go to Mr. Tilley, and Dr. Tupper will be likely to take Public Works. The Hon. John O'Connor will have a seat along with Mr. Mackenzie Bowell. The trouble is, "What is to be done with Mr. Macdougall?" If they give him a cabinet-seat he may not be elected, and if they do not he will prove a thorn in the side of the new administration, for he undoubtedly possesses more practical ability than any three of them. Hon. J. C. Pope will, of course, represent P. E. I.; and then there will be any number of aspirants from Mr. Colby and Mr. White to Dr. Orton. Hon. Peter Mitchell is to have the Speakership of the Senate; Dr. Blanchet is to be Speaker of the Commons, Mr. ex-Speaker Cockburn going to the Bench on the first opportunity, while Hon. John Carling will be the next Governor of Ontario. Senator Macpherson will lead the party in the Senate, probably with the assistance of Mr. Plumb. Hon. Rufus Stephenson will be Ambassador Extraordinary to St. James, with a special seat in St. Stephen's to enable him to air his eloquence and demolish Gladstone and Bob Lowe.

New York *Bulletin*:—"This curious change in Canadian sentiment, however, has certain external aspects which presage serious and far reaching consequences. *It sears another link of sympathy which binds the mother country to the offspring.* * * *

We have an abiding faith in the intelligence, progressive spirit, and above all the common sense of the Canadian people, hence we confidently anticipate that, when the sober second thought comes to assert itself, as it will in due time, the judgment which they have now rendered, as it were under a temporary aberration of mind, will be reversed."

In labelling Mr. R. W. Phipp as the "father of Protection" in Canada *Grip* has done unintentional injustice to an able and hard-working journalist. The "honour" of making that policy prominent in Canada is due to Mr. John Maclean, who about ten years ago established in Toronto the *People's Journal*, specially devoted to the advocacy of Protection. The paper was edited with great industry and with undoubted ability, but it did not take root and prosper. During the course of its publication Byles on Protection and Horace Greeley's essays were enlivened with Charles Reade's "Terrible Temptation," and adopting a suggestive scheme in the sensational story, Dr. Tupper brought out the "National Policy," and after strangling it two or three times, has dandled it into a "full grown giant." The Protectionists, if they have any gratitude, should award high honour and a comfortable sinecure to our sturdy old friend Maclean.

We have received a communication from Mr. J. D. Naylor, ex-Reeve of Fenelon, in reply to an attack upon him in the Fenelon Falls *Gazette*. As we have not published the *Gazette's* animadversion, and as there is nothing particular in Mr. Naylor's letter, we do not think it necessary to publish it, a course which Mr. Naylor on consideration will approve. We believe Mr. Naylor has in some way signified that he has left the Reform party and joined the Conservative party, and we understand also that he voted and worked for Mr. Cameron in the recent contest. Any man has a perfect right to change his politics, as the result of conscientious conviction, and it would be unfair to condemn such exercise of judgment. But as Mr. Naylor was a Reform candidate for either the local or Dominion representation up to the meeting of the Reform Convention, it is fair to assume that he approved of the Reform policy, and as there has been no change since then he certainly does not occupy an enviable position, if he has, as is reported, gone over to the enemy, more particularly as he cannot consistently allege public reasons therefor. We do not believe that Mr. Naylor will and himself at home in the Tory party; but should he do so he must expect as a natural consequence to lose a very large measure of the personal and political influence he has long enjoyed. If we are misinformed in any way as to Mr. Naylor's political attitude, we shall willingly publish any correction that may be considered just.

THE HANLAN-COURTNEY RACE.

The Canadian Champion was by two lengths

[By Telegraph to The Post.]

LACHINE, Oct. 3.

The great boat race between Hanlan and Courtney came off this afternoon, after two postponements from the hour fixed on yesterday yesterday. There was an immense crowd of spectators. At the signal to start both men took the water together, and two minutes after Hanlan was slightly ahead. At the two mile buoy it was raining hard, and Hanlan was about one boat length ahead. At the two and a quarter mile buoy Courtney and Hanlan were neck and neck. At two and half miles, the turning buoy, Hanlan turned first. At the third mile Courtney brushed Hanlan and they were even. At the 3¼ mile Hanlan forged ahead and at the fourth mile was still leading by about a boat length. In the next half-mile Hanlan got three lengths ahead, and came in the winner by two lengths amid prolonged cheering. The time (unofficial) is variously estimated at 35 to 35½ and 36 minutes. An enormous sum of money changed hands in bets. The Torontonians are greatly elated, and Canadians are proud of their champion.

THE AFGHANISTAN DIFFICULTY.

DEFENCES OF INDIA—RUSSIAN SCHEMING.

A Calcutta correspondent of the London Times intimates that the present difficulty with Afghanistan may not be such an unmixed evil as might at first sight appear, as it will give England the desired opportunity of consolidating the defences of the Indian Empire, by the strategic and military reconstruction of the frontier. A Constantinople despatch says the Ameer has announced his intention of forming an alliance with Russia, and has sent an envoy to ask the Sultan's intervention to prevent England going to war with Afghanistan. Artillery and troops are now being despatched from Portsmouth and Queenstown, and the spirit of those in the East and the native troops is described as being most enthusiastic and admirable.

Paris despatches state that the British *Chargé d'Affaires* at St. Petersburg has presented to the Imperial Chancellor a note inquiring in what way Russia is opposed to reconcile Stoliteff's mission to Cabul with its previous engagements, by which Russia agreed to remove all political influence in Afghanistan. The reply was that Russia was always disposed to respect existing engagements, and that the mission of Stoliteff was merely an act of courtesy to the Ameer.

A Bombay despatch says the latest news from Sinde is that an opportunity has been offered the Ameer to make amends for the affront offered to the British envoy.

DOMINION ELECTION RETURNS.

West Durham.

	Burk.	Cubitt
Bowmanville	246	237
Darlington	454	217
Clarke	374	337
Cartwright	31	274
Newcastle	70	107
	1,214	1,172

Majority for Burk ... 42

South Ontario.

	Gibbs.	Glen.
Pickering	259	269
Whitby Township	240	289
Whitby East	239	388
Town of Whitby	239	271
Oshawa	395	380
	1,392	1,598

Majority for Mr. Glen ... 206

Rejected, 31; spoiled, 23.

North Ontario.

	Wheeler.	Gibbs.
Uxbridge township	438	219
Uxbridge village	138	56
Brock	371	571
Reach	339	425
Mara	306	121
Scott	139	275
Thorah	190	285
Port Perry	140	122
Scugog	41	83
Rama	94	42
	2,215	2,161

Majority for Wheeler... 54

A recount of votes in the election for this constituency commenced at Whitby last Wednesday. The friends of Mr. Wheeler are confident of the result.

West Northumberland.

	Cockburn.	Kerr.
Cobourg	379	211
Camilla	274	406
Hamilton	446	426
Alnwick	166	77
	1,215	1,127

Majority for Cockburn... 88

LINDSAY Y. M. REFORM CLUB.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, MR. W. M'DONNELL, JR.

Last Monday evening, at a large meeting of the members of the Lindsay Young Men's Reform Club, Mr. W. McDonnell, jr., recently elected President of the Club, delivered an able and eloquent address, which was listened to throughout with the closest attention and frequently applauded.

Mr. McDonnell said:—On my installation as president of this Association I was called upon for an address, which, owing to the then close proximity of vacation and the election excitement immediately succeeding it, I have not been able to deliver. It has been a cause of regret to me that I have not fulfilled my promise; now, however, though an address at this time may seem to have more of a valedictory than an inaugural character, I cannot but think the delay was for the best, as I can conceive no time more fitting than the present for saying a few words to young men aspiring to be active and worthy members of a great Liberal party. The opportuneness of the time bears relation to the contest the country has just passed through; a contest fought hard and well by both parties, and the sequel to which was a result equally surprising to victors and vanquished. The party called the Reform party, that the beginning of the year 1874 saw borne to power by an overwhelming majority, the close of 1878, after a five year's lease of office, has seen defeated by a majority nearly equal to that by which it was at first sustained. This great revulsion in the feeling of the country was as astounding as it was unexpected. We know that popular favor is fickle and unreliable, but that alone will not account for so great a change. Other causes have been at work, and it is to the investigation of those causes that I propose to devote myself to-night, believing that their careful consideration will be at once an education, an advice, and a warning to those before me now young, uncalloused men, but who hope at a day not far distant to be valiant soldiers in the great Liberal army, there faithfully to fight for the cause of free progress and enlightened reform. Let me ask at the outset, why do we take an interest in the politics of this country? Why do we at recurring periods devote much of our time and energy to assist one and oppose another political party? A man may do so for several reasons. He may be seeking an office; he may have great personal ambition, and use his party as a ladder on which to climb above his fellows; or he may, acting purely in the interests of his country, strive to advance that party which he believes will most faithfully serve her, and adopt those measures he conceives most advantageous to her welfare. Is there any choice in the three cases I have supposed? Scarce anyone will admit he is a "carpet-bagger," and it is to be hoped such ones are few. He who uses politics to serve his ambition may or may not act in the interests of his country; it depends upon whether these interests conflict with his own; if they do, and he is free to choose, his ambition will gain the day, and his country go by the board. The first asks place for himself, and place always. The second desires power for himself, and to wield that power as long as possible. Can these become patriots and statesman. No; it is he who seeks place and power for his country, who, sinking self, feels, when an end attained is for his country's good, that he has received his reward; he it is we can call patriot and statesman; he it is I would urge you to emulate as the true Liberal. Mr. McDonnell then, in proceeding with his subject, gave the following as the principal causes for the late defeat: 1st, the hard times; 2nd, the narrow exclusiveness of the Reform party; 3rd, the failure to fulfill impossible promises; 4th, the non-advocacy of any definite reform. He stated that the Mackenzie Administration had gone to the country without any progressive policy, and without any address from the First Minister, basing their claims for a renewal of confidence mainly on the ground that they had been economical, that they considered it unadvisable to disturb the present state of things, and that the views, promises and character of their opponents were alike worthless. He showed that in all countries the Government was blamed for hard times, and that long-continued hard times had frequently brought about revolutions. He firmly believed that a tariff framed strictly with regard to the exigencies of a revenue was the only tariff which should be imposed upon the people of this country. In that regard his views were completely in accord with those enunciated by the present Ministry. He feared that the introduction of the American policy of Protection would prove disastrous to our welfare. He could not but admit, however, that when the people are in difficulties they are too liable to listen with favor to any scheme which promises a change and a return to the years of plenty. The Opposition had presented golden pictures of wealth and good times; they had made extravagant promises and the electors had believed them. The "Hard Times," therefore, played the principal part in the recent overthrow. Passing to the second cause, he believed that the narrow exclusiveness of the Reform party had deprived us of many friends, and had lost us many who might have been powerful supporters. Dissatisfaction among others Macdougall, Galt, Macpherson, Goldwin Smith and Edward Blake. Reviewing the history of the events which led to the coalition of 1869, when Messrs. Macdougall, Mowat and Brown joined the Tache-Macdonald Ministry, he explained the withdrawal of Mr. Brown after Confederation had been accomplished, and the continuance of Mr. Macdougall in the Ministry to a later date. He considered that when Mr. Macdougall returned from his fruitless expedition to Manitoba, disgusted with his late associates, no effort should have been spared to secure his services to the Reform party. Yet, though it appeared Macdougall would have been only too glad to come back again, all his advances were coldly repelled, and he was forced to ally himself with men he has openly stated he despised. Senator Macpherson, it was well known, was favorable to the Mackenzie Administration in 1873; but the same narrow policy had the effect of rendering him one of its most bitter opponents. Sir Alexander Galt could without doubt have been induced to support the Reformers, and to take an active part in Reform Administration, and as he was an able statesman, would have been a source of great strength; but the opportunity had been neglected. Mr. Goldwin Smith, a clever man and a strong liberal, was rejected because his views were farther advanced than those of some others, who thought that the only measures worth talking about were the secularization of the clergy reserves and representation by population great measures beyond peradventure, but passed and dead and buried years and years ago. The ill-health of Edward Blake has contributed to his absence from the Ministry, but candor compels the acknowledgement that he never was and never could be completely in accord with a Reform party which, to use his own words, "had nothing to reform." His advanced views could have no place in the narrow sectarian minds of some of the Reform leaders. He quietly withdrew and bided his time, and his time has come. He (Mr. McDonnell) regarded the assault on Edward Blake through Goldwin Smith as scandalous, as was also the attack on Mr. Mills, because in the discharge of his duty as a Reformer, he proposed a measure for the reorganisation of the Senate. Such a state of things, while it lasted, could not be but a source of irreparable weakness to the Liberal party. Passing to the third cause, Mr. McDonnell instanced the promises made by Reformers regarding coalitions, purity in elections, non-connection of the Dominion with local administrations, and others, all of which the party had more or less failed to fulfill. In some respects, perhaps, Reformers were partially blameless, but if while referring to these petty matters incidentally, they had taken higher ground and based their claims on distinct Liberal measures, then, even if it proved impossible to carry them out, the struggle to do so would at least redound to their credit. The non-advocacy of any definite reform, the last of the causes of defeat given, has justly been a source of much complaint on the part of individual members of the Reform party. He referred to the Conservative reaction of 1837 in England, of which Molesworth said:—"The conduct of the Ministers themselves tended to promote a Conservative reaction. Instead of keeping alive the enthusiasm of their supporters by bringing forward the ballot and other measures which the people called for, they regarded themselves as having achieved all the great changes which could safely be made, as having now entered the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, and as being entitled to sit down and govern a grateful people in a kind of political millenium." The Reform party here having achieved power largely on account of the weaknesses of their opponents, could not hope to retain it without letting the people see that they were Reformers in something more than name. He referred to the recomposition of the Senate, and our anomalous relations with the Imperial Government as questions demanding immediate attention. He alluded to the great reforms achieved before Confederation by Mr. Brown and others; and after eulogizing Mr. Brown as being in those days a true Liberal, hoped that that gentleman would not belie his past career, and like Lyon Mackenzie and Papineau, after their return from exile, prove a stumbling block to the Liberal party. We young Liberals cannot content ourselves with resting on the laurels of veterans like Mr. Brown. We desire to achieve new victories and gain laurels of our own. Under this head he mentioned as reforms urgently requiring the attention of the Local Legislature, the representation of minorities, the amendment of the municipal franchise respecting money by-laws and the question of exemptions from taxation, all of which had been brought up in the house in the last few years without result. Petty, tinkering legislation, and a careful abstinence from dealing with any great and needful measure could never be passed off on the public as a broad, liberal policy. Late events have shown this beyond peradventure. He wished to have it understood that whatever he might say of the present Reform party was said in a spirit of friendly criticism only, and with a view to reap profit in the future by the careful consideration of mistakes in the past. Mr. McDonnell, after summing up briefly the causes of the change in popular feeling, and the lessons to be learned from the defeat, in conclusion said:—I would again urge you to have ever in your mind the duty of a true Liberal, and the functions of a new Liberal party. We, as true Liberals, should mingle in politics, not to attain place or power, but, while attentive to the physical and economic well-being of the country, to advance on the great international highway of progress and civilization by steps however little, by efforts however great, the land we love. A true Liberal party desires office only that it may pass liberal measures. If while in opposition it can force the Government to concede to its views, its legitimate ends are attained. Every one must admit this. But a Reform party in office, with something to reform and reforming nothing, is a national anomaly, which we know to our sorrow has neither popularity nor permanence, and can result but disastrously to the real Liberal cause. Let us profit by the lessons of the past, let us shake off this nightmare of bygone measures, and turn our faces to the future. We must reorganize; we must, upon a broad, liberal basis, found a broad, Liberal party, receiving all who will join us and support our measures, repelling none because their views may be more advanced than ours, determined to go on reforming while there remains anything to reform. With such a party and under new leadership, I feel assured of success. I feel assured that before many years would elapse we would again enjoy the confidence of the country, and that so constituted, the great Liberal party would make Canada free, powerful and great, and render inestimable assistance in enabling her to fulfill her great destiny among the nations of the world.

A vote of thanks to the speaker was moved by Mr. D. Stewart, seconded by Mr. H. Dean, and unanimously adopted.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the Town Council was held on Monday evening last. Present, the Mayor Reeve Russell, Dep.-Reeve Cooper and Councillors Pilkie, Cahill, Flurey, Flavelle and Taylor.

THE MAYOR explained that the meeting was called for the purpose of passing a money by-law to meet current expenses of the town, though other business might be taken up if the members desired. L. referring to a rumour that had been circulated round town that the census last year had been very improperly taken, because some ratepayers were put down for a family of seventeen when they had but three or four, he explained that those ratepayers were owners of tenement houses which were assessed to them, and hence the number of occupants were entered opposite their names. He believed the census had been honestly taken and he hoped that this explanation would be satisfactory to the parties who had doubted its accuracy.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Deputy-Clerk read a communication from the Private Secretary of the Governor-General asking the Council to have the address presented him in 1874 by the town of Lindsay engrossed and illuminated in similar style to that of others which had been presented him by other municipalities, as he wished to have the same bound and would like to secure uniformity as much as possible.

On motion of Reeve RUSSELL, seconded by Dep.-Reeve COOPER, the address was ordered to be illuminated and engrossed as requested by His Excellency.

FINANCE REPORT.

Coun. FLAVELLE submitted the report of the Finance Committee, which recommended payment of some small accounts.

Before moving the adoption of the report, Coun. FLAVELLE said that accounts had been handed him without being certified to by the chairman of the committee ordering the work, and he wished to know if it was the will of the council that the Finance Committee recommend payment of such accounts.

His Worship said that some years ago a motion was passed in council which provided that no accounts would be paid unless a printed order with the name of the chairman of the committee ordering the work was produced, and that rule was still in force.

Coun. FLAVELLE said in that case he would give notice that in future he would not pass any accounts unless properly certified to.

The report was then adopted.

MONEY BY-LAW.

Coun. FLAVELLE submitted a by-law to raise by way of loan the sum of $1,000 to meet the current expenses of the town. The by-law was read in the usual form and passed.

STREET AND BRIDGE REPAIRS.

Reeve RUSSELL reported the Lindsay-st. bridge as needing screwing up before the cold weather set in, also the repairing of the drain on Lindsay-st., known as "Dundas's canal," the condition of which at present was causing sanitary damage as well as injury to the contents of cellars in the vicinity.

His WORSHIP pointed out that the defective portion of the drain was that portion from Mr. Dean's house to Mr. O'Leary's corner, which was of stone and had caved in. He considered the drain should be repaired by the town as the ratepayers on the street had contributed $60 towards its construction in the first place.

In answer to Coun. Pilkie, Reeve RUSSELL said the cost of repairing the drain would be about $35.

Coun. CAHILL said the work would cost nearer $200 than $35.

On motion of Reeve RUSSELL, seconded by Dep.-Reeve COOPER, the Chairman of the Street and Bridge Committee was authorized to have the Lindsay-st. Bridge properly screwed up and the drain on the east side of Lindsay-st. properly repaired.

EXTENSION OF WATER WORKS.

Coun. TAYLOR, in the absence of the Chairman of the Fire and Water Committee, submitted the report of the Chief Engineer which among other things recommended extension of the water works.

Coun. TAYLOR said that owing to the absence of the chairman the committee was not prepared to make a report, but they had given the matter of extension of the works consideration and were of the same opinion as Mr. Makins that it would be better to extend the works than to purchase more hose. He submitted a memorandum from Mr. Makins which placed the cost of putting in pipe, including hydrants, at from $1.20 to $1.30 per foot, which was about the same as was paid for hose per foot.

Reeve RUSSELL concurred with Coun. Taylor but considered the matter should be laid over until the regular meeting of the council when there would be a full attendance of members.

Mr. MAKINS was heard and said that the cost of extending the water works would not exceed the estimate he had furnished Coun. Taylor.

Mr. THOS. FEE was also heard and he advocated the extension of the works along William-st. to Wellington-st. He clearly showed that several important industries in the vicinity of Wellington-st. were almost without protection from fire as proved by the recent fire at Mr. Dunson's cooperage. He contended that hose would not stand pressure for more than 500 feet. The distance was about 800 feet and the cost would not far exceed $1.20 per foot.

The matter was dropped by Coun. Taylor giving notice that at next meeting of council he would introduce a by-law for the purpose of extending the water works.

The matter of granting a license to Henry Coppard for a bowling-alley was taken up, but the by-law, which received a first reading some time ago, not being on the table nothing was done. Mr. Coppard, however, was told that he might go on and arrange his plans but that on no account was he to erect a wooden building for the purpose within the fire limits.

The council then adjourned.

—Hon. Mr. Langevin is still hunting for a constituency, and his Ultramontane friends are determined that he shall enter the new Cabinet. The breach between them and the Liberal Conservatives is widening every day.

COBOURG CENTRAL EXHIBITION.

A SUCCESSFUL SHOW—INCREASED NUMBER OF ENTRIES—FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT ON WEDNESDAY—VICTORIA'S CONTRIBUTIONS.

[By our own Reporter.]

COBOURG, Oct. 2, 1878.

The fourth annual exhibition of the Midland Counties opened here yesterday under most favorable auspices. Fine weather prevailed throughout the three days, contributing largely to the attendance and to the pleasure of the occasion. The first day was almost entirely occupied in arranging the articles for exhibition, and the energies of superintendents of the various departments were taxed to the fullest extent, but towards evening they had from a perfect chaos restored good order and appropriate arrangement. The attendance the first day, as usual, was confined almost entirely to exhibitors, but on Wednesday, notwithstanding that rain fell for a while in the morning, fully fifteen thousand people put in an appearance. Not for years had the "Varsity town" presented so lively an appearance. The merchants in elegant stores threw out every inducement to wary purchasers to enter and inspect their goods and a something seemed to prevail which we should call enterprise had not lethargy always been associated with the name of Cobourg.

THE NUMBER OF ENTRIES

on Wednesday morning were given as four thousand, a large increase on former exhibitions, and the quality of the exhibit throughout was superior. A most regrettable feature to the Victoria County visitors was the small number of exhibitors from our own county, but this was partly made up by the fact that those who did exhibit were successful in carrying off the larger prizes. The general opinion was that notwithstanding the high degree of excellence attained our County could have more than held her own. A number of Lindsay gentlemen rendered valuable services. Mayor Deacon made an energetic and useful member of the executive committee, whilst Messrs. John Connolly acted as judge of implements, J. H. Knight, judge of hands, and Thos. Beall, judge of flowers. Mrs. Wm. Kempt was one of the judges of ladies' work. The local committee have for some months been actively working to ensure the success of the show. The larger share of the credit for the success which rewarded their efforts is to a great extent due to the President, Mr. Geo. Cockburn, and the Secretary, Mr. Cullis. The failure to make proper railway arrangements is very much to be regretted. No special trains were run on any of the lines as was done in Lindsay last year and visitors from all points on the Midland were compelled to remain over night at Port Hope. We trust if the exhibition is ever again held at Cobourg these faults will be remedied.

THE GROUNDS

which have only recently been purchased by the local society comprise some twelve acres of fine green sward in rear of the Victoria University, and adjoining the Grand Trunk railway, and were very convenient for the removal of articles and stock for exhibition. The committee departed from the plan adopted by Port Hope and Lindsay and erected three separate commodious buildings which though detracting somewhat from the general stateliness of appearance had its advantages in allowing better classification and causing less crowding. An adequate number of stables and sheds were ranged round the grounds, giving suitable accommodation for stock. The buildings were gayly decorated with bunting bearing the names of the counties forming the exhibition and the national flags. Among other outside features was what has become popularly known as the "Lindsay circus" under canvas and doing a rushing business. Other places of amusement were in full blast and when the crowd had attained its largest the appearance of the grounds was decidedly interesting. The band competition rested between the Dominion Organ band, Bowmanville, and the Cobourg Cavalry band. Both bands contributed music liberally. They will compete this evening for the prize money. The gate receipts up to present writing are $1,800, and it is expected that to-night and to-morrow will increase the sum close on to $3,000. Additional particulars and prize list will appear next week.

THE EXHIBIT.

The display of Agricultural Implements was not as large as last year, but some of the best makers were represented. Messrs. Harris, Son & Co., of Brantford, showed the Kirby, which took first prize; the Joseph Hall Co., Oshawa, Champion, second prize; and among others Messrs. Sowden, Foster & Co., Millbrook, showed the "Little Gem" Reaper. The same company showed three ploughs, which were awarded first prizes and attracted much attention. Mr. Peter Hamilton, Peterboro, made a most creditable exhibit of seed sowers, ploughs and reapers. A chopping mill—a new Yankee invention for chopping food—manufactured by Mr. Hamilton, was the subject of much inspection. Mr. Thomas Fee, Ops, showed the Dog Treadle Churn, an ingenious contrivance for making the dog do the churning. It is called the "Woman's Friend"; it is not the dog's.

In Carriages and Buggies the exhibit of our townsman, Mr. Jas. Hamilton, was most meritorious, and consisted of an open Dexter buggy with movable back, morocco trimming, steel axle and iron bound hubs. In addition to being awarded a well-deserved first prize this exhibit was highly recommended for finish. A top buggy with movable top which when removed makes a handsome open buggy received first prize. A very handsome phaeton, with folding seat, patent Springs and trimmed in green morocco also received first prize. This comprised Mr. Hamilton's entire exhibit and he is to be congratulated on the result when competition was so strong. The trimming was done by Mr. Geo. Giles, silver plating by Mr. Wallace Wilson, and the painting by Mr. Geo. Savage, foreman of painting department.... Mr. R. Chalk, of Port Hope, exhibited a handsome double covered carriage, which was awarded first prize, and four or five other rigs of high merit. Several other manufacturers contributed specimens of their work, making in all a very superior exhibit.

The display of Horses was large and above the average. Mr. Cullis, of Cameron, showed a two year old colt; Robt. Douglas, Cambray, showed "Elcho," a fine two year old blood colt; Mr. Ira Lapp, Mariposa, a three year old roadster, and Mr. Geo. McHugh, Ops, his splendid general purpose team. The prizes for horses were not awarded at the time of writing. The show of Cattle, Swine and Sheep was equally fine, but so far as we could learn our county was not represented. Let this not be the case next year.

The display of Poultry, Pigeons and Doves was largely monopolized by Mr. Geo. Hope, naturalist, Port Hope, who carried off the laurels.

Garden and Field Roots were exceedingly fine. In the former Mr. George Calvert, Ops, was to the fore as usual, carrying off his full share of prizes. Mr. Thos. Beall, of Lindsay, won a first prize for Yorkshire Hero Peas.

The display of Fruits of all kinds was undoubtedly the best yet made at our Central Exhibitions. This is partly owing to the year being a particularly favorable fruit year and largely to the attention given to fruit culture by the people of the front. In indoor grapes Mr. Thos. Beall, Lindsay, was a successful exhibitor. He received three first prizes for black, white and assortment. Mr. Beall also received a first prize for canned fruit, which was supplemented by being extra well recommended.

The show of Grain was very good, considering the bad year. That some of the wheat which received first prizes was of last year's growth was strongly suspected by very good judges and it is probable some enquiries may yet be made by the directors. Mr. M. H. Berkley, Cambray, showed a fine sample of Red Fall Wheat, for which he received first prize. He also received first prizes for fall wheat flour and oatmeal. The Barley shown was mainly raised along the front and was of excellent quality. Oats, Peas and Corn were all good. If the exhibit is any criterion there is still corn in Egypt, notwithstanding the bad harvest.

The Floral Department was better than usual. Some rare varieties were shown and their arrangement demonstrated good taste and care.

The "Fine Arts" as usual were rather flat. A couple of crayon sketches were, however, praiseworthy. A good display of photographs by Mr. Irwin, of Port Hope, is deserving of mention.

The Ladies' Department was well sustained. Many of the best specimens of intricate needle work were contributed by Cobourg's fairest daughters, and they have reason to be proud of their skill and taste.

In the Miscellaneous Department Messrs. Toker & Co.'s (Peterborough Review) display of book-binding is deserving of special mention. The work is fully equal to the best productions of metropolitan bookbinderies. Some very fair samples of printing were shown by Mr. Hough, *World*, Cobourg, and were awarded first prize. There were many other articles of high merit which might be classed under this head.

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