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DNESDAY, FRIDAY, NOV 8, 1878

THE LIBERAL OPPOSITION

Resolution of Mr. Cartwright for a Horizontal Increase of 12½ per cent. on Mr. Horton's majority. It cannot fail to be a source of embarrassment to the Reform party, and, if any effect can be formed of the unpatriotic and unreasonable efforts put forth to defeat the Government, it must be a source of deep chagrin to the Tory party. They now affect to treat the Budget with unconcern, but if Mr. Cartwright had not been elected the Budget would have caused the wildest panic throughout the country. Yet it is the country that must keep the benefit of Mr. Cartwright's presence in the House, to expose the financial policy of the Government, and more particularly the details of the "National Policy." The Opposition will in this way be fully more than a match for the Ministerial majority, as time will determine.

But conditions more than mere negative opposition will be necessary in order to give the Liberal Party that position in the country it properly merits. It will require not simply the exposure of honest and thorough administration as established by the Mackenzie Government, but a liberal programme that will awaken the popular interest and support, and attract the hearty co-operation of friends in all parts of the country who are not now particularly attached to the party, but whose predilections are of a Liberal character. Not only on that account but to stimulate the zealous and renowned activity of the County Liberals, who have fought the battle of the Banner all four big and are determined still to carry on the contest, under these considerations the announcement of Mr. Blake's presence in the House is greatly increased. He is generally conceded to this country in a way we understand, in great measure, and should his health and ability, and should his constitution enable him to go into political life at once and exercise all the great powers, which he is the greatest advantage to the Liberal party and to the country over him do so. Although Mr. Blake's departure proposed to retire for a time from politics and consented to his nomination for South Bruce with great reluctance we doubt he would make the sacrifice of devoting his splendid talents and wholly to public affairs and of course and proper conditions the consideration of an active and aggressive contest. Should Mr. Blake finally permit him to take a position in the Liberal party would greatly strengthened at once throughout the country. Though Mr. Blake has been absent for some time, still occupies a large place in the public imagination, and a very few days from his return to the arena would be regarded as the Army of Reform and rallying cry and general support.

Mr Blake is at present without a constituency, it is true, but we confident a dozen will be placed at his disposal immediately on his return, and that he will be present to take his place in the coming Parliamentary and public struggle. With Mr Blake and Mr Laurier, Mr. Mackenzie and Mr Cartwright, Mr. Mills and Mr. Anglin, with others, the new Opposition would be most formidable, and would be able to expose the fraud that has won temporary success and to formulate a policy that would command nearly and general support.

The time has undoubtedly come when more Progressive Reform and Advanced Liberalism shall step to the front. Many old issues are forgotten or possess only a historical interest, of value for instruction in general principles, but not live and pressing questions of the day. There is self-

connection Mr. Blake's presence in the new House would have a quickening and a far-reaching influence. We believe the Reform party generally will cordially and heartily support the views we have presented.

KEEP HIM TO HIS PROMISES.

Mr Hilliard, as may be seen by referring to his card in the elections, secured his seat in West Peterborough on the strength of the "National Policy" cry. Supposing Sir John Macdonald does not give such a tariff as will secure all Mr. Hilliard included in his card to be wanting, what course will the member for West Peterborough take? As a man of honor he should either resign or go into opposition; and Mr. Hilliard claims to be a man of honor. Already some of the expectations he raised have been dashed. Those who were promised more work and better wages, those who were told of brisk sales and better profits and those who were to get more for their horses, cattle, sheep and grain if the Reformers were ousted from power, are getting restive. They begin to think Mr. Hilliard a humbug. He must either carry out his programme or take the consequences. [Peterborough Examiner.

Mr. Hilliard is in the same box with Mr. McQuade, except that the latter promised to vote boldly against Sir John A. Macdonald, if he did not give the farmers protection on their oats and wheat and barley and corn—also and particularly on sheep. In fact it was the sheep coming in duty free who helped very largely to elect Mr. McQuade, for did not our versatile contemporary of the *Warder* go out to the unsophisticated elector and pose in the character of a "frightful example." It is well to keep Mr. Hilliard up to his promises; and so also must Mr. McQuade be kept up to his pledge to make Sir John "toe the mark."

"LIMITED JINGOISM" AT OTTAWA.

"We don't want to fight,
But by Jingo, if we do,"

was the song of the National Policy Premier and his colleagues in the matter of tariffs with our nearest neighbour, and if we have a Canadian Disraeli there is a curious and significant resemblance between some phases of the recent policy pursued by these two accomplished political stage-actors. We have seen in Canada just such a display of fiscal Jingoism that gained a temporary triumph in the old country, but there is a promise a certainty that our people will be disillusionized more completely, if not more speedily, than the people of England. The spectacle furnished by the varying phases of English opinion has been deeply interesting; but in the experience through which we are to pass, we shall have to pay the piper. Those irrational people who voted against the late Government on account of the "hard times" have now unfortunately too abundant cause to repent at leisure; and those who voted for a tariff war are now perceiving that their erstwhile bold and defiant leaders are getting weak in the knees already when they begin seriously to consider the ways and means of carrying out their ante-election pledges. Carry out these pledges they know they must, in some way, because it would be too monstrous a thing to attempt to shilly shally with the forces they have stirred up. Sir John Macdonald is consequently "between the devil and the deep sea," and it will require more than his boasted adroitness and duplicity to get out of the difficulty into which he has been brought by his reckless passion and that of his party for office and its "incidental advantages."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is stated the Ontario Legislature will not be called together till January.

A banquet will be given in honour of Lord Dufferin at Belfast on the 20th inst.

The grand Cross of St. Michael and St George has been conferred on Sir John Rose for his services at the Paris Exhibition.

Several of our Western Reform exchanges urge the importance of Mr. Blake having a seat in the new House at the earliest possible moment.

The Hon. Mr. Rachand, Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, died last Friday morning after a long illness at his residence at St. Hyacinthe, Que.

The Toronto *National* announces on the best authority that the Dominion Parliament is to meet immediately after New Years. The sooner the better.

Is it a premonition of the coming fate of the "National P." and the Tory party that leads the *Warder* to discourse lugubriously on the desirability of "putting an end too ostentation at funerals?"

Hon. Adam Crooks has entered suit against the Toronto *Mail* for damages for outrageous and libellous statements made against him in connection with the failure of the Colonial Trusts Company.

On Monday, five of the new Ministers Hon. Messrs. Tilley, Tupper, Macdonald of Picton, O'Connor and Pope of Compton, were re-elected by acclamation. On Wednesday Messrs Masson and Rowell were returned without opposition.

One phase of our "National Policy" is to be a reorganization of our military system and the establishment of a small standing army, commencing with a few hundred men at Ottawa to guard the Marquis and the Princess, and growing to a full regiment at each of our five principal cities, with a couple of squadrons of cavalry.

—Montreal *Post*: "Fenianism has been a curse to the Irish Catholics of Canada. It has done them great mischief. They have suffered from its consequences in the unjust suspicion with which they have in most cases been regarded. To-day we believe there is not a corporal's guard of Fenians or Fenian sympathizers in this country."

No particularly new phase of the Afghan difficulty has presented itself. There is a report to the effect that the situation is so grave that Lord Lytton is to be re-called, and Lord Dufferin sent out to take his place, but this change is unlikely. There is a strong feeling in England that the policy of the Government in this matter has not been wise. The latest report states that the Ameer is marching towards Lepere, it is supposed to strengthen the Khyber Pass.

—Another "Sabery difficulty has occured on the banks of Newfoundland, owing to some American fishermen fishing on Sunday and violating some local regulations. Mr. Evarts has made the affair an excuse for not paying the Fishery Award, and has written a strong note to the Marquis of Salisbury. The tones of the despatch is by no means creditable to the United States, and is happily mistaked by Grip, in a letter from Jonathan to Mr. J. Bull, republished on our fourth page. The Fall Fair Question has

Salisbury's reply will be awaited with much interest as he will be likely to use very plain words.

—Msgr. Lawrence Gillooly, Bishop of Elphin, has been appointed Delegate-Apostolic to Canada and the United States, in place of the lamented Msgr. Conroy. Bishop Gillooly was formerly a priest of the Lazarist order, and for over twenty years has been one of the most influential and zealous of the Irish bishops.

—Mr. Tilley, our new Finance Minister, is to go to England very soon, "on business of a financial character in connection with the Canada Pacific Railway. While in England we are told he is to confer with the Colonial Secretary respecting the extent to which *a protective policy in this country could go without infringing on Imperial obligations or rights.*

—The Duke of Connaught and Prince Leopold will accompany the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise to Liverpool on the fourteenth of November. The corporation of that city has decided to give them an official reception and "address." The "Black Prince" will not accompany the "Sarmatian," being too slow. There will be a grand reception at Halifax, and then the royal party will proceed at once to Ottawa. The private car of Mr. Hickson has been refitted in magnificent style for their accommodation.

—There are not as many protests after this election as five years ago; the lessons then taught having had a good effect on both parties. Still there are quite a number, and the lawyers will have something to do. Petitions have been fyled in Osgoode Hall against the following: John White, East Hastings; Alexander Gunn, Kingston; F. W. Glen, South Ontario; D. Bergin, Cornwall; J. C. Rykert, Lincoln; A. Shaw, South Bruce; Thos. Arkell, East Elgin; J. S. McCraig, Prince Edward; Rufus Stephenson, Kent.

—The situation of affairs in Turkey still remains very unsatisfactory. Insurrections which the Russians are suspected with apparent good cause of fomenting are occurring constantly; the Turkish authorities are foolish and obdurate; the Greeks are impatient and determined to secure the promised territory; while the English ambassador has daily to bully the Sultan and the Porte to obtain even the semblance of an effort to carry out the reforms promised in the Cyprus convention. Russia is active and disposed to cause more trouble.

—We observe that a company of the friends of the Hon. David Mills met at his residence, Palmyra, last Thursday evening, and presented him with an address and a handsome gold chronometer. An address accompanied by a beautiful silver set was on the same occassion presented to Mrs. Mills. Commenting on this pleasing evidence of the hon. gentleman's popularity, the Toronto *Telegram* remarks that Mr. Mills "is one of the advanced Liberals of the country, and belongs to a class which is steadily gaining strength, and which will some day make its influence on the political affairs of Canada felt in a very practical way."

Elections in twenty-nine States on Tuesday have resulted in large Republican gains, mainly through the defection of Democrates to the Greenback and National parties, partly through the publication of the Tilden cypher despatches which roused the Republicans, and partly to the fact that the Republicans were sounder on financial questions and the payment of the National debt. In New York Senator Conkling comes out stronger than ever, and is at once named as the man for the Presidency in 1880. It is gratifying to learn that Ben Butler has at last met with a disastrous defeat in the contest for the Governorship of Massachusetts.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

General Notes.

The "so-called Pacific Scandal" is the latest.

The Montreal *Post* says the Chieftain is as "crooked as a whip snake."

There is a farmer in Harwich who has 700 bushels of oats, but who will not sell one peck until Sir John Macdonald developes the National Policy. Mr. McQuade will make it all right for that man.

The London *Free Press* asks with more than ordinary coolness, who it was ever promised to increase the price of farm products through the National Policy agency. This is sheer impudence, coming so soon after the elections. What stump speaker on the Tory side didn't say so?

The cigar makers of Toronto are on strike, and the *Globe* is reminded of their interests as to refuse them a hearing of their cause through its columns. The elections are over. Sir John is in office, and to borrow his own elegant speech—who gives a "damn" for the working man now? [St. Thomas Home Journal.

A Conundrum.

[Montreal Post.]

How is it that nearly all the Conservative papers have ceased to write about Protection?

Don't put your Money in it.

The letters appearing from time to time in the Montreal *Gazette* are of ill-omen for the "National Policy" party. One correspondent earnestly advises manufacturers not to put money into manufactures of any kind at present, until they see the effect of any changes which may be made in the tariff. "Above all things," he adds, "don't put your money in manufacturing companies." The fact that the *Gazette* writes about every conceivable thing except the tariff is exciting comment.

The "Salary Grab."

The only real point of attack on Conservatives upon the Mowat Government is the "salary grab." They coolly ignore the fact that it was assented to by every member of the Opposition. We learn as a fact, which we were not aware of before, from a speech of Dr. Wilson, M.P.P. for East Elgin, that the salary grab originated with the Conservatives, and that Mr Mowat was personally opposed to it. Mr. Wilson further stated that "were it honorable he could name the Conservative who wrote the round robin and circulated it for signature." Now that the Conservatives are making use of this act of their own party to attack Mr. Mowat, we think no code of honor would bind Mr. Wilson to secrecy in the matter. It would be highly interesting to hear the name of the originator of the "salary grab." If he did not himself come out and defend it against the attack of his party, his name should certainly be made public.

Sow More Rye.

[globe.]

If any of those farmers who, on the strength of promises that they should be "protected," helped to put the present Government into power, will think that anything will be done for them there is yet time to sow a considerable area of rye. Corn, it will be remembered, is to be taxed in order to protect the farmers, who themselves use about half of the entire importation for feeding stock. It is to be taxed because corn competes with our small grains for distilling purposes. Now, if the Government should put the tax upon corn which they are pledged to do, there will be an immense demand next fall for rye, which will not be for human food, but for distilling purposes. Rye is the only grain that can be so fed of its purpose; there must be a duty on rye, too. There is thus a fine opportunity for manufacturing farmers to prove for themselves how they have benefited by voting the Conservative

they should be cheated of or by their promised "protection," there would be no bottom to the hole into which the price of rye would fall. That grain is only in very limited demand at present, and the market could easily be glutted with it.

Seven New Partington Board Trustees.

[Hamilton Times.]

"Mercy, me!" exclaimed the old lady the other day, "to think that the great Preservative Party of Canada should take so long to develop their 'Natural Policy.' I hope the Premium of the Government won't want another Specific Handle to help him move the Partyletical machinery of the country."

"Birds in their Little Nests Agree."

"We must have a duty on tea."—Hon. S. L. Tilley.

"We must have a duty on sugar."

Dr. Tupper.

"We must abolish the duty on tea and sugar." John A. Macdonald.

"We must not put any duty on flour."

Dr. Tupper.

"We must put a duty on both flour and coal." John A. Macdonald.

"We must increase our tariff against the United States to the same figure as their tariff against us." John A. Macdonald.

"We must not increase the tariff, but only re-adjust it." John A. Macdonald.

"We must have a high duty on flour for the benefit of the poor man." T. N. Gibbs.

"We must have a high duty on furniture, for the benefit of the poor workingman (which is myself)." Robert Hay, Centre Toronto.

"We must have absolute free trade in everything." Mr. Pope, Sir John's candidate in P. E. Island.

"Who Pays the Duty?"

[Ottawa Free Press.]

An American cattle buyer reached Morrisburgh on Sunday last with 175 head of cattle purchased in the neighborhood of Farmersville. He took them across the river at Empy's Ferry, below Aultsville, on Monday. *Dundas Herald.*

Of course, the drover had to pay a heavy duty on the other side [which, of course, was in no way recouped by the American purchaser and consumer], and of course it will be held that the Canadian farmers have, by so much, been robbed by the Yankees. Under Sir John's new tariff perhaps all this may be changed, and it will not be surprising if the American cattle buyers are shut out altogether. In the meantime they pay as much for cattle as the shippers to the Liverpool market, which, as in the case of wheat, now largely regulates the price of Canadian live stock. [This is all nonsense about the Liverpool market regulating prices, at least so we were told during the campaign by a number of Tory orators, and notably by an editor not a thousand miles from Lindsay. Whoever believes that Liverpool regulates prices is a rebel and an annextionist. -ED. Post.]

Hatching of the National Policy.

The weather's too cold
For chickens to hatch,
And 'taint quite so easy
A tariff to patch.

"Have patience," says John,
"We're all busy scratching.
"Starve on' live in hope'
The grand policy's hatching.

"Ministerial hen-
May be sometimes deluding,
"But at present—depend on't—
We are busily brooding.

"Towards spring, while the rumours
Political thicken,
"Look out for the birth
Of the National chicken.

"All industries then
Will be duly dissected!
"By poverty—wealth
Be increased and protected.

"The barbers will flourish
As Reformers look grave.
"For who could refuse
Fifteen cents for a shave.

"When the faces of Grits,
Now so lengthened and sallow,
"Shall attenuate more
When our chicken they swallow."
—*Grip.*

Looking Ahead.

[Perilia Times.]

It is for the [Reform] party to consider this and decide what our circumstances require. This is a good time to do it; we are as low now as our worst enemy can hope ever to see us, and no more favorable opportunity will offer for thorough reorganization from the root up or the top down than is presented now. If the men at the head of us are not equal to the task then let us cast about for others to take their places. We are persuaded they can be found in our ranks. It is not a matter of personal feeling, nor ought any consideration of that kind be permitted to interfere with the changes, should it be deemed necessary to make them. Nor should a feeling of mistaken delicacy be allowed to prevent the fullest expression of opinion on the whole question. It will doubtless be brought up formally at the proper time, and we hope that the interests of the party will not be neglected or forgotten in the anxiety to appear amiable. We have but one or two suggestions to make. The world is not standing still, and it is quite possible that the leaders of twenty years ago may not wholly appreciate the emergencies of the present. There are men who never change, and who rail at circumstances if *they* do. We want those who will look around them and see and understand things as they actually exist; they must be in sympathy with present feeling, present thought. Another suggestion is that a seat be furnished to Mr. Blake at the earliest possible moment. His presence in the House and his active co-operation with leading Liberals are matters of absolute necessity with the party, and both should be secured at any price. Thorough reorganization and harmonious action are the two things needed under present circumstances, and we must have them.

The Local Election in West Elgin.

[St. Thomas Journal.]

The result of the election in West Elgin on Tuesday is full of encouragement to the Reform party. It has from the outset been regarded as a test election of the popularity of the Ontario Government. The Tory party have been consoling themselves with the expectation of routing the Government at the next general election, and the vote in West Elgin they felt assured would show pretty clearly the direction of the political current. And for the purpose of a test the two candidates could not be more fairly matched. Both are residents of the same township, both have had a measure of experience in municipal affairs in the township and county councils, and both are tolerably fair speakers on the platform—the advantage of Mr. McLaws in this respect being fully compensated by Mr. Conn's financial standing. It was therefore a fair party fight, though Mr. Conn sought to strengthen himself amongst Reformers by professing to be a no-party man whose only desire was to legislate in the interest of the people and to keep down public expenditure. The vote, as will be shown elsewhere, shows a decided improvement in Reform strength since the 17th of September, and indicates that the Reform reaction has already set in.

It is very certain that the Tory party is less popular in Ontario to-day than it was on the 17th of September, and it only requires a further development of the National Policy to seal the fate of Toryism in so far as this Province is concerned. The people who voted that way on the strength of specious promises of higher prices and better times are already beginning to see the deception which was practised upon them. Mr. Mowat's Government is safe for another parliamentary term.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

During the season that has just closed over two thousand Mormans have left Liverpool for Utah.

Two children were burned to death in Lowell Monday forenoon in their cradle near the stove, where their clothing caught fire.

The treasurer of Methuen, Mass., robbed the town, and was sentenced to six years' imprisonment; a man at Rexford, Mass., robbed a hen-roost, and was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment.

A farmer of Reno county, Kan., coming across a rattlesnake, tied his reins in a bunch and killed it therewith. Subsequently he untied the knot with his teeth, and the poison thus got into his system and drove him mad.

It is asserted that the British Admiralty have cancelled the orders of three or four vessels in the Pacific to return to England, having in view the very unsettled state of affairs with Russia. Five thousand men are under orders to leave England to reinforce the regiments in Afghanistan.

Woman suffrage has been discussed anew in the Vermont Legislature, the immediate issue being whether women should be permitted to vote for school trustees. Judge Poland advocated the restriction of the privilege to unmarried women, because he believed married women sufficiently represented by their

LOCAL MATTERS.

LINDSAY BOARD OF EDUCATION.

IMPORTANT MEETING—SEPARATE SCHOOL REPORTS—RE-ENGAGEMENT OF TEACHERS—NO INCREASE IN SALARIES.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held on Wednesday evening last. Present, Mr. Wm. Grace, chairman, and Messrs. Mann, Cornell, Keith, Wray, Dunoon and Deacon. The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

PRINCIPAL'S REPORT.

The SECRETARY read the report of Mr. R. L. Dobson, Principal of the High and Public Schools. The report, which included an application for re-engagement, showed the attendance during the month of October to be 56, and that the attendance during the year was the largest the High School ever had. The results shown were equally satisfactory: Six pupils took third-class certificates; five pupils and one ex-pupil took second-class certificates at the late examinations.

FINANCE REPORT.

The SECRETARY read the finance report, which recommended payment of the following accounts:—C. D. Barr, $12.75; S. Tucker, $38.85; Jabez Thurston, $31.19; Thos. Clarke, $1.50; J. H. Knight, $73.95. Total, $158.54. On motion of Mr. MANN, seconded by Mr. CORNELL, the report was adopted.

Mr. Irwin entered and took his seat.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The SECRETARY read communications from Miss Hamilton and Miss English, in which they claimed payment of their salaries during the holidays.

A circular was read from the Education Department which showed that where the teacher's certificate had expired before the holidays he was not entitled to pay for the vacation.

The SECRETARY said that the certificates of Miss Hamilton and Miss English had expired on 27th July.

On motion of Mr. CORNELL, seconded by Mr. MANN, the Secretary was instructed to pay Miss English and Miss Hamilton the amount due them up to the 27th of July, the date of the expiration of their certificates, and to notify them of the ground upon which their claims were refused.

A communication was read from Miss G. Richardson, resigning her position as teacher in the North Ward School.

On motion of Col. DEACON, seconded by Mr. WRAY, the resignation of Miss Richardson was accepted, and the Secretary instructed to notify her of the Board's appreciation of her past service.

HEAD MASTER'S REPORT.

The Secretary read the monthly report of Mr. J. H. McFaul, Head Master of the Model and Public Schools. The report gave the total number of registered pupils at 291, and the average attendance, 258; also the results of the monthly competitive examinations. Several improvements were recommended in the East Ward School grounds. Also that he had communicated with the Deputy Minister of Education concerning the manner in which the Government grant was apportioned to the Public and Separate Schools in Lindsay, the reply to which he had handed to the Secretary of the Board. That he had obtained from Mr. Swift the approximate number of pupils, amounting to 150, attending either the Separate School proper, or the Convent in which is taught a section of the Separate School pupils. He likewise learned that in the Convent there were a select day school and a boarding school department, but that they formed no part of the Separate School, and that no account of their attendance was made in the Separate School report sent to Toronto.

In connection with clause referring to the appropriation of the Government grant, Mr. J. H. McKAY was heard, and explained that the Government grant to Lindsay, as based on the census of 1871, was $597, and that that was divided between the Public and Separate Schools on the ratio of the average attendance. He had visited Mr. Swift, the Head Master of the Separate School, and was told that there were 200 pupils on the roll there, and 250 on the roll of a department of the Convent forming a part of the Separate School. He was of opinion that the returns were all right.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Deputy-Minister of Education, giving information respecting the matter applied for by Mr. McFaul. It stated that the grant for 1877, as based on the census of 1871 was $597; the average attendance of the public schools that year was 590, of the Separate School 260, and the Government grant to the Separate School pro rata was $217.

Mr. IRWIN asked if the teachers in the Convent were duly qualified, and if they taught under the existing school regulations.

Mr. J. H. KNIGHT, Public School Inspector, said that no school was entitled to the Government grant unless the teachers held proper certificates. He had nothing to do with the Separate School, they having their own local inspector, but the schools including that in the Convent were inspected once a year by the Inspector of High Schools. He (Mr. Knight) expressed the opinion that the whole system was rotten.

Col. DEACON said none of the Sisters proper taught in the Separate School Department. He did not think it was just on the part of the Board to enter into a criticism of this kind without proper evidence of something being wrong. Inspector McLellan in his report expressed satisfaction at the condition of the Separate Schools.

The discussion which followed was for some time of a controversial character, and the Chairman and other members held that the question should be verified before it was commented on by the members of the Public Schools.

Mr. Knight maintained the matter should be sifted to the very bottom. Two questions should be settled. If there was an injustice done the Separate Schools the town was entitled to a larger grant and as to the matter of distribution the Board was entitled to know what the Public Schools were doing. Next year the Government grant would be divided therein were properly qualified. Unless the ladies who taught in the Separate School in the Convent had second class certificates they were not properly qualified.

Mr. WRAY intimated that Inspector McLellan was expected into making a favorable report by Father Stafford, who paid him some attention and gave him a dinner while at the town.

The CHAIRMAN said the Board was not as much interested in the class of teachers employed in the Separate School as to secure the full share of the Government grant.

Mr. CORNELL argued that the proper way to secure the end sought by the Board was to ascertain if the teachers in the Convent were properly qualified; if they were not then that portion of the Separate School was not entitled to Government grant.

In the conversation that followed it was remarked that the Convent School was not open to the ratepayers as were the other Public and Separate Schools.

Col. DEACON said the school was always open to members of the County Council, Justices of the Peace, teachers and others.

Mr. WRAY said it was not. The Convent School was called a private school except when they drew the Government grant. He knew public school teachers to have been refused admittance to the Separate School department of the Convent on the ground that the day on which they applied was not a visiting day.

Mr. McFAUL again expressed his belief that the average attendance of the Separate School as reported was correct, if necessary he believed Father Stafford would allow him to examine the roll in the Convent.

After further discussion,

Col. DEACON condemned the discussion as being mere insinuations that the Separate School reports were "cooked." He did not for a moment think that the teachers or trustees of the Separate School would be guilty of such action. He considered if anything was to be done the proper course would be to write to the Educational Department and ascertain if the teachers were properly qualified.

The CHAIRMAN said that no member had hinted that the reports had been "cooked." He could not see why Col. Deacon should constitute himself champion for the Separate School.

Col. DEACON replied that such hints were thrown out and he only wanted to see fair play.

Mr. CORNELL said it was rather significant that the last census of the town showed two Protestant children to one Catholic and that the average of the Separate School should be so high.

Several members called for a motion and after some delay Mr. Wray commenced one but gave way to Mr. IRWIN who moved, seconded by Mr. WRAY, that the Secretary be instructed to write to the Department of Public Instruction for information as to the number of qualified teachers employed in the Separate School in this town, with the names of each, also the number of pupils on the Separate School register.—Carried.

RE-ENGAGEMENT OF TEACHERS.

Applications for re-engagement were received from the following teachers:—Mr. R. S. Dobson, Principal; Mln. A. H. McFaul, Head Master Model and Public Schools; G. A. Irwin, W. J. Hallet, W. G. Mills, Miss M. Peplow, (asking for $100 increase in salary); Miss M. E. Jewett, Miss Jane Graham, (asking for increase in salary); Miss M. Hempton,

increase of $25; Miss M. J. Wray and Miss A. Graham.

The Chairman notified the Board that Mr. Davidson did not seek re-engagement.

A general opinion was expressed that no increase could be made in the salaries this year, although a feeling was expressed by several members, including the Chairman, that Miss Peplow's services should not be lost for the sake of a small increase in salary.

Mr. KNIGHT said that the application of Miss Peplow arose out of two teachers doing precisely si milar work at different salaries. Mr. Mills and Miss Peplow were doing the same work and the former was receiving $100 more salary. He considered one should have the senior grade and the other the junior.

Col. Deacon moved, seconded by Mr. DUNOON, that Messrs. Dobson, McFaul, Hallett, Irwin and Mills, and Misses Peplow, McSweyn, Hunter, Wray, King, Jewett, Graham and Hempton be re-engaged for the year 1879 at their present salaries and that the Secretary advertise for successors to Mr. Davidson and Miss Richardson.

Mr. CORNELL moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. MANN, that the Chairman, Mr. Mann and the mover be a committee to confer with Miss Peplow as to her demand for an increase of salary and report to the Board.

The motion was carried.

On motion of Col. DEACON, seconded by Mr. IRWIN, Miss Anderson was ordered to be paid $4 for relieving Miss English when ill.

The Board then adjourned.

CHANCERY SITTINGS.

[Before Hon. Chancellor Spragge.]

The autumn sittings of the Court of Chancery opened here on Thursday of last week before the Chancellor. There were only three cases. There were present in addition to the members of the local bar, the Master, Mr. C. A. Weller of Cobourg, and Mr. Thorne, of Toronto. The following cases were heard:—

JOHNSTON VS. JOHNSTON.—This was a case brought down to obtain the opinion of the court as to the rights of parties of a will. Decree by consent for plaintiff. Hudspeth & Barron for plaintiff; Hector Cameron for defendant.

McDONALD VS. McALPINE.—This was a case brought to compel defendant to carry out an alleged agreement to sell a farm. It appears that plaintiff, who is a peddlar, met defendant on a certain Friday last spring, and bargained with him for the purchase of a farm for $3,000, obtaining his mark to a writing agreeing to carry out the sale. Defendant stated that he understood the writing was intended to bind him to meet plaintiff the following day at Millland Junction to complete the bargain and sale. He repaired thither pursuant to such understanding, but plaintiff had returned to Toronto to obtain the funds, intending, according to his understanding of the arrangement, to meet defendant on the following Tuesday. In the meantime, however, Mr. Alex. McAlpine, of Lindsay, a nephew of defendant, hearing of the proposed sale, obtained a conveyance of the property to himself at the same figure. The weight of evidence went to show that defendant did not clearly understand the nature of the agreement as he had signed, and his Lordship holding that he was not bound by it, dismissed the bill with costs. Mr. Thorne (of Thorne & Foy) for plaintiff; Hudspeth & Barron for defendants.

CONNELL VS. CONNELL.—This was a case wherein the plaintiff some twenty-four years ago made an absolute conveyance of his farm in Ops to his brother, the defendant. The bill was to obtain a reconveyance of this property, plaintiff, who was of intemperate and dissipated habits, alleging that the property had been conveyed to his brother, the defendant, to hold in trust for himself and his family to prevent it being squandered. Defendant denied the trust, alleging that plaintiff's dissipated habits had led to pecuniary troubles, from which he desired to extricate himself by a sale, and that he had paid at that time a sufficient consideration. His Lordship dismissed the bill with costs, and in the course of his judgment commented upon the unhappy chain of circumstances which had fallen to the lot of plaintiff as the result of his intemperate habits. Hudspeth & Barron for plaintiff; H. O'Leary & D. J. McIntyre for defendants.

"ROSE VALLEY" DIVISION GRANGE.

QUARTERLY MEETING—INTERESTING GRANGE MATTERS—FIRE INSURANCE—CROP REPORTS.

On the 8th of October the third quarterly meeting of "Rose Valley" Division Grange was held at the Queen's Hotel, Cannington. As usual at these meetings there was a large number of delegates present from all parts of North Victoria and Ontario counties, which speaks for the necessity of and the interest manifested in this part of our organization. A number of reports by standing and special committees were read and accepted. Among the most interesting are the following:—

Report of the Grange Fire Insurance Company made by Mr. Ira Argue, who is the division agent by appointment. "We find the company prospering. Already their policies cover over two million dollars worth of risks, which, with the advantages it offers, is doing very well, considering the short time since it was organized. The losses for the first nine months of the present year amounts to only $1,100, a fact worth noting."

The report on the shipment of grain direct by the producer had in it more than usual interest. The transactions of last year's shipment of several hundred thousand bushels of wheat to England, although producing some drawbacks, has ripened an experience which warrants a further and still more extensive business in this line in the future.

The report and discussion on the most appropriate varieties of grain to be sown for peas was adjourned until next meeting, as the new varieties being tried this year are yet unfinished, and a correct report could not be given, but we find Eldorado wheat, which has become such a popular variety, receiving an unqualified condemnation on all sides. As the territory in this division embraces some of the finest grain-growing sections in the province, you will find below the probable returns of this year's crop:—

Emily.—Commencing with the township of Emily, in the east of our territory—In fall wheat very little was sown, average, 20 bushels; spring wheat, 8; barley, 25; peas, 18; and oats, very good, 40 bushels per acre. Corn fodder, white carrots and hay are a very large crop, while potatoes are greatly damaged with the "rot"—a general complaint—and turnips quite below an average.

Ops.—Fall wheat, 25 bushels; spring wheat, 10; peas, 20; barley, 25; and oats about 40 bushels per acre. For feeding purposes, hay, carrots and mangold wurtzel are very good. Potatoes and turnips will give very small returns.

Mariposa.—Fall wheat, not much sown, average, 18 bushels; Scotch and club wheat, 12; Eldorado, a complete failure as far as quality is concerned, about 10; peas, very much damaged with frost while blossoming, and shelled with wet weather, 20; barley, 30; and oats about 40 bushels per acre. Hay and turnips are a good average. Potatoes almost a failure.

Bexley.—Fall wheat, 25 bushels, spring, 19; barley, 30; peas, very good crop, but much damaged with rain; oats excellent, 35 to 45 bushels per acre. For feeding purposes, corn, mangolds, carrots and hay are excellent crop, while turnips are hardly an average, and potatoes in some localities are an absolute failure.

Eldon and Fenelon.—Not so favorable a report in grain. Fall wheat, 15 bushels; spring, 8; barley, 16 to 18; peas, 20; and oats, 20 bushels per acre; while in hay and roots the yield is high.

Thorah.—Fall wheat not much sown, average, 20 bushels; spring, 8 to 10; barley, 25; peas, 20; and oats, 30 bushels per acre. Hay is a good average; potatoes greatly "rotted;" mangolds, turnips, etc., below an average.

Verulam.—No report received.

The meeting adjourned to meet again at Lindsay in January next, carrying pleasant memories of the kind treatment and sumptuous tables of Mrs. and Mr. Campbell of the Queen's. By order,

R. C. BRANDOX.

Cannington, Nov. 1st, 1878.

DOMINION NOTES.

—Hens and turkeys are dying of some fatal disease in Colchester, Essex Co.

—One Woodstock firm shipped over 350,000 dozen eggs during the past season.

—Several black bears have been shot in the county of Essex within the past week.

—There are now six war vessels in Halifax harbor, and probably there will be three more before the new Governor-General arrives.

—One milling establishment in Ottawa has purchased this season from farmers in the Ottawa district nearly 100,000 bushels of wheat.

—Fifty per cent. of the sugar refining interests of New York have been driven out of the business, and now the Old Steam Refining Company have decided on retiring, being unable to compete with the new system which uses sub-

C. L. Baker.

NOTICE.

I beg respectfully to remind all parties indebted to me that prompt payment is absolutely necessary. Due notice to that effect was given a month ago and since then many accounts have been satisfactorily settled, but still there are a large number unpaid, especially small accounts.

There is no good excuse for longer delay in settling up, and those interested are requested to call during this month of November and settle up without fail, so that I can decide what accounts to place in suit for collection. I am anxious to collect my accounts with as few suits as possible, but I must have the amounts due me, with the least possible delay.

Respectfully,

C. L. BAKER.

Lindsay, November 7, 1878.—1090.

Bradburn & Co.

BRADBURN & CO.,

Corner Store, Doheny Block, Lindsay.

The buying public are becoming convinced that we make no misstatements in our advertisements, and that we do not advertise for the purpose of getting them in, and then trying to convince them that our Goods are Cheap.

The Popular Verdict is in our Favour

That our Stock is the

Largest Most Carefully Selected & Cheapest

EVER OFFERED BY US

At any time we confidently affirm, and we cordially invite all to come, inspect, compare prices and if they cannot

CONVINCE THEMSELVES

That it is to their interest to buy their Goods at our Establishment, they will not be urged to do so.

Kind and obliging Salesmen in attendance who will at all times be pleased to show goods and Prices for the purpose of comparison.

YOU CAN BUY

12, 15, 17, or 20 yards good Winceys for $1.00.
10, 12, 14, 17, or 20 yards of good Grey Cotton for $1.00.
10, 12, 15, 18, or 20 yards of Steamloom for $1.00.
10, 12, 14, 16, or 20 yards good Towelling for $1.00.
5½ yards good Print for $1.00.
7 yards good Duck for $1.00.
A good pair of Blankets for $2.00.
Pair good kid gloves for 30 cents.
And all other Goods equally cheap.

A FIRST-CLASS CUTTER and DRESSMAKER on the premises. Cloths cut free of charge.

J. E. THORNBURY, Manager.

AUCTION AND CREDIT SALES.

TUESDAY, Nov. 12th.—By W. I. Russell, Auctioneer, desirable hotels and town lots in Lindsay. See advertisement and posters. Sale at Mr. Russell's rooms, Kent St., at 12 o'clock noon.

[Parties getting their sales bills printed at this office will receive free notice in the Post.]

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN POST,
LINDSAY, FRIDAY, NOV. 8, 1878.

Business and Produce.

Jack Frost has effectively hardened the roads and made good waggoning and this with the fall of snow and the prospect of early sleighing, has had a beneficial effect on general business affairs, and brought about a more hopeful tone. Prices rule very low, however, and farmers feel discouraged at figures offered for nearly everything they have to sell. Deliveries of grain have been comparatively light the past week; but a good deal of other produce and wood have been brought in. Butter in large quantities has come in, but prices are unsatisfactory, mainly owing to bad qualities, and to the bad name Canada butter has obtained, to the manifest injury of the finest kind. Poultry, vegetables and other produce find ready sale.

Toronto Live Stock Market.

There has been a touch of excitement in the c